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Men of Mark in Georgia

A Complete and Elaborate History of the State from its settlement to the present time, chiefly told in biographies and autobiographies of the most eminent men of each period of Georgia's progress and development

Edited by

William J. Northen, LL.D.

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Illustrated

Covering the Period from 1733 to 1911

Volume VI

A. B. Caldwell, Publisher

Atlanta, Georgia

1912

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Table of Contents.

	PAGE
ALLGOOD, DeFOREST	10
ANDERSON, CLIFFORD LeCONTE	36
BALLARD, LEVI	41
BALLENGER, EDGAR GARRISON	57
BELL, JOSEPH BROWN	71
BETTS, JOHN SAMUEL	125
BOONE, TOLAR HARROLD	104
BRIDGES, SAMUEL RUSSELL	133
BROADWELL, JOHN B.	141
BROWN, LORING	160
BULLARD, WILLIAM McDOWELL	188
BURDEN, RICHARD FERDILLIUS	184
BUSBEE, THOMAS PHILIP	212
CAMPBELL, WILLIAM EDWARD	223
CANDLER, CHARLES MURPHEY	387
CARITHERS, JAMES YANCEY	230
CARMICHAEL, DREWRY ARTHUR	23
CARTER, JASPER NOAH	241
CARY, CHARLES SIMMONS	253
CAVERLY, CHARLES EDWARD	270
CHANDLER, HENRY HOYT	147
CLARK, ZACHARIAH HARRISON	292
COLEMAN, WALTER SCOTT	84
COOLEDGE, FREDERICK JEROME	328
CORPUT, FELIX VAN DEN	334
COUCH, MATTHEW HENDERSON	342
DANIEL, HENRY THOMAS	366
DANIEL, JOHN BENNING	72
De VAUGHN, JAMES ELIJAH	164
DEWAR, HARRY	356
DONALSON, JOHN ERNEST	308
DORSEY, RUFUS THOMAS	105
DOZIER, GEORGE WESLEY	60
DRAKE, ROSWELL HILL	191
DUNCAN, GEORGE WASHINGTON	300
DUNSON, OTIS A.	313
DUNWODY, WILLIAM ELLIOTT	345
ENGLISH, ISAAC BUCKINGHAM	363
ENNIS, WILLIAM MARTIN	203
ETHERIDGE, FRANK SCARBOROUGH	214
EVANS, ANDREW WILLIS	259

PAGE

EVANS, JOHN WEST 224
EVANS, ROBERT EDWARD LEE 327
EVERETT, ROBERT WILLIAM 275

FAIN, WILLIAM LAFAYETTE 374
FELKER, JOSEPH HARBEN 285
FELTON, JR., AUGUSTUS CICERO 194
FELTON, JULE 318
FELTON, WILLIAM HAMILTON 348
FISH, WILLIAM HANSELL 1
FITTS, PRYOR WALKER 368
FLYNT, JOHN JAMES 110
FOSTER, SHEPPARD WALTER 353

GANTT, JAMES THOMAS 79
GENTRY, WILLIAM THOMAS 129
GRACE, WALTER JASPER 167
GRIGGS, JAMES MATHEWS 394

HALL, HEWLETT ALEXANDER 28
HALL, JAMES HAMILTON 25
HAMBY, WALTER B. 62
HAND, JOSEPH HERSCHEL 244
HANSON, JOHN FLETCHER 378
HARMAN, HENRY ELLIOT 81
HARRIS, MOSES WILEY 261
HASTINGS, HARRY GEORGE 232
HAWKINS, EUGENE ALSTON 113
HILES, THOMPSON 12
HILLHOUSE, JOHN HENRY 34
HOLDEN, HORACE MOORE 155
HOLDEN, JOHN FRANKLIN 153
HOOD, BENJAMIN MIFFLIN 54
HOOPER, FRANK ARTHUR 123
HUNNICUTT, GEORGE FREDERICK 69

JACKSON, JOSEPH BENJAMIN 137
JONES, GEORGE SALLEY 180

KIRBY, JOSEPH TOLLESON 196
KNIGHT, LUCIAN LAMAR 182

LEIGH, SAMUEL ERNEST 226
LITTLE, JOHN DOZIER 236
LIVINGSTON, LEONIDAS FELIX 168

MALLARY, EDGAR YOUNG 249
MATHEWS, HENRY ASBURY 88
MAYNARD, THOMAS ASBURY 139

PAGE

McAFEE, JOHN COLBERT 312
McAULIFFE, JOHN CLAIBORNE 306
McCARTY, WILLIAM AUGUSTIN 278
McCLURE, CHARLES WYLIE 295
McDONALD, JOHN ARCHIBALD 315
McDONALD, MARK GEORGE 322
McDONALD, PERRY GREENE 207
McGEE, FRANCIS HENRY 14
McINTOSH, HENRY MARTYN 331
McMASTER, DAVID EDWIN 337
McREE, WILLIAM SPAIN 43
MILNER, THOMAS W. 264
MOODY, JOHN THEOPHILUS 198
MOORE, RICHARD WELBORN 268
MYRICK, JAMES DOWDELL 157

NEWTON, DANIEL CARR 339
NICHOLSON, DAVID BASCOM 172

OLIVER, RODOLPHUS SILAS 320

PARK, ORVILLE AUGUSTUS 350
PARK, WALTER GORDON 209
PATTERSON, FREDERICK DAVIS 229
PATTILLO, WILLIAM F. 6
PENDLETON, JOHN THOMAS 16
PENNINGTON, RUFUS 39
PERRY, JAMES ARCHIBALD 64
POTTLE, JAMES ROBERT 290
POUND, JERE M. 94

ROBERTS, WILLIAM THOMAS 145
ROBINSON, LUKE 216
RODDENBERY, SEABORN ANDERSON 8
RUSSELL, EUGENE BURTON 86

SANFORD, DANIEL BENJAMIN 389
SHEFFIELD, HENRY CLAY 392
SIMMONS, JAMES HENRY 173
SMITH, ALBERTUS WALTON 19
SMITH, JAMES MONROE 49
SMITH, JOSEPH DANIEL 97
STEED, WALTER EUGENE 282
STEPHENS, LUTHER PARKS 120
STETSON, EUGENE WILLIAM 293
STEVENS, WALTER CRAWFORD 324
STEWART, ANDREW PERRY 201
STEWART, JOSEPH SPENCER 217
STEWART, THOMAS DILWORTH 383

PAGE

STRICKLAND, ROBERT FLEMING 361
STUBBS, SIDNEY JOHNSTON 371
SWIFT, ISAAC GLASGOW 272

TATE, SAM 303
TAYLOR, Dr. AUGUSTUS P. 90
TERRELL, JOSEPH MERIWETHER 401
TIPTON, JAMES HARRISON 31
TRAYNHAM, WILLIAM LaFAYETTE 118
TURNELL, STEPHEN ABSALOM 247
TURNER, LEONARD CHRISTOPHER 239
TWIGGS, HANSFORD DADE DUNCAN 256
TYE, JOHN LEWIS 266

VAN HOOSE, AZOR WARNER 101

WATKINS, EDGAR 149
WILKINSON, JAMES MARION 67
WILKINSON, JOHN ROBERT 46
WILLIFORD, QUINCY LAMAR 32
WILLINGHAM, EDWARD JOSEPH 115
WIMBERLY, OLIN JOHN 176
WISDOM, WALTER WILLIE 220

Yours truly
Wm. H. Fish

William Hansell Fish.

WILLIAM HANSELL FISH, eighth Chief Justice of Georgia, is the son of George W. Fish, and was born in the city of Macon, Georgia, May 12, 1849.

Chief Justice Fish traces his ancestry to Welsh immigrants who were among the early settlers of Virginia, and whose descendants later moved to North Carolina. Joseph Fish was born in North Carolina and removed to Washington county, Georgia, in the pioneer days of that portion of the State. William Fish, a son of Joseph Fish, married Sarah Harvard, of Laurens county, Georgia, and removed to Baldwin county, Georgia, where they resided for many years. George W. Fish, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the oldest son of this couple. George W. Fish married Martha E. Hansell, and removed to Bibb county, Georgia, and represented that county in the General Assembly of the State when he was quite a young man. In 1854 he changed his residence to Oglethorpe, Georgia, then the thriving terminus of the Southwestern Railroad, and there spent the remainder of his life. He was one of the leading lawyers of that section of the State, and at the time of his death was the Judge of the District Court of the Thirteenth Senatorial District.

Martha E. Hansell, the mother of Chief Justice Fish, was the daughter of Major William Y. Hansell and Susan (Harris) Hansell. She was thus a member of two of the most distinguished families of Georgia. Her father resided for many years in Cobb county, Georgia, and was one of the leading members of the North Georgia Bar, and was the General Counsel for the Cherokee Nation in the controversies which it had in reference to its territorial rights.

Augustine Harris Hansell, who was for nearly fifty years a Judge of the Superior Courts of Georgia, and General Andrew J. Hansell, a distinguished lawyer and legislator, were sons of Major Hansell.

The Harris family trace their ancestry to Henry Harris, a Baptist minister who emigrated from Glamorgan, Wales, in 1691, and obtained a grant of crown lands ten miles square, on the south bank of the James River, some miles below the great falls, now Richmond, Virginia. Walton Harris, the great-grandson of Henry Harris, and the grandfather of Mrs. Hansell, resided in Greene county, Georgia, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, was captured and made a prisoner of war at the siege of Augusta, Georgia. The State of Georgia granted Walton Harris a land bounty as a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Hansell was the daughter of Augustine Harris and Anne (Byne) Harris, the daughter of Edmund Byne, who about 1784 moved from the county of King and Queen, Virginia, to Burke county, Georgia. Anne Byne was a member of the distinguished Lewis family of Virginia. Iverson L. Harris, who was at one time a Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia, was a brother of Mrs. Hansell.

Chief Justice Fish received his early education in the schools of Oglethorpe, Georgia. The War between the States came on when he was a lad of only eleven years, and its conclusion found him still too young for military service. During the last two years of that struggle he engaged in such work on his father's plantation near Oglethorpe as his years would permit. He entered the University of Georgia at Athens, in 1866, and graduated from that institution in 1869 with the degree of A.B. His class embraced many members who afterwards achieved distinction and illustrated Georgia in different lines of useful pursuits; and among them may be mentioned A. Pratt Adams, H. H. Cabaniss, J. M. Edwards, W. R. Hammond, B. H. Hill, A. C. Howze, Emory Speer, Howard Van Epps, and Jesse W. Walters.

After his graduation from the University of Georgia, he entered the Law School of the University of Virginia, then under the management of that celebrated Southern teacher of law, John B. Minor. The death of his father called him home from the Law School, and compelled him to discontinue his course before he had received a degree. He continued the study of law after returning to his home, and after the re-

quired examination was in 1871 admitted to the Bar at Oglethorpe, Georgia.

Chief Justice Fish says that the choice by him of the profession of law was brought about by the wishes of his parents and circumstances over which he had no control. The choice once made he brought to bear those characteristics which have marked his entire career, diligence, faithfulness and conscientiousness. He soon acquired a splendid clientage and a re munerative practice.

After only a few years at the Bar he was in 1877 appointed Judge of the County Court of Macon county, and held this position by successive appointments until 1891. The law authorizing a County Judge to practice in other courts, his practice increased during the time he held this local judgeship and he became one of the representative members of the Bar of Southwest Georgia.

In 1891 a vacancy occurring in the judgeship of the Southwestern Circuit, he was elected by the General Assembly to that position, without opposition, the Bar of the circuit thus recognizing his eminent fitness for the position.

In October, 1896, an amendment to the Constitution was adopted adding three Associate Justices to the Supreme Court, who were to be elected by the people at a special election to be held in December of that year. A Democratic convention was called to nominate the three candidates for these places and the convention thus called assembled in Atlanta in November, 1896. This convention might be properly called a lawyers' convention. The delegates were either lawyers or men from the other walks of life who were willing to accept the judgment of lawyers as to the qualification of the candidates for the judicial office. No convention has assembled in Georgia in recent years where the presence of the lawyer and the influence of the lawyer more thoroughly prevailed than in this judicial convention of 1896. It was this convention that called the subject of this sketch from the Circuit Bench to the Supreme Bench. The wisdom of those who thus brought about this translation has been amply demonstrated by the career of Justice Fish upon the Supreme Bench.

In 1903, upon the death of Presiding Justice Lumpkin, he was appointed by Chief Justice Simmons Presiding Justice of the Second Division of the Supreme Court, and in 1905, upon the death of Chief Justice Simmons, he was appointed by Governor Terrell Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and was subsequently without opposition elected by the people to fill the unexpired term.

Chief Justice Fish has been a lifelong Democrat, and has always taken an interest in public affairs, but has never aspired to a purely political office. His life has been in the law and his aspirations have been confined to those offices only which were in the line of his profession. His interest in the educational affairs of the State caused him to serve as a Trustee of the University of Georgia, from 1893 to 1905, and as a Trustee of the Wesleyan Female College of Macon, Georgia, from 1894 to the present time.

On January 11, 1876, he was married to Mary P. Hines, of Sandersville, Georgia, a daughter of Joseph H. Hines and Susan E. (Harrison) Hines, formerly of Burke county, Georgia. Mrs. Fish is a sister of Judge James K. Hines, once Judge of the Middle Circuit and now Special Counsel of the Railroad Commission of Georgia. Mrs. Henry S. McCleskey, of Rome, Georgia, is the only child of Chief Justice Fish.

In 1891 he changed his residence from Oglethorpe to Americus, Georgia, which is his present domicile, but the practically continuous session of the court over which he presides requires his residence at the Capitol of the State.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Fish are each members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he has served the Methodist churches at Oglethorpe and Americus as steward, and is now acting in that capacity in the First Methodist Church in Atlanta. He takes an active interest in the affairs of his church. His work as a member of the Supreme Court of Georgia begins in the 100th Volume of the Georgia Reports with the case of Conley vs. Buck, and in this first opinion filed by him is shown that thoroughness and accuracy which has subsequently characterized all his judicial work.

During the twelve years that he has been on the Supreme

Bench he has written more than two thousand opinions. These opinions deal with many of the varied and intricate questions which are bound to arise in the litigation of a State with the wealth, industrial enterprises, and population of Georgia.

As illustrations of the learning and research of the subject of this sketch, attention may be called to the cases of Brush Electric Company vs. Wells, 110 Ga., 192, involving the fellow servant doctrine; Sumpter vs. Carter, 115 Ga., 893, dealing with questions of real estate law; Rylander vs. Allen, 125 Ga., 206, involving the right to transfer a policy of life to one having no insurable interest in the life of the transferrer; Prince vs. Barrow, 120 Ga., 810, discussing the powers of a court of equity where an executor is vested with a discretion as to the amount to be received by a beneficiary under the will; Brigham vs. Overstreet, 128 Ga., 447, involving the law of farm fixtures, and Morrel vs. Hoge, 130 Ga., 625, on the law of voting-trusts.

Chief Justice Fish is endowed by nature with the legal instinct. The advantages which he had in his training for the Bar; the experience at the Bar and on the trial Bench and the ever present desire to conscientiously discharge every duty imposed upon him, made his selection as a Justice of the Supreme Court one peculiarly fortunate for those of the public who are interested in having the law administered by an able, intelligent, and conscientious judge. His position in the history of the Supreme Court is fixed, and he takes rank with those occupants of that Bench who have aided in maintaining the high standing which the Court achieved under its first judges.

As has been said, "Georgia has ever had reason to be proud of the standing of its Bench and Bar, and by no one has this high prestige been maintained more than by the Honorable W. H. Fish, present Chief Justice."

No more capable, faithful and conscientious official has ever been called into the public service. He is in the prime of life, and his past usefulness to the State in a judicial capacity presages the good that will come in the future years of his occupancy of the Bench.

ANDREW J. COBB.

September 7, 1909.

William F. Pattillo.

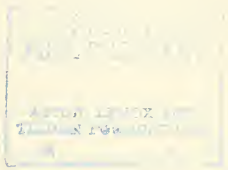
WILLIAM F. PATTILLO, the oldest fire insurance agent in Atlanta, in point of continuous service, and one of the best known business men of the State, is a native Georgian, born in Harris county, on March 26, 1846; son of James Pattillo, who was a native of Greene county, later a resident of Harris county, and throughout life a farmer. His mother was Sarah (Oslin) Pattillo, daughter of William Oslin, of Harris county, who was a native of Greene county, Georgia.

James Pattillo saw service during the latter part of the War, in 1864, and was in the Battle of Griswoldville, on the Central Railroad, south of Macon, Georgia. In November of that year he was elected Judge of the Inferior Court of Harris county, and served two terms. Though a Democrat, he was appointed by President Grant and served as Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for Harris, Talbot and Upson counties. He lived to the great age of eighty-four, dying in West Point, Georgia, in 1905.

James Pattillo was a son of John Pattillo, also a native of Greene county, who served in Captain E. D. King's Company, Georgia Militia, from August 23, 1813, to March 10, 1814. He also was a farmer and died in Harris county.

John Pattillo was a son of John V. Pattillo, a Revolutionary soldier. The family was founded in Virginia by George and Henry Pattillo, brothers, who came from Scotland to America in 1740. The family, originally French, had migrated from France to Scotland, and from these two immigrants all the American Pattillos are descended. The family history goes back to Robert Pattillo, a member of the King's Archer Guards centuries ago, who so distinguished himself in the insurrection in Gascony that the then King Louis VI appointed him Governor of one of the Provinces, and conferred upon him the coat of arms, which is an unbent bow resting on a shield, upon which is emblazoned a crescent and a mailed glove, with rose

Yours Truly
W. H. Pattillo



in hand. The motto is: *"Et decerpta dat odorem,"* meaning, "the plucked flower gives perfume."

The subject of this sketch, after passing through the local schools of his native county, entered the old Georgia Military Institute, at Marietta, and with the other students of that institution entered the Confederate Army in April, 1864, as a member of the Cadet Battalion, which served until the close of the war. They were paroled after the surrender, and Mr. Pattillo returned to his home in Harris county, where he engaged in farming until the spring of 1868, when he took a commercial course at Dolbear's Commercial College in New Orleans.

In July, 1868, he moved from Harris county to Atlanta and entered the fire insurance business as a clerk for his uncle, W. P. Pattillo. He was later admitted to partnership by his uncle, under the firm name of W. P. & W. F. Pattillo. The firm conducted the leading fire insurance agency of Atlanta until 1889, when in a separation of their interests by mutual consent, W. F. Pattillo became general agent of the Southeastern Department of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company of Germany. This company he and his uncle had represented locally from 1875 to 1877, and from 1877 to 1889 as general agents also. In 1889, Mr. Pattillo assumed the general agency for the company, which position he has held until the present time, this position carrying with it the right to appoint all the local agents in his territory, and to pay all the fire losses in his district—a position of great honor and responsibility. His connection of thirty-six years with this one company is the strongest possible evidence both of his ability and his fidelity.

From 1873 to 1910 Mr. Pattillo resided in the town of Decatur, six miles out of Atlanta, and it is strictly within the truth to say that no citizen of the town has been a more useful citizen. Numerous times he has served as a member of the Council; as a trustee of the town school; as a member of the County School Board, and even up to the present moment, though not now a resident of the town, is a member of the board of trustees of the Decatur M. E. Church, South, Decatur.

He has been active in church work all of life since manhood. From 1874 to 1910 he was a trustee and steward of the Methodist Church in Decatur; from 1881 to 1908, he was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School. For fifteen years he was chairman of the Orphans' Home Conference Board of the North Georgia Conference.

In 1870, Mr. Pattillo was married to Mary E. Moss, daughter of Judge Henry E. Moss, of Harris county. They have been blessed with a splendid family. Their children have been: William Franklin, Jr.; Olin Louis; Marie Estelle (now Mrs. Doctor Charles E. Boynton, of Atlanta); James Raleigh; Emory Moss (I), who died in 1884; and Emory Moss (II). William Franklin Pattillo, Jr., the eldest son, married Ruth Holleyman, daughter of Thomas H. Holleyman, a prominent educator of Georgia, and died in his early prime, September 26, 1901, leaving two children: Frances H., and Annie Marie who, with their mother, reside at Decatur.

Mr. Pattillo has made a substantial success in a business way. He is at the present time president of the Bank of Decatur; and a director of the Fulton National Bank, of Atlanta, of which he was one of the active organizers. His entire business life has been spent in the city of Atlanta, in which he at the present moment resides, and he has won the esteem and confidence of a very large constituency by his high character and the excellent moral influence which he has exerted.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Seaborn Anderson Roddenbery.

JUDGE S. A. RODDENBERY, of Thomasville, sitting Member of Congress from the Second District, now filling his second term, is a young man of forty-one, who has filled many public positions with credit, and is continually adding to his reputation. He was born on January 12, 1870, on his father's farm in Decatur county.

Yours truly
A. A. Reddenberg

His father, Dr. Seaborn Roddenbery, was a physician, a merchant, and a farmer—and unusually successful in these widely different lines.

Reared on the farm, young Roddenbery grew up devoted to outdoor life; his leisure hours were spent in camp, hunting, fishing and other outdoor pursuits, which—notwithstanding the smallness of his stature—gave him unusual strength and vigor. His father, a wise man, required him to do regular work upon the farm, at proper seasons, and paid him stipulated wages, in order to teach him the value and use of money—in this way the lad was taught frugality and prepared for a life of self-reliance.

Dr. Roddenbery settled in Cairo, of which town he became Mayor, and young Roddenbery had the advantages afforded by the public schools in prosecuting his studies. From these schools he went to Mercer University, at Macon, with a view to taking a full college course, but owing to the failure of his father's health he withdrew from college at the age of eighteen and began teaching in a country school.

In 1891, being then just past twenty-one, he was elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly, and served two sessions. From 1894 to 1896 he served as United States Commissioner. He had, in the meantime, read law, and in 1897 he was appointed by Governor Atkinson Judge of the County Court of Thomas county. He also served as Mayor of Thomasville for two successive terms. All these years he had been making character; he had gained the reputation of a man of strong convictions, who would never compromise. A strenuous believer in the abolition of the liquor traffic, he had been one of the most active factors in the work of securing the passage of the present Prohibition Law of the State. He has served as Chairman of the Board of Education of his county, for which position he was especially well qualified.

Of a social temperament, he easily made friends. At college he had become a member of the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity; a little later he had been made a Mason, and had affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, and the Elks. He served in the Masonic fraternity as Worshipful

Master, and takes high rank in all the other organizations of which he is a member. His philosophy of life has been, not to see how much he can get out of the institutions with which he is connected, but how much he can put in.

His position upon the liquor question is thoroughly logical and consistent. Early in life he had noted the downfall of men and boys who came under the influence of the saloon (as he himself puts it), and he determined not only to save himself but to do his utmost to save others. He believes that ultimately we can secure national legislation along this line.

Upon the death of Judge James M. Griggs, who had for long years represented the Second District in Congress, Judge Roddenbery announced his candidacy for the vacant position. To the surprise of those who did not know him he won easily, but it was not surprising to those who knew the man. He was reëlected without difficulty, and is now serving his second term.

Judge Roddenbery was married on November 5, 1891, when but little past twenty-one, to Miss Johnnie Butler. They have five children.

A. B. CALDWELL.

DeForest Allgood.

DEFOREST ALLGOOD was born in Trion, Chattooga county, Georgia, March 31, 1856. He was the only son of Judge A. P. Allgood and his wife, Mary Ann Marsh. His father, whose sketch appears in this work, was one of the early pioneers of manufacturing industries for this section, leading all others in its development. Isolated as they were from the busy markets and from all conveniences, having no railroads at that time, these strong men, thrown entirely on their own resources, overcame all these disadvantages.

DeForest Allgood, reared in such a school, early learned how to master difficulties. He was familiar with the cotton mill business from boyhood up. He was given careful training at home by precept and by example. At the age of four-

teen years he was placed in the schools at LaFayette, Georgia; where he took a high stand in all his classes. After finishing this course, he returned to work side by side with his father in the office and in the mills, becoming a master of the business.

Judge Allgood died in 1882, and DeForest Allgood at twenty-six years of age became the president and manager of the large Trion cotton mills. In 1884 he married Miss Susie Wright, a highly cultured lady of Griffin, Georgia. They had two sons, Andrew P. Allgood and DeForest Allgood, Jr., but young DeForest died when quite a boy.

Up to 1888 this section had no railroads. The nearest markets were Rome, twenty-five miles away, and Chattanooga, forty miles away. Mr. Allgood, recognizing the future of the cotton mill business and its certain growth and prosperity in the South, wanted to enlarge his mills. He also recognized the disadvantage of handling his machinery as well as his finished product for so long a haul on wagons. So he commenced negotiations for a railroad and was largely instrumental in getting a plan put through which would insure better facilities. By the end of 1888 the road was completed from Chattanooga to Cedartown, as a part of the Central of Georgia system.

In 1889 he commenced building the number two Trion mill, with 16,000 spindles and 424 looms, but did not live to see the great engine set in motion this large mill developed by his energy and brains. He died on January 20, 1890. Mr. Allgood was a Mason and Knight Templar. He was devoted to this order and contributed largely to its local success by money and personal interest.

There never was a man more truly loved and respected by his people than DeForest Allgood, and none more popular in his section of the State. He deserved all this high esteem. He was kind and generous, courteous and gentle, but at the same time firm and just in his dealings.

The mill prospered under his management and stands as a great monument today to the foresight and energy of two captains of industry—Judge A. P. Allgood and his son, DeForest Allgood.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Thompson Hiles.

THOUGH now to some extent retired from business activities, Thompson Hiles, a prominent citizen of Rome, yet retains enough active interests to require his presence in his office every day. Though Mr. Hiles has been identified with Northwest Georgia for a generation, he is a native of Tennessee, born in Shelbyville, January 8, 1841; son of Joseph Hiles, a farmer, born in Virginia, moved to Tennessee, and married Abilene Anthony, a native of Shelbyville. Joseph Hiles' wife, Abilene Anthony, was probably also descended from a Virginia family, for so far as is known, the Southern Anthony family came from that State about the Revolutionary period.

Captain Hiles was educated in the Lynchburg, Tennessee, Academy and the University located at Shelbyville; and was just reaching manhood on the outbreak of the War between the States. He became a soldier in the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment, attached first to the Army of Northern Virginia, and later to the Western Armies. He served with the rank of Brevet-Captain and participated in the desperate struggles of Chickamauga, Perryville (Kentucky), Drewry's Bluff (Virginia), and the siege of Petersburg. He served through the whole war with fidelity and with credit, and is now the holder of a Confederate Medal of Honor. In 1866, Captain Hiles engaged in the dry goods business at Summerville, Georgia. A prudent, steady going, capable man, his affairs prospered; and in 1869 he moved to Rome and established the wholesale dry goods business known as the Thompson Hiles Company, which, after doing a large and prosperous business for years, he sold out in 1890. He had, however, always retained an interest at Summerville, and the firm of Thompson Hiles and Company, yet doing a large business in that town, is one of the oldest and strongest firms of the section. He also retains an interest in the Chattooga County Bank, of Summerville, in which he is a director. He has been for thirty years unbrokenly a director in the First National Bank of Rome and

Yours truly

Thompson Hills

is recognized as one of the soundest and safest financiers of his section.

Captain Hiles has served as a member of the City Council, and one term as Mayor of the city. He is active in the work of the Methodist Church, of which he is a steward; and is affiliated with the various Masonic lodges, also with Rome Commandery No. 8 of the Knights Templar.

Captain Hiles has been twice married; first, in 1868, to Elizabeth Sturdivant, of Summerville, Georgia, a daughter of James D. and Margaret (McClure) Sturdivant. His second wife was Clalie McWilliams, of Rome, daughter of O. H. and Julia (Pope) McWilliams. Of his marriages there have been six children born. The living children of the first marriage are Mrs. Harper Hamilton; Gordon Hiles, of Atlanta; and Mrs. J. R. Moorman. The living child of the second marriage is Thompson Hiles, Junior.

Captain Hiles' political sympathies have always been with the Democratic party. He believes that the broadening of our educational facilities is the primary need of Georgia, and he would like to see our people concentrate their energies in that direction in order that our children and our children's children may have advantages which have been denied to us, and which will qualify them to do larger things than we have been able to do.

Captain Hiles has nearly reached the Biblical three score and ten. He has served his country faithfully and well, both in war and peace; and by his ability, his industry and his economy he has accumulated a competency and enjoys the esteem of the community in which more than forty years of his life have been spent. BERNARD SUTTLER.

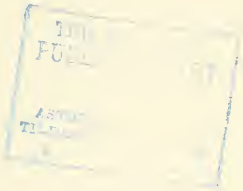
Francis Henry McGee.

ONE of the strong men of Georgia for the past thirty years, who has contributed his full share to the development of Middle and South Georgia, is Francis Henry McGee, vice-president and general manager of the South Atlantic Car Company, of Waycross.

Mr. McGee is a native Georgian, born in Macon on June 21, 1858, son of William and Eliza (Kelly) McGee. His father was a mechanical engineer—a man of sterling integrity and abundant professional skill.

The family is of Scotch-Irish extraction and came from Belfast, Ireland, settling in this country first in Americus, Georgia. Mr. McGee was reared in Macon, a healthy youngster with a pronounced taste for mechanics. He went through the public schools, and from them to Mercer University, from which he was graduated in 1876. On November 2, 1876, he entered the machine shops of the Central of Georgia Railway in Macon as an apprentice. He mastered his trade, and entered the service of the Central Railway as a machinist. His career from that time to the present has been one of steady growth and of great credit to himself. He climbed from one position to another, until in a few years he found himself master mechanic of the Central of Georgia Railway. He filled this important and responsible position with great ability until 1895, when being justly offended at an attack made upon him by Mr. Cunningham, an attorney of the road, in a case in court, he resigned his position; and although earnestly urged to withdraw his resignation, he felt compelled to adhere to his determination. As an illustration of his ability, it may be noted that, when he took charge of the shops as master mechanic in 1890, there were over eight hundred cars out of use and needing repairs, besides a large number of engines. When he retired, he left the road with all its rolling stock in first-class condition and with greatly increased capacity for handling its business. He had served the road, all told, for

Very Truly Yours
F. J. McGee



twenty years,—first, as a locomotive engineer, then as assistant master machinist at Savannah, and finally as master mechanic.

Leaving the Central, he made a connection with the Seaboard Air Line Railway in a capacity which carried him to Norfolk, Virginia, his position being that of master mechanic of the fourth division. In January, 1901, he was promoted to be superintendent of motive power of the entire Seaboard Air Line Railway, with headquarters at Portsmouth, Virginia. He was transferred from Portsmouth to Americus as master mechanic of the Georgia and Alabama; and from there to Savannah as master mechanic of the line between Savannah and Jacksonville, known as the Florida Central and Peninsula. In the meantime there had been incubating the plans for a great car manufacturing company at Waycross. These plans took shape and were concreted into the greatest car company of the South. Mr. McGee was called to the position of vice-president and general manager of this plant, and got it into full and successful operation, until October, 1907, when a large part of the plant was destroyed by fire. As an evidence of the ability with which it had been handled, and the friends which it had made, everybody in Waycross, from the Board of Trade down to the mechanics at work in the plant, came to the rescue and assisted in the rebuilding. This was in the time of financial distress. Though the plant was rebuilt, it suffered from slack business and was compelled to shut down. Finally, however, arrangements were made by which it was reopened; new and large orders came in, and the business was reëstablished.

An incident in Mr. McGee's life which throws a good deal of light upon his personal character occurred when he resigned from the Central of Georgia. When it was found that he was leaving the service, his associates in Macon gathered together and made up for him a handsome testimonial, consisting of a full silver tea service and silver water service amounting in value to over three hundred dollars, which was presented to him by a representative of the men in an address which was a model of its kind. In this address, he spoke most feelingly of the kindness which the men under Mr. McGee had always

received from him. He had served them during a hard period, and yet when he left the service, he left it with every man in the shops as his friend.

Mr. McGee is a very popular man in Waycross, and justly so. He is a member of the Episcopal Church; has served as vice-president and president of the Southern and Southwestern Railway Club; holds membership in the Masons and the Elks; is fond of hunting and fishing as a method of recreation, and holds a place in the regard of the people second to that of no man in the community.

His motto through life appears to have been "Service." The work has been everything with him; and to the quality of work he has subordinated everything else. Loyalty to his employers and kindness to his employees have characterized his life. He is an able man in his profession, and leaves everything that he undertakes better than he found it.

Fond of reading, and with a good education to start with, he is a man of wide information. In his reading, he has been partial to mechanical works, history, encyclopedias and scientific matter generally.

On February 21, 1878, Mr. McGee was married to Miss Susie J. Pace. They have three children.

A. B. CALDWELL.

John Thomas Pendleton.

JUDGE JOHN T. PENDLETON of Atlanta, one of the sitting Judges of the Superior Court of that city, comes of the distinguished Virginia family of that name. He was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, March 24, 1845, son of William Henry and Isabelle (Major) Pendleton. His great-great-grandfather was Henry Pendleton of Virginia, a Revolutionary soldier; and his grandfather moved from Virginia to Kentucky in 1812. Pendleton is an ancient English name, the family appearing to have been founded in Lancashire. The Pendletons were among the early colonists of Virginia, and

the family has a record of public service second to that of none of the distinguished families of the Old Dominion. Among them may be mentioned Edmund Pendleton, one of the distinguished men of the Revolutionary period, who held many places of public trust, and was president of the Virginia Convention that ratified the Federal Constitution, and its most eloquent advocate in that convention. Nathaniel Pendleton, of the same period, was an eminent jurist and soldier. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. In the next generation, Nathaniel Green Pendleton, son of the preceding, was a lawyer in Georgia, moved to Ohio, and was a Congressman from that State. In the next generation, George H. Pendleton, one of the most distinguished men Ohio has ever had in the Federal Congress, was a son of the preceding. John O. Pendleton and John S. Pendleton were prominent Congressmen from Virginia and the latter in the diplomatic service. In the Civil War General William M. Pendleton was General Lee's Chief of Artillery. He was a graduate of West Point; became an Episcopal clergyman; resigned his clerical office at the outbreak of the war; served with great distinction; resumed his clerical duties after the War, and made some valuable contributions to the literature of that period. In the last generation, William K. Pendleton was one of the great educators of the country. In the present generation, Louis B. Pendleton and Charles R. Pendleton have given much more than a State reputation to *The Macon Telegraph,* published at Macon, Georgia. All of these were or are members of the same Virginia stock from which Judge Pendleton comes, and of which he is a most worthy representative.

Judge Pendleton was educated at Bethel College, Kentucky; and at the age of sixteen enlisted in the Confederate Army as a member of the First Kentucky Cavalry. He served throughout the War, under General Wheeler in 1862, and for the greater part of his remaining service under General Forrest. After the Battle of Missionary Ridge was fought, he was taken prisoner by the Federals and confined at Fort Delaware until peace was declared. In 1867-68 he attended the

Louisville Law School, going from that school to the Law Department of Washington and Lee University, 1868-69. Upon his graduation at that institution he delivered the valedictory address for the law class of that year, which was complimented in *The New York World* as one of the notable addresses of the occasion.

He settled in Atlanta for the practice of the law, and has been a prominent figure in legal circles, in the public life, and in the religious life of the city since his coming to the city. He became attached to the Second Baptist Church early in his residence in Atlanta, and has been exceedingly active in its work, having been a deacon since 1887; twice superintendent of the Sunday School; twice treasurer of the church, and for thirty years teacher of the Bible class of the Sunday School. In the larger field of denominational activity, he has been president of the State Mission Board and a member of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. In the public life of the city, he has been twice Auditor; served as Assistant City Attorney, and for four years was Judge of the Recorder's Court. In 1905 he was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court to fill a vacancy, and was later elected for the full term to the same office, which term he is now serving.

In 1870, Judge Pendleton was married to Miss Ella J. Bowie, daughter of Walter Bowie, of Virginia. They have two children, Kate, now Mrs. Charles T. Nunnally, and Mary B., now Mrs. E. C. Stewart.

He is affiliated with the Order of Odd Fellows; and throughout life has consistently supported the Democratic party, though possession of the judicial temperament prevents him from being a violent partisan.

Among Judge Pendleton's cherished treasures is his law diploma received from Washington and Lee University, which bears the signature of General Robert E. Lee, who was then president of that school. His career as a practicing lawyer was one of substantial success. He represented at times the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia; was local attorney for the Atlanta and West Point Railroad; division

counsel of the Richmond and Danville Railroad; and was at one time associated with the Honorable Hoke Smith in professional practice, which relations were dissolved upon the appointment of Mr. Smith to be Secretary of the Interior.

It is worthy of note that Judge Pendleton's father, who was by occupation a merchant, also joined the Confederate Army upon the outbreak of the war; was commissary of the First Kentucky Cavalry, to which the son belonged; and died in the service in 1862. His grandfather, above referred to, was the Reverend John Pendleton, a Baptist minister of Spottsylvania County, Virginia, and the grandson of Henry Pendleton, the Revolutionary soldier.

Judge Pendleton's entire war service was as a private; and though but a boy when he joined the army, the campaigns in which he participated made of him a tried and veteran soldier before he was twenty years old. Among the great battles in which he took part were Murfreesboro, Perryville, Shiloh, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge. He was severely wounded in the Battle of Perryville. Aside from these great pitched battles he participated in a majority of the memorable campaigns made by that wonderful soldier, N. B. Forrest.

Judge Pendleton has made reputation both as a lawyer and as a judge. He is a sound lawyer and a most impartial judge. In the forty years of his residence in Atlanta he has established a character second to that of no man in the State, and is as generally and widely esteemed as any man of the present generation in Georgia. BERNARD SUTTLER.

Albertus Walton Smith.

IN the little town of Appling, in the old county of Columbia, the subject of this sketch, Albertus W. Smith, whose active business life has been spent on a plantation, leads the life of a quiet citizen. Mr. Smith was born in Columbia county, October 19, 1858, son of John Edward and Virginia Frances (Morris) Smith. His father, now in his eighty-fourth year,

resides near the town of Thomson; is an active president of a bank; operates a cotton factory, and is one of the largest planters of his section. He is perhaps the most remarkable man of his years in Georgia, and a sketch of him appears in the fifth volume of this work.

This branch of the Smith family was founded in Georgia by A. W. Smith's great-grandfather, who came in with one of those colonies from Virginia which so largely settled the State about the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. The grandfather, John Carter Smith, showed much the same characteristics which now crop out in his descendants. He was a miller and a wheelwright. He located in Columbia county and led a quiet, unostentatious life—a man of strong religious views, devoted to the church and its work, loved and honored by all his neighbors. He had a patriarchal family of eighteen children. When A. W. Smith came of school age his father, one of the most capable business men of his section, was beginning to recover from the disasters of the war when the son was of school age. After passing through the Thomson High School young Smith entered Emory College, from which he was graduated in 1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later, in 1884, the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him; but in the meantime he had taken a course of study at Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, 1881-82. He became principal of the Augusta District High School, at Thomson, Georgia, afterwards known as the George F. Pierce Collegiate Institute.

In 1885, after teaching a few years, Mr. Smith entered the Methodist ministry as a member of the North Georgia Conference and served two years. He loved the ministry and educational work, but finding himself confronted with a situation that was embarrassing and did not afford proper scope for his energies he retired from the work to take up the life of a planter. When he turned to farming, Mr. Smith by no means gave up his connection with educational interests, and he has been connected in some capacity with the educational work of the country for many years, first as teacher, then as County School Commissioner, then as member of the Board of

Education for Columbia county, and now as Chairman of the Board.

He is now, and for a number of years past has been Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of his county. He has twice represented his county in gubernatorial nominating conventions, 1898 and 1910. Like other members of his family, he is exceedingly active in church work, and is a local preacher of the Southern Methodist Church, having been licensed to preach July 9, 1881, by H. H. Parks, and ordained a deacon at Newnan, Georgia, by the distinguished Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson, November 29, 1885. He is an active member of the Farmers' Educational and Coöperative Union, and was for a time president of his county union. He holds membership in the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. A glance over the record so far given demonstrates that Mr. Smith has tried to the utmost of his ability to be a useful man in his generation. This, it may be said, is a family characteristic.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Caroline McLean, daughter of Doctor William and Louise Janet (Parks) McLean. Subsequent to her death he married Ethel Dean White, daughter of William Micajah and Willie Mairo (Sewell) White. Eleven children have been born to him. Of these the following eight are living: Earl M., Karl Rowland, Hermann Walton, Virginia Louise, Andrew Louis, Carolyn McLean, Willie Lucile White, and Edward Russell Smith.

As might be expected from his life record, Mr. Smith is a strong believer in the value of the Bible. As the Bible forms the basis of the civil laws of every Christian nation, he believes it should be made a part of the curriculum of every school in the nation. In addition to this he would put into our common schools an epitome of our civil and criminal laws, especially those most commonly violated, and teach our children respect for and observance of law, for it is in this direction that we have made the greatest failure. Naturally he is a reading man. The daily papers, the religious papers, agricultural papers, our excellent magazines, and a little romance thrown in occasionally, contribute to make him a well read man; and having the advantage to begin with of liberal education, he is now a

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Yours Truly
D. A. Carmichael

Drewry Arthur Carmichael.

THE flourishing little city of Union City, some sixteen miles southwest of Atlanta, owes its existence to one man. This town, however, is but a part of the work of that man. We can not think of Union City without D. A. Carmichael coming into mind. He is yet in the prime of life, born near Moreland, Coweta county, April 6, 1867, son of James Young and Julia Ann Carmichael. Like so many of the best citizens of our country of the present day, he is of that strong Scotch-Irish stock which has been engaged in pioneering from the first settlement of the Colonies down to the present—and D. A. Carmichael is as true a pioneer as ever were his forefathers.

His family was founded in South Carolina by his great-great-grandfather, who came across the water something like one hundred and fifteen years ago, and was married on board ship during the passage. In 1838, Mr. Carmichael's father moved from South Carolina and settled on a farm near Moreland, Georgia. He was married May 16, 1839; and this marriage endured for fifty-six years, during which period he and his wife reared thirteen children.

Reared on the farm and obtaining his education in local schools, D. A. Carmichael established himself as a farmer where Union City now stands, in 1889. But he was not by any means an average farmer—he wanted to find a better way to do things; and so he became an inventor, and like all inventors, he had to learn to talk and tell about his inventions. For a long time he did not find many converts, but his persistence in telling about them and showing them, and the merits of the inventions themselves, finally won out, and today the Carmichael implements are known far and wide. He is patentee of the combined seed and fertilizer distributor, and single fertilizer and planter; the combined turning and subsoil plow, and a gin compress. His active and inventive mind is always at work to find some method of getting to the farmer a better and more economical way of doing things.

He was not satisfied with being merely an inventor—he decided to become a town builder. And so, in 1908, he started in to found a city. He gave away a lot of land, secured the A. B. and A. Railroad, which established a station for the new town, also built a connecting track with the A. and W. P. Railroad. Then he went to work on the Farmers' Union and induced them to make the new town of Union City National and State headquarters. He won out on that too, and now for a little town, Union City is perhaps more widely known than any other town of its size in America, and has grown from one family in three years to a population of near eight hundred. He had the honor of being its first elected Mayor—and certainly no man can be found that will deny that he was entitled to that honor.

Contemporaneously with his starting in business on his own account, Mr. Carmichael was married, October 13, 1889, to Cora J. Westbrook, daughter of William R. and Frances M. (Black) Westbrook. They have five children: Vera, Opal, Chelsea W., Wayman L., and Mary Florence Carmichael.

Mr. Carmichael is an active member of the Methodist Church, in which he is a steward. He is affiliated with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He is an occasional contributor to *The Farmers' Union News*. He is not an active politician.

He believes in absolute equality before the law, and therefore subscribes to the Jeffersonian doctrine of "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none." For Georgia, he wants to see compulsory education laws.

Mr. Carmichael has been active and useful in the great work of the Farmers' Union, which has its headquarters at the town of which he is the founder; and that society, which, in the educational work it has done among the farmers of the country has never had its equal, is indebted to him for valuable service, recognition of which is made in Barrett's book treating upon the active men of the Farmers' Alliance. Mr. Carmichael is now president and general manager of the Carmichael Manufacturing Company, which makes the implements he invents. He is a director in the Farmers' State Bank, of

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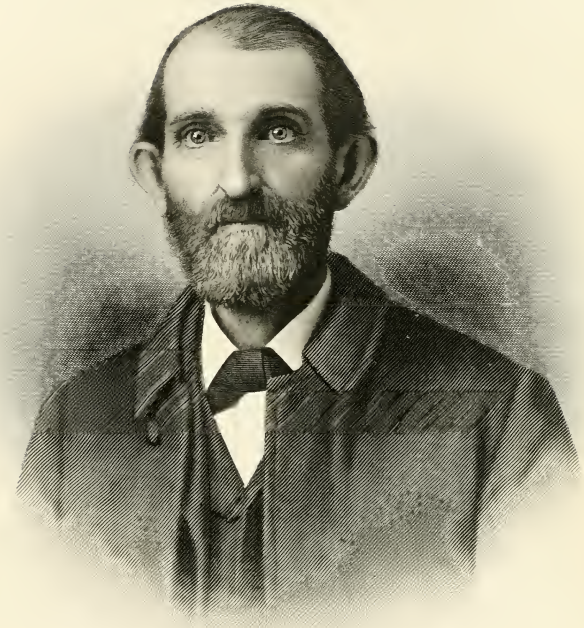

Truly
J. H. Hall

Union City; director in the Farmers' Cotton Warehouse; director in the Fairburn and Atlanta Railway and Electric Company, which has recently begun operation; and though the variety of his occupations demands every moment of his time, he seems to enjoy the work and to thrive on his labors. A useful man, his friends are coextensive with his acquaintance.

Speaking of the Farmers' Union, it is not out of place to mention here that, never satisfied with the things already done, it constantly plans for something greater—and Mr. Carmichael is one of the active supporters of the movement in the order looking to the establishment of a great farmers' university, to be located at Union City.

The Carmichael family is Scotch, and in that country has given name to a parish. Back in the fourteenth century Sir John Carmichael, of the parish of that name, was a leading soldier among the Scottish auxiliaries in France, and his descendants by constant promotion finally obtained the Earldom of Hyndford, now extinct. A distinguishing feature of the Carmichael coat of arms is that, whatever variations are found in the shield proper, they nearly all adhere to the same motto—an old French phrase *"Toujours prest,"* which means "Always ready." D. A. Carmichael is certainly living up to the family motto.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

James Hamilton Hall.

THE life of the late Reverend James Hamilton Hall, of Newnan, was as remarkable in some respects as that of the great Apostle Paul. Paul, as a Pharisee of the straightest sect and an unbeliever in the new doctrine, was a great persecutor of the new sect of Christians until God, in his wisdom, called him to the work of evangelizing the Gentiles. Mr. Hall, while not like Paul, a persecutor, was yet an unbeliever, and drifted a long way from anything that looked like Christian faith or practice, until in the fulness of

time God called him to the work in which for more than forty years he was so signally successful.

He was born in Greenville, Meriwether county, on April 16, 1836, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Hall. His father was a cultured gentleman, a Presbyterian in religious faith, who spent his life on the plantation by preference, though fitted for any calling, and contrary to his desire, was forced into a certain measure of prominence. He, at one time, represented his district in the State Senate. Being in a position of financial ease, he gave to his son the best educational advantages. The young man arrived at manhood and became, through a certain philosophic trend of mind, imbedded in the meshes of unbelief. He even went so far as for a time to lead an aimless and dissipated life. He had one strong anchor in the shape of the young lady to whom he was engaged, Miss Sarah R. Hall, of Greene county. She was a woman of strong Christian character, and while she positively refused to marry him during this period of his life, she yet did not let him entirely go, and her influence, combined with that of other friends finally induced in him a season of serious thought. Like the man he was, he fought the battle out alone in his own room, and in November, 1859, threw off the shackles of unbelief and took up the cross of Christian duty. Two weeks later, on November 2, 1859, his fiancée, who had been faithful to him through the dark period, married him.

In May, 1860, he was baptized into the Bethlehem Church, of Coweta county. In August, 1861, he was ordained to the Baptist ministry at the meeting of the Western Association. His first work was as pastor of the church at Franklin, Heard county. Later he served the Providence, Mt. Lebanon, and Greenville churches in Meriwether county. From these he came back to his home county and ministered to Bethlehem, Mt. Lebanon and White Oak Grove churches in Coweta county and Bethel church in Heard county. From the pastorate of these he was called in 1869 to the Newnan church, where he concluded his life service in a pastorate of over thirty years.

His work at Newnan was remarkable. One who knew him well testifies to his profound devotion to the work, his broad

catholicity on great questions, his adherence to the plain common sense of Scripture, his refusal to compromise with error and the courageous facing of every responsibility. It is said that he would have made a very able jurist, as he had the gift of clear and concise expression in a most remarkable degree. Three days of the week he gave to pastoral work and three days to his study. Not a great reader of books, he was yet a profound student. He thoroughly analyzed and grasped his subjects in his own mind, so that when he came into the pulpit he was able to teach in such a manner that his audience could grasp them equally. He was neither sensational nor in the ordinary sense of the word eloquent, and yet for many long years he held a profound mastery over the congregation which he served with so much fidelity and ability. It is said that he possessed a most original manner of putting things before his people. He would take an old and familiar text and both astonish and delight his congregation by advancing ideas that were entirely fresh and new, and yet entirely germane to the subject under discussion. Fearless, he was yet humble; spiritual, he yet did not withdraw himself from the world; a cultured gentleman, he could reach down to the most humble and illiterate.

He was blest exceptionally in the noble wife who had done so much to save him in his earlier years. A woman of strong character and much good sense, she was a helper to him in every sense of the word, and assisted him in many ways towards making his work successful. She was, indeed, an inspiration to him.

Eight children were born to him. Of these, four survive him, two boys and two girls. One of these sons, the Honorable Hewlett A. Hall, of Newnan, is one of the well known men of the State, has served with great ability in the General Assembly, as Solicitor-General of the Coweta Judicial Circuit, and Attorney-General of the State, is recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of Georgia, and though a man of exceeding modesty and most retiring disposition (like his grandfather and to some extent like his father), has, contrary to his inclinations, been from time to time forced into public life.

Mr. Hall died in Newnan on July 18, 1903, after more than forty years of untiring labor in the cause of the Master, whom like Saul of Tarsus, he came to serve only through great tribulation, and left behind him a memory that will long be revered by the Christian people of the State of Georgia.

A. B. Caldwell.

Hewlett Alexander Hall.

THE HONORABLE HEWLETT A. HALL, of Newnan, lawyer, late Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia, and one of the recognized leaders of his party in the State, is somewhat of a mystery to many people who know of him only by reputation, and even to some of those who have slight acquaintance with him. Of a most retiring disposition, utterly averse to notoriety, never seeking publicity, abhorrent of the system of advertising practiced by some public men, and absolutely without any of the arts of the politician,—it is hard for some to understand how he has arrived at his present position in the State. Those persons, however, who are well acquainted with Mr. Hall, are at no loss to account for his prominence. Blessed with a keen intellect, a seasoned lawyer, whose attainments are far beyond the average even among professional leaders, with unconquerable determination in whatever he undertakes, careless of public favor but resolute in what he believes to be right,—it would be surprising indeed if he had not won position.

Mr. Hall was born in Meriwether county, Georgia, on February 21, 1862. His father, the Reverend James Hamilton Hall, whose biography appears in this work, was for forty years one of the most successful Baptist ministers of Georgia. His mother, Mrs. Sarah R. Hall, whose maiden name was also Hall, but of another family, was a woman of remarkable force of character and strong spirituality. Mr. Hall's family was originally Scotch and Presbyterian. Two centuries back, when the Church of England had the upper hand in Scotland and

Yours truly,

H. A. Hall.

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the Presbyterians were being persecuted, his great-great-grandfather migrated to Ireland, where his great-grandfather, Hugh Hall, was born on February 8, 1754. Hugh Hall migrated to America, where he first settled in the State of Pennsylvania and married Mary Reid, who was probably also of Scotch-Irish extraction. From Pennsylvania Hugh Hall moved to North Carolina, and while a resident of that State, Alexander Hall, grandfather of our subject, was born. Continuing his southward movements, Hugh Hall finally settled in Greene county, Georgia, where he reared a large family and died. His son Alexander moved first from Greene county to Butts, and after a short residence there, to Meriwether county in 1828. He married Betsy Brown, daughter of Reuben and Betsy (Lang) Brown, and of this marriage was born the Reverend James Hamilton Hall, father of the subject of this sketch.

With such a father and mother, Hewlett Hall lacked nothing in the way of educational or moral training, and after passing through the Newnan schools he entered Mercer University and was graduated from that institution in 1883 with the degree of A.B. He then studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1885.

He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Newnan, and has continued up to the present, interrupted only by his terms of public service. Mr. Hall is primarily a lawyer, wedded to his profession, and of such natural ability and understanding that his reputation as a strong lawyer is Statewide. He represents many of the leading local institutions as general counsel, and has a large and lucrative practice. A man of unusual modesty and devoted to his profession, he has refrained from seeking public place, but has nevertheless always felt a keen interest in public affairs, and outside of his professional studies his reading is mainly along the line of political history and economics. In 1894 the people of his district sent him to the General Assembly, where he served for four years. He was chairman of the Penitentiary Committee and a member of the Judiciary Committee. During his service he framed the present Penitentiary law of the State, which

was known as "the Hall bill." At the completion of his second term, he retired again to private life; but his service in the Legislature had added largely to his reputation, and it thus happened that in 1900 he was appointed by President McKinley an Assistant Director in the International Congress to be held in Paris, France, and he spent three months in that city. He did not appear in public life again until 1908. All Georgians will remember the heated campaign of that year, in which Mr. Hall was a supporter of the present incumbent of the Governor's office. When the convention met, to the surprise of some unfamiliar with his abilities, he was elected Chairman of the State Convention and thus became ex-officio Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, which position he filled until 1910.

A careful observer of the trend of public affairs and an acute reasoner, he believes that the most important public question before the citizens of our country today is a real revision of the tariff, by which he means revision along the lines of honesty and equity in the interest of all the people, and not the sort of tinkering we have had of late years, which has always been in the interest of a few. He is certainly not far wrong in his analysis of present conditions; for if the tariff be not the most important question, it is certainly one of the two or three most important ones.

His public service includes a partial term in the office of Solicitor-General of the Coweta Circuit, to which place he was appointed in 1904, to fill out an unexpired term, and in which office he conducted himself with his usual ability and fidelity to duty.

In 1910 he was appointed Attorney-General of the State to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Hart (resigned), which position he filled most acceptably.

Mr. Hall is a member of the Baptist church. On December 7, 1898, he married Miss Mary Johnston, of Harris county, daughter of William C. and Julia (Copeland) Johnston. They have two children—a daughter, Sarah, and a son, James Hamilton Hall.

A. B. Caldwell.

James Harrison Tipton.

COLONEL JAMES H. TIPTON, of Sylvester, comes of that old English stock which, since the founding of Jamestown three hundred and four years ago, has made the most marvelous record ever written upon the pages of history. The Tipton family was amongst these early English settlers and first settled in Southampton county, Virginia. Another branch of the family settled in Maryland and increased immensely in numbers; so that in 1790 there were nineteen families in Maryland, as against two or three in Virginia. In the meanwhile, younger sons had emigrated to Tennessee, and in that State became so notable that Tipton county preserves the name of these earlier Tiptons in Tennessee. There was still another migration of the Virginia family to Georgia, settling in what is now known as Wilkinson county, east of Macon, prior to the Revolutionary War. Any one not familiar with the sufferings endured by these people of this part of Georgia during the Revolutionary struggle should read the old book known as McCall's History of Georgia, and they will then appreciate what our forefathers endured for the sake of liberty.

The Tiptons were among the suffering patriots of Georgia at that period. From that day down they have been contributing useful citizens to the State. Charles Greenberry Tipton, father of our subject, was a farmer by occupation, and for twelve years Clerk of the Superior Court of his county. He married Sarah Frances Ridley, of another old English name, one of whom, Bishop Ridley, was burned at the stake under Bloody Mary because he would not forsake his religion. Of this marriage Colonel James H. Tipton was born on October 28, 1872, in Worth county, Georgia. His education was obtained in the public schools of Worth county. Arriving at manhood he read law in the office of Colonel T. R. Perry, of Sylvester, was admitted to the Bar in 1896, and has since practiced in his native town. Before reading law, however, he had

for four years been a teacher in the county schools, and it is a fact worth noticing that nearly every lawyer who, as a preliminary training, has been a school teacher, makes a success in the legal profession. Colonel Tipton has served his town as Mayor for two terms and is now in his second term as Solicitor of the City Court.

A young man, in his early prime, he has already attained to such a position in the profession as to give promise of greater things in the years to come. A strong Democrat in his political convictions, he is ready to give loyal party service when needed. He was appointed by Governor Terrell, during his administration, as a member of the Governor's staff with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

In 1904 he married Miss Rosalie Mangham, daughter of W. H. and Amanda (Roper) Mangham. They have three children: Kay, Sam, and Richard. Colonel Tipton is a communicant of the Baptist Church, affiliated with the various Masonic bodies, and holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Elks, and Woodmen of the World.

He has already proven himself a useful public-spirited citizen, an upholder of the moral interests of the community, and a constructive man in the material things which are now causing South Georgia to show such remarkable growth.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Quincy Lamar Williford.

PROMINENT in the business, professional and social life of the prosperous city of Madison, is the Honorable Q. L. Williford. Mr. Williford is a native Georgian, born in Madison county on March 8, 1868. He is a son of John A. and Sarah G. (Moon) Williford. His father was a farmer and Confederate soldier. The name is said to have been originally *Willetford,* but by an evolution very common in English names, was gradually softened into Williford. The familiar name of *Polk* is an illustration of this, it having orig-

Yours Truly,
D. L. Williford.

inally been *Pollock*. The Willifords in this country were first established in Virginia, from which the great-great-grandfather of our subject, William Williford, moved to North Carolina and his son W. M. Williford thence to Madison county, Georgia, about the year 1800. His maternal grandfather, John Bonar Moon, was for twenty-five years Tax Collector and Receiver in Madison county, and after the Civil War represented that county in the General Assembly.

Mr. Williford was reared in Madison and in Jackson counties until eighteen years old. His early educational training was received from the schools at Commerce. He then entered the University of Georgia, from which he graduated in 1888 with the degree of A.B. In that same year he began teaching school at Carnesville, Georgia, from which place he transferred to Madison in 1890. He followed teaching until 1892, broken by a course at the University of Nashville, from which he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of A.M.

Having decided to make law his life work, he studied for that profession, and entered upon its practice in October, 1892, at Madison. His career has been one of continued growth.

A staunch Democrat in his political beliefs, he has taken an active interest in public and political matters, though not of a character that would interfere with his professional work. For two years he was Mayor pro tem of his town, for five years a member of the City Board of Education. In 1904-5 he served as chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. In 1907-8 he represented the Twenty-eighth District in the State Senate. Active in the work of the Baptist church, he is clerk of the local organization, superintendent of the Sunday School, and vice-president of the Baptist State Convention.

In 1884 he married Miss Frances Baldwin, daughter of Thomas B. and Erdelle (Bullard) Baldwin. They have one daughter, Miss Erdelle Williford.

In everything that he undertakes or is affiliated with Mr. Williford is an active and efficient member. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias. In the Royal Arcanum he has been a most valuable and active

member, and is now an official of the State Council. His law practice has constantly grown and widened. He is now recognized as a safe and strong lawyer, and in addition to his duties as its regular attorney, is a director in the First National Bank of Madison; also identified with business interests, and at the present time is senior member of the law firm of Williford and Lambert.

At the comparatively early age of forty-one, Mr. Williford has achieved a strong and safe position in his community. He is a man of conservative temper and views. Strong in his convictions but not in haste to come to conclusions, though when a conclusion is reached, based upon reason and evidence, he is not easily turned aside. Of good address, kindly disposition, and superior ability, he has made a most useful citizen, and has before him a career of still greater usefulness. He comes of that sturdy English blood which loves justice and fair play, and which is not easily turned aside from carrying forward any purpose once formed. His measure of success, therefore, is not at all surprising, and he enjoys the merited confidence and esteem of a circle much wider than his immediate constituency. BERNARD SUTTLER.

John Henry Hillhouse.

JOHN HENRY HILLHOUSE, of Sylvester, Georgia, is a native Georgian, born in the stormy days just preceding the close of the War between the States, September 14, 1864, at Cuthbert, Randolph county. His parents were Henry Richard and Georgia Amanda (Roper) Hillhouse. His father was an architect and contractor.

The Hillhouse family first came to America from the North of Ireland in 1784, first settling in Connecticut, afterwards moving to North Carolina. Railroading and contracting seems to run in the blood of this family. His cousin, Major Hillhouse, a prominent civil engineer and financier of New York City,

built the Mississippi and Yazoo Valley Railroad, the town of "Hillhouse" on that line being named for Major Hillhouse.

Young Hillhouse lost his father when he was an infant. He was reared by his mother and stepfather. Such education as he obtained was received from the high school at Shellman, Georgia. He began the active work of life as a telegraph operator and agent for the Plant System (now the Atlantic Coast Line), at Nahunta, Georgia, in 1887. He there acquired practical knowledge which has been of immense value to him in his subsequent career. From Nahunta he was transferred to Allapaha; thence to Brunswick, Waresboro, Callahan, Fla.; Waycross, and thence to Tifton, where he represented the Atlantic Coast Line for ten years.

Almost at the beginning of his business career, on November 4, 1886, he was married to Miss Orrie L. Castellow, daughter of William H. and Lucy Castellow, of Eufaula, Alabama. They have six children: Charles H., Lucy Mae, Frank B., Grace Kate, John C., and William W. Hillhouse.

Never a politician, Mr. Hillhouse has through life voted the Democratic ticket. His career as a railroad man has been steadily onward and upward. In March, 1906, the Flint River and Gulf Railroad, from Ashburn to Bridgeboro, having been completed, Mr. Hillhouse was selected to organize and put in operation this line, and he filled the position of general manager until May 1, 1907, when the Gulf Line Railroad Company was formed by purchasing the Flint River and Gulf and taking over the Hawkinsville and Florida Southern. In the organization of the Gulf Line Railroad Company he was made secretary, treasurer, and traffic manager. In January, 1908, he was elected vice-president of the Gulf Line Railroad Company, with active management of the property.

In addition to his experience as a practical railroad man, Mr. Hillhouse has intimate knowledge of the resources and the possibilities of South Georgia, in the development of which he and his line are destined to play an important part.

He is a member of the Baptist Church and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows.

Mr. Hillhouse has a profound faith in South Georgia, and he

has been no small factor in the marked development of that country during the past twenty-five years. He says that no part of this country has greater possibilities than South Georgia and its surrounding territory, and this is with him not a theory, but he is putting in much hard work and good judgment in contributing to bring out these possibilities.

His elder brother, Charles Wesley Hillhouse, one of the leading business men of that section (whose sketch appears in the fifth volume of this work), has also been a large factor in this development, having been honored with the office of Mayor of Sylvester two consecutive terms. A. B. CALDWELL.

Clifford LeConte Anderson.

GENERAL CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON, of Atlanta, was born in Macon, July 7, 1862, son of Clifford and Anna (LeConte) Anderson. The life of his father, an eminent man of his generation, appears in another volume of this work. His mother is a member of the famous LeConte family. Her father was William LeConte, a brother of Doctors Joseph and John LeConte, two of the most famous scientists our country has ever produced. Her mother was Sarah Nisbet, a sister of Eugenius A. Nisbet, one of the first members of the Supreme Court of Georgia. The LeConte family were of French-Huguenot stock. Shortly after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, they came from France and settled in New Jersey. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, William LeConte, great-great-grandfather of our subject and the founder of the Georgia family, came from New Jersey and acquired extensive landed interests in Liberty county, Georgia. At his death he left two sons, and in the division of his estate the Liberty county property fell to Louis LeConte, great-grandfather of General Anderson. Louis LeConte was himself a famous man of his day as a naturalist and botanist, and these traits, which made his two grandsons so famous, appear to have almost

Yours truly
Clifford R. Anderson

been hereditary in the family. General Anderson's paternal grandfather died at the early age of twenty-seven, and his grandmother remarried about 1843, living afterwards with her second husband and her children in Macon, Georgia, where General Anderson's parents were married, and where his father's life was spent. His mother is still living and resides in Macon. General Anderson's relatives have been conspicuous in the history of Georgia. The LeContes and Judge Eugenius Nisbet have already been mentioned. To these may be added the name of Sidney Lanier, the greatest of Southern poets, his first cousin, being son of his father's sister, Mary Anderson, who married Robert S. Lanier.

General Anderson's boyhood was spent in Macon, and for the most part he attended private schools. From these he went to Mercer University, where he was graduated from the academic department with the degree of A.B. in 1880. He then took the law course and was graduated in 1883, with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the Bar and began practice on the day he was twenty-one years old at Macon, Georgia. He met with a satisfactory measure of success at Macon; but desiring a larger field, he moved, in 1886, to Atlanta, where he has since continuously practiced his profession. General Anderson's professional career has been very successful. He is now the senior member of the law firm of Anderson, Felder, Rountree and Wilson. The firm stands as one of the leading professional firms of the city, with a large and lucrative business. But the law practice has been but a small part of his activity. Indeed, it is somewhat surprising to understand how he has ever found time to practice law with his numerous outside interests. He has been a member of the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for Fulton county since July 1, 1899, and has just been reëlected for another term of four years to begin January 1, 1911, so that the conclusion of that term will make sixteen years of service in this position,—a most responsible one and calling for much work.

He also has a natural aptitude in the direction of military affairs, and in 1883, became a private in the Macon Volunteers. After moving to Atlanta in 1886, he enlisted in the

Gate City Guards, of Atlanta; was commissioned First Lieutenant in the fall of 1886, and promoted Captain a year later. From 1892 to 1894, he served on the staff of Governor W. J. Northen, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1895, he retired from the militia; but in 1901, the old taste became again too strong for him, and he reëntered the service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Regiment. In January, 1902, he was promoted Colonel, and served as Colonel of the Fifth Regiment until October, 1907, when he was promoted Brigadier-General commanding all the troops of the National Guard of Georgia, which position he has since filled.

But the record already given only covers a part of General Anderson's activities. He is chairman of the Georgia Child Labor Committee; vice-president of the Juvenile Protective Association; vice-president for Georgia of the National Good Roads Association; member of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; of the Atlanta, Georgia and American Bar Associations; is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and director in a number of large business and financial institutions. In a social way, he is identified as a member with the Capital City Club, the Piedmont Driving Club, and the Atlanta Athletic Club. He attends the Presbyterian Church.

On September 10, 1884, General Anderson was married to Miss Kittie VanDyke, daughter of Wilson J. and Jeanette (Ballou) VanDyke. Three children have been born of this marriage, of whom two are living: Annie Adora, now Mrs. John Gelzer, Junior, of Birmingham, Alabama, and Clifford VanDyke Anderson, who is also a resident of Birmingham.

Through life General Anderson has been a steadfast adherent of the Democratic party. His reading has taken a very wide range, and he is therefore, outside of his profession, a man of most extensive information. He has always felt a keen interest in a certain class of biography—that which touches upon the lives of our great publicists; and he believes that he has largely been influenced by this reading. He is a discriminating reader and a lover of books, having accumulated a library of nearly five thousand volumes. This library he has selected with great care, and it includes the best of

Yours Respct.
Rufus Pennington

what is recognized to be standard in all classes of literature from the leading writers of all nations.

The brief record here given justifies the statement that General Anderson is among the most valuable citizens of his native State, for he has been useful not in one, but in many directions. Without considering whether these things were of financial value or not, his only standard seems to have been to serve the State when needed. BERNARD SUTTLER.

Rufus Pennington.

SOUTH Georgia has, within recent years, developed a number of men who, while making fortunes for themselves, have contributed largely to the welfare of their respective counties, and to the general progress in the development of the State. Among these is found the subject of this sketch, Rufus Pennington, of Nashville, senior member of the firm of Pennington and Evans.

Mr. Pennington was born in Richmond county, Georgia, on November 29, 1863, son of Thomas and Mary Frances (Oates) Pennington. His father combined the occupations of carpenter and farmer.

The Pennington family is of English origin, originally found in County Lancaster, England; became numerous in that country, and sent some of its sons to America as early as 1634, when John Pennington, a man of forty, came over and was followed a year later by William Pennington, a youth of eighteen. Ephraim Pennington was one of the early settlers of New Haven, Connecticut, where he died in 1660, and his signature appears to the old records in 1644. From Connecticut southward, the Penningtons were found, by 1790, in considerable numbers.

Rufus Pennington's early educational advantages were limited to the country schools of Jefferson county,—born during

the Civil War he grew up in a period of great stress and had no opportunity to secure a college training. He began his business career as a farmer in Jefferson county, and at the age of twenty-two was married to Alice S. Evans, daughter of John and Martha (Radford) Evans. His wife died on February 8, 1905, and later he contracted marriage with Bonnie Victoria Donalson, daughter of James J. Donalson, of Banks county. Of his first marriage ten children were born, of whom six are now living.

Mr. Pennington is an excellent illustration of what a man of energy and capacity can do, when these qualities are coupled with determination. This recalls the fact that he started business life with a capital of nine dollars, plus strong muscles and an active brain. His business career has been largely successful, and he is now interested in lumbering, in mercantile pursuits, and in a steam ginnery at Guysie, Appling county, where he owns many thousand acres of land. His mill has a total capacity of thirty-five to forty thousand feet of lumber per day.

He is a recognized leader in his business section, and in addition to his qualifications as a business man, he is eminently a good citizen, the higher things of life having had ever a full share of attention from him, and he has found time to take an active interest in the Methodist Church and Sunday School, of which he is a member. He belongs to that increasing class of wealthy and benevolent Christian men who regard themselves as stewards, and use the wealth that has come to them for the advancement of good causes. As far back as 1891 he adopted the tithing system, devoting one-tenth of his income to the advancement of religion and to charitable purposes. In that year his contribution, on that basis, amounted to forty-seven dollars. It is worthy of note that in 1906 his contribution, on the same basis, amounted to twenty-five hundred dollars. He says of this experience: "God has blessed me in this life, and I hope at last to hear Him say 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant'."

A. B. Caldwell.

Levi Ballard

Levi Ballard.

THE family name of Ballard is of Flemish origin, being derived from the proper name Ballat. The English Ballards are descended from Fulco Ballard of Hainault, Flanders, who came to England in the fourteenth century in the train of Queen Phillipa. He was given Horton, near Canterbury. Here lived his son, Sir George Ballard, butler to King Richard II, who showered many favors upon the family, especially in gifts of land, such as West Combe, Spittel Combe, East Combe, and lands in Carlton, Lewisham, and Deptford. Thomas Ballard, third in descent from Fulco, was High Sheriff of Kent and married Phillipa, the only daughter of Thomas Walsingham and sister of the great Minister under Queen Elizabeth. The grandmother of the Virginia immigrant was Mary, the youngest daughter and coheir of John Spencer of Castle Ashby, giving the Virginia Ballards the deSpencer quartering on their coat of arms. Hasted, in his History of Black Heath, Kent, states that Black Heath furnished two chiefs and two of the principal officers at Agincourt, viz., Gloucester and Exeter, Ballard and Chaucer (father of the poet).

The Virginia Ballards are descended from William Ballard, of Greenwich, England, who came to Virginia in 1627 accompanied by his son, Thomas Ballard, a lad of ten years. Father and son differed upon all the absorbing issues of the day, the father becoming Puritan in his views, and the son remaining steadfast to the faith of his forebears. William Ballard, the immigrant, moved to Massachusetts, where he again married and reared a family from whom most of the New England Ballards are descended. He lies buried in the old cemetery at Andover, Massachusetts. Thomas Ballard, the son, was an important personage in the early history of Virginia. A man of means, a lawyer of distinction, repeatedly a Member of the House of Burgesses and for a term Speaker of the same, and Member of the Council. His son, Colonel Thomas Ballard, was vestryman of Bruton Parish, and was a man of impor-

tance in the early history of Virginia. His son, Captain John Ballard, of Yorktown, was the grandfather of the Georgia immigrant from whom the subject of this sketch is descended.

The Ballard arms brought from Flanders were sable, a griffin segreant ermine, crest a demi-griffin sergreant ermine. The Sussex Ballards from whom the Virginia immigrant was derived had quartering, argent and gules, in second and third quarter a fret, or, over all; on a bend sable three fleurs de lis, or.

The subject of this sketch, Levi Ballard, a prominent citizen and business man of Palmetto, is descended from the Virginia Ballards. His grandfather, Benjamin Ballard, moved from Princess Anne county, Virginia, in 1783, and settled on Camp Creek, in Wilkes county, Georgia. The subject of this sketch was born in Gwinnett county, Georgia, on November 22, 1833, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Bryant) Ballard. His grandmother Ballard was Katherine Herman or Hammond of Wilkes county, Georgia. His grandmother Bryant was Elizabeth Barnett, who married William Bryant in Oglethorpe county, Georgia.

Young Ballard was educated in local schools for several years, and as a young man taught school for several years, first in Georgia and later in the West. The outbreak of the Civil War found him in the West, and he first became a soldier as a member of the State troops, later becoming attached to the Fifty-sixth Georgia Regiment. He served through the entire war, the first period in the Western armies, and the latter period attached to Bragg's Army commanded by Johnston and Hood. He went through the Georgia and Kentucky campaign; was at Vicksburg and finally surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina.

At the close of the war he engaged in farming, which he followed for ten years, and then became a merchant and land dealer. He gave ten years to that; then returned to farming, to which he added various financial interests.

In 1884-85 he represented his county in the Lower House of the General Assembly; and in 1888-89, served a term as member of the Senate. Mr. Ballard's business operations have

Yours Truly
W. S. McRee

been successful, and he is now one of the leading men of his section, having large farming interests; being president of the Palmetto Banking Company; stockholder in the Palmetto Cotton Mill, and in the Fairburn Oil Company.

He married Sarah Smith Harrison, a daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Harrison, of North Carolina; and of this marriage twelve children have been born, of whom the following are living: Villeta, now Mrs. Chas. B. Mosely; Nathaniel H. Ballard, a leading educator in the State, located at Brunswick; Cora V., now Mrs. T. P. Arnold; Maude, now Mrs. C. H. Hudson; Mabel, now Mrs. Rush Irwin, and Jacob H. Ballard.

Mr. Ballard is a Democrat in his political affiliations; a Mason in fraternal circles; and a Baptist in his church relations. He has lived a long and useful life; fought the battles of his country in war, and contributed faithfully to the development in peace. He will be best remembered for the aid and assistance he has given so many people in acquiring independence. Hundreds of people living in his section owe their home and success to the aid received from him. He knows of no better platform upon which to build the State in a moral and material way than industry and honesty in personal life, and the improvement of our farming methods—as, in its last analysis, the prosperity of Georgia rests upon the land.

N. H. Ballard.

William Spain McRee.

WILLIAM SPAIN McREE, senior member of the large and important business conducted at Kinderlou, Georgia, under the name of McRee Brothers, is a native Georgian, born in Brooks county on March 17, 1867. His parents were George R. and Rachel L. (Spain) McRee. His father was a trained civil engineer, who spent the latter years of his life as a farmer.

The McRee family undoubtedly derives its origin from the ancient Scottish clan of McRae, and the present spelling is

merely a variation from that, though the McRees of the present day are very insistent on the present form of the name. The family was founded before the Revolutionary War by two brothers who came from Scotland and settled in Wilmington, North Carolina. A son of one of these was the great-grandfather of W. S. McRee. In the Revolutionary period, the General Assembly of North Carolina ordered the enlistment of six battalions for the Continental Armies, this order being issued on April 27, 1776. One battalion was assigned to the Wilmington district; and in that battalion, John Ashe, Jr., John James and Griffin John McRee, were the Captains. James McRee, great-grandfather of our subject, married Mary F. Randolph, of the Randolph family of Virginia, and after the death of his wife moved to Alabama. They left only one son, Edward Lowie McRee. Edward L. McRee moved from Alabama to Georgia in 1836, and married Elizabeth Young, a daughter of Major John Young, an officer in the Indian wars of that period, his son-in-law, Edward McRee, serving under him as a private. Of the children of Edward and Elizabeth McRee, only one son survived—George Randolph McRee, father of W. S. McRee, who was born in Dooly county, trained as a civil engineer, entered the Confederate Army and served on General Frank Cheatham's staff. He was a good officer, and especially useful because of his knowledge of engineering. Prior to the Civil War he had settled in South Georgia, in Lowndes county, and was one of the surveyors who laid out the line of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad from Savannah to Albany. He made his home at Kinderlou, turned his attention to farming, and from that point went into the Confederate Army. He married Rachel L. Spain. Of this marriage William Spain McRee is one of the children. In every war from the Revolution down, the members of this family have served, from private in the ranks up to Colonel of a regiment. Several members of the family have been good engineers, and Fort McRae was named for one of the family, and much to their disgust called McRae. Captain G. R. McRee had the distinction of being the first man who planted truck in Lowndes county. He shipped the first tomatoes from

that part of Georgia. He grew cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce, asparagus, sugar cane; raised his own hogs, having a large surplus of meat, and reared sheep and cattle. He made of cotton a side crop, and was one of the pioneers in the intelligent development of South Georgia.

William S. McRee was educated in the schools of Valdosta, Georgia, and Bellevue, Virginia, and leaving school entered upon the business of life in his native county as a farmer. To this good hour Mr. McRee calls himself a farmer, and that is true; not only is it true, but he is a good farmer; but the great development of the other industries in the hands of the McRee Brothers has to some extent overshadowed the farming interests. The firm composed of W. S., E. J., P. I., and G. Y. McRee, are now manufacturers of crates, baskets and yellow pine lumber; dealers in fine stock, farm produce, and general merchandise. They have developed to the utmost the field which was opened to them, and in doing so have made a large measure of business success. Incidentally they have rendered a great public service by demonstrating the capacity of that section of country.

On December 24, 1893, Mr. McRee married Mary Wyche Jones, daughter of Jerry Berry and Susan Elizabeth (Young) Jones. Mr. McRee was himself a product of the McRee and Spain families, and this marriage has brought into the line two other prominent Georgia families—the Youngs and Joneses. There are four children: Rachel Louise, Jerry Jones, Mary Elizabeth, and Catherine McRee.

Not an active politician, Mr. McRee is an adherent of the Democratic party. He is affiliated with the various Masonic bodies and the Woodmen of the World. He believes that the best interests of Georgia are to be promoted by encouraging our boys to stay on the farms, and by working them up to a high state of improvement. He also believes that contemporaneously with the development of our farms, we should develop our manufacturing interests and work up the raw products of the State. In other words, he does not wish to see a one-sided development, but to see all interests properly conserved and properly developed. He is a member of the Baptist

Church, and an upholder of good morals and religion. He regards as one of the most important things needing attention in our State, the improvement of our educational system. He recognizes the fact that Georgia, with all it has accomplished, is not yet up to a high standard in an educational way, and that our schools need straight looking after, with a view to enlargement and improvement, in order that our children may be as thoroughly equipped as the children of any other section.

A. B. Caldwell.

John Robert Wilkinson.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Judge of the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, and one of the leading members of the Masonic fraternity in the State, is a native Georgian, born at Newnan on June 20, 1856, son of Major Urial Baylis and Amelia T. (Spratlin) Wilkinson.

On both sides of the family Judge Wilkinson is of pure English stock. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Wilkinson, resided at York, Virginia, and this Thomas Wilkinson came down in direct line of descent from Lawrence Wilkinson, of Durham, England, who married a daughter of Sir John Conyers and settled in Providence, Rhode Island, about 1645. The coat of arms granted to this branch of the Wilkinson family dates from 1615, during the reign of King James I. Judge Wilkinson's mother could trace her ancestry back to Caleb Callaway, 1660, and through the Hills of Wilkes county, to Abraham Hill, born in Northumberland county, Virginia, in 1698, a son of Henry Hill, who was born in 1650. On both sides of his family, therefore, Judge Wilkinson's people were among the earliest settlers of America. In the present generation in England, the family is very highly connected, there being eight or ten members in high position in the military and civil service, and several of them connected with the peerage by marriage. Judge Wilkinson's father, Major U. B.

John R. Wilkinson.

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Wilkinson, was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, in 1819, and died at Newnan in 1897. During his long life he was recognized as one of the strong men of Western Georgia, holding many positions of honor and trust, all of which came to him unsought. He served the Confederacy faithfully, both in military and civil capacities. In 1880 Coweta county sent him to the General Assembly on the largest vote ever cast in the county up to that time. It is said that during a session of 116 days he was never once absent from his seat, and was the father of much important legislation.

Judge John R. Wilkinson obtained his early education in the schools of Newnan. In 1874 he entered Mercer University, but when half through his Junior year he was compelled to leave college because of weak eyes. He became cashier of the Peoples Bank of Newnan in 1876, being then only a youth of twenty, and held this position for about eight years. In 1884 he moved to Atlanta, and for several years was engaged in the wholesale paper and paper products business.

An earnest believer in the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and a faithful worker for the cause of that party, he became a man of some note in its local councils. In 1890-91, he served as Deputy Clerk of the City Council. In 1900 he was elected Ordinary, reëlected in 1904 and again in 1908, being now in his third term and his ninth year of service. In this position, a very important one, involving the entire probate business of the county and the settlement of estates, he has rendered such efficient service that all indications point to his continuance as long as he cares to fill the place.

For forty years he has been a member of the Baptist church, and in 1904 became a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Atlanta. Outside of his official duties and his church work, he has given much time to the Masonic fraternity, of which he is one of the most distinguished members in the Southern jurisdiction. He is Past Master of Gate City Lodge No. 2, Past High Priest of Mt. Zion Chapter No. 16, Past Thrice Illustrious Master of Jason Burr Council No. 13, Past Eminent Commander of Atlanta Commandery No. 9, is Chief Rab-

ban of Yaarab Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and was for a number of years secretary of the Board of the Masonic Temple Company, of which he is now vice-president. In October, 1901, he received the thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite in Washington, D. C., and was made special deputy of the rite in Atlanta. In 1901, and again in 1903, he was elected Chancellor of the Knights Commander of the Court of Honor. In 1903, the Royal Order of Scotland was conferred upon him. On December 15, 1905, he was elected Sovereign of St. Justin Council No. 17, Atlanta, Georgia. On June 11, 1909, Grand Sovereign Emanuel F. Hartzell appointed him as Grand Sentinel of the Grand Imperial Council. The retiring Grand Sovereign, Samuel E. Bliss, of Chicago, appointed him Intendant-General for the States of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida.

In 1905, he was elected Grand Royal Arch Captain of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. From this position, he has steadily risen to the position of Grand King. He was elected Thrice Illustrious Grand Master on April 27, 1909, of Royal and Select Masters of Georgia. He is Grand Representative of the jurisdictions of Quebec, Mississippi, and Maryland, near the grand bodies of Georgia.

On November 26, 1878, Judge Wilkinson married Miss Annie Wade Wood, daughter of Captain Winston B. and Mariah L. (Dent) Wood, of Newnan. Of this marriage there have been four children of whom two are living: William Barrett and Harry Eugene Wilkinson.

As an illustration of what the Wilkinson family has done in our country it may be cited that, in 1869, the Rev. Israel Wilkinson, A.M., of Jacksonville, Illinois, starting in with Lawrence Wilkinson, the American founder of the family, undertook to trace out its record in America. The history took a large volume of 585 pages.

Judge Wilkinson is a capable, industrious and upright citizen, who has won both the respect and esteem of the community, which he has now served faithfully for many years.

Bernard Suttler.

James M. Smith.

James Monroe Smith.

THE life story of James Monroe Smith, the greatest farmer in Georgia, is one that challenges the attention and admiration of all who accord to ability, honesty and perseverance the just meed of praise. It is a story of triumph over obstacles that would have defeated the efforts of weaker natures, the steady, persistent, unceasing struggle for the attainment of high ideals, the accomplishment through sound judgment and superb business management of stupendous tasks, the demonstration beyond all questioning of the fact that from the soil of Georgia a man with ability and energy may win an independent fortune.

This distinguished farmer was born September 18, 1839, in Wilkes county, Georgia. He is of English descent, his grandparents coming to this country from England and settling in Maryland. His father, Zadok Smith, was a native of the Old Dominion, who, in 1805, moved to Wilkes county and, in a section that was but sparsely settled, began his life work as a tiller of the soil. He was a man of remarkable energy, possessed of splendid judgment, of unquestioned probity and of an intensely religious nature. His mother, Phœbe Vaughn, was a native of Georgia, a woman of strong mentality, gentle disposition and domestic virtues, faithful throughout a long life to the duties of home and church. Upon the life of their son their influence had a marked effect and even in his youth the characteristics of both parents were plainly seen in the developing character of the boy.

Vigorous and healthy in his boyhood, while yet a mere child he became his father's main help on the farm. For eight years he labored without complaining as a farm hand and learned to love the work to which in later years he has devoted the best energies of his life. In this school of experience he laid the foundations of a future career. Never shirking manual labor, he nevertheless had aspirations to secure a mental training that would better fit him for the battle of life. The only

schools within his reach were the old field schools, whose sessions of three months in each year after the crops had been laid by, afforded but scant facilities for mental development, but he seized with avidity the opportunity that presented itself and steadily advanced, always standing at the head of his classes. Possessed of a marked literary taste, he had an educational ambition that refused to be circumscribed by the narrow limits of his rural environment. Selecting a college where the expenses of living would come within his very limited means, he entered the classes of Hiawassee College, a leading institution in East Tennessee. During his vacation periods he would teach school in order to supply himself with money with which to continue his course of study in college. So depleted were his funds at one time that he was compelled to teach an entire year before returning to his college classes. Nothing daunted, he struggled onward and in 1861 graduated with first honor in a class, many of whose members have since achieved distinction in life.

Fresh from the halls of his Alma Mater, he faced the question of service in the Confederate Army, and, inheriting the valor of his father, who had served as a Captain in the War of 1812, he enlisted as a private and marched to the front beneath the Stars and Bars. Failing eyesight, an affliction that still gives him much trouble at times, caused him to be transferred into a lighter branch of the service, in which he remained during the greater part of the war.

At the close of the War between the States he found himself without funds and facing the serious problems of life. Managing to earn a few dollars, he brought to his aid all the splendid faculties of mind and the energy and determination that had never failed him. He possessed no little genius in a mechanical way and by repairing watches and clocks, overhauling buggies and wagons, and like work he accumulated a few hundred dollars. Then he took a contract to furnish a large number of ties for the Georgia Railroad and completed this work with a profit to his credit. With the money he had saved he purchased a small farm in Oglethorpe county in 1866 and began his life work, a work that has been crowned with success

such as comes to few men. On account of unfavorable seasons, poor and worn land, he did not meet with much success in farming for three or four years.

He had his ups and downs, but he had an abiding faith in the future of Georgia and believed that no better place could be found for his earnings than the soil of his native State. Year by year he enlarged his landed estate. Year by year he placed valuable improvements upon his farm. The best houses, the best farming implements, the most thorough methods of cultivation were to be found around his home. He studied his work with as much thoroughness as he had studied his books at college. All this had its results. From hundreds of acres his holdings mounted into the thousands, until today he lives in ease at his home in Smithonia, upon the farm where he started the active work of his life in 1866, the owner of more than twenty thousand acres of the best farm land in Georgia, from which he gathers annually more than two thousand bales of cotton, with numerous other crops in proportion, and upon which one may see at any time the finest herd of cattle in the State. Thus from the soil in less than forty years he has made a fortune of more than a million dollars, a result in itself, that bespeaks the genius of the man. He has occasionally accepted the invitations which have come to him to deliver addresses in various parts of the South.

Although his chief attention has been directed to the development of his many agricultural interests, he has found time to devote much of his talents and energies to the discharge of public duties. In 1876 he was elected to the Georgia House of Representative from Oglethorpe county, and in that position served with distinction until 1881. He was recognized as one of the leaders of that body and left his impress upon the legislation of that period. In 1883 he was sent to the State Senate, serving one term in that body.

In the councils of the Democratic party, both State and National, he has been for years a commanding figure. While a member of the House and Senate he was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and a leading member of the Committee on Finance. He has always been loyal to Democracy, never

changing his political fealty, and his conservative views on the questions that have at times agitated the Democratic party have tended to suggest the proper line of duty on more than one occasion. In 1892, he was a delegate from the State at large to the National Democratic Convention that nominated Cleveland and promulgated a platform upon which the party swept the country. In 1896 he was a Bryan elector and for many years a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee. For more than twenty years he has been Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of his county. He has never been an office seeker, though he has occasionally represented his county in the Legislature and in 1906 was induced to enter the race for Governor. In 1904, he was again chosen a delegate from the State at large to the National Convention of the Democratic party.

Colonel Smith has always been a great reader. He is especially fond of biographical and historical works, as well as literature on all scientific subjects. He saves out of his busy life enough time to commune with the great minds of all ages, and finds a real pleasure and profit in this diversion from the more material duties of life.

He is a man of much system. He has a time for all things, and no pressure of business is allowed to divert him from the observance of his rules. He delights in walking and riding, and every day visits different parts of his great farm. He has never given special attention to any system of physical culture, but by simple methods and close observance of the rules of health, has lived to an advanced age in robust condition. By practice and precept he is a great advocate of temperance.

Colonel Smith is a staunch advocate of education. He believes that a good education is the most valuable asset a young man or a young woman can possess. Especially is he interested in the education of the masses of the people. In the school of experience he learned the blessings of an education for which he had to expend mighty efforts and the sympathies of his great, warm heart go out to those who are traveling the same path over which he passed when a country boy. To place the benefits of education within the reach of the children of

the rural districts in Georgia he realizes that thoroughly trained teachers are necessary, and to aid in supplying them he has contributed ten thousand dollars towards the fund with which the James M. Smith Science Hall at the State Normal School in Athens has been erected.

This beneficence expresses in a public way the interest felt by the donor in the cause of education, but it by no means tells the entire story of his philanthropic work. Whenever he has noticed a bright, energetic, ambitious boy, one desirious of bettering his condition in life, he has extended a helping hand. Some have been aided along educational lines, some have been given assistance in a business way, some have been established in agricultural pursuits, and scores of good citizens, whose lives have reflected credit upon the State, have reason to feel grateful to the generous heart of Georgia's greatest farmer.

Colonel Smith has his own ideas about the negro problem. Those ideas are not visionary, but are rather intensely practical. With him the problem has been largely solved, and its solution has been arrived at after years of patient effort. The negroes on his large farm know their places and never seek to leave them. They are treated considerately and kindly, and always find encouragement for every worthy action. The family physician of the millionaire farmer is at the service of the humblest negro on the great plantation whenever his services are needed. So carefully are the wants of all attended to that they remain in his service year in and year out in peace and contentment. There are now in the service of Colonel Smith old negroes who were with him when he bought the original farm. Their children and grandchildren are with them.

The desire to rise above the environments of his boyhood life, the influence of home and school, of study and contact with men in active life had their effect for good in the struggle for success. Exemplified by his successful career, the message of this great Georgian to the young men of his country, who are just beginning to face the real responsibilities of life, is one of confident optimism. He would have them stick to their occupations, professions or callings, and never give up. He would have them be honest and straightforward, deceiving no

one, enjoying the success of others, industrious, economical, desirous of improvement and willing to expend their utmost efforts in building for themselves an abiding character.

TOM REED.

Benjamin Mifflin Hood.

BENJAMIN MIFFLIN HOOD, of Atlanta, though yet in the early prime of life, has already established himself as one of the well known business men of Atlanta. He comes of an old Maryland family, long prominent in that State, which has furnished to the country men eminent in the different walks of life.

The Hood family in Maryland dates back to the very earliest period of settlement, John Hood, Jr., and his brother Benjamin having been among the early settlers of Anne Arundel county, and Benjamin drifting farther west, locating at what finally became known as Hood's Mills, in Howard county, in 1672. From that time down to the present, the Hood family has been conspicuous in Maryland. Hood's Forest, Hood's Hall, Hood's Haven and Hood's Mills, give mute evidence of the number and influence of the family.

Along about the Revolutionary period, there was intermarriage with the Mifflins, of Pennsylvania, one of the family having married Elizabeth Mifflin, a descendant of General Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, who was President of the Continental Congress. From that time down to the present, there has always been a Mifflin Hood. James Mifflin Hood, born in 1829, died in 1894, was one of the prominent Marylanders of his generation. General Thomas Hood was the foremost representative of the family at the time of LaFayette's visit to America in 1825, and entertained him at breakfast at Cooksville as General LaFayette was starting on his western tour. The first Benjamin Hood died at Hood's Haven. He seems to have had a son John. John had four sons: James, John,

Benjamin and Thomas. It was probably this James who was the Revolutionary soldier of the family. The next Benjamin was a clergyman for forty-five years, and inherited Bowling Green, one of the family estates. The next Benjamin, who also inherited Bowling Green, appears to have been a doctor. This Benjamin married Hannah Mifflin Coulter. Their sons were General John Mifflin Hood, Wright Mangum Hood, and Jennings Hood. General John Mifflin Hood, the second who bore the name of Mifflin, was a gallant Confederate soldier; entered the railroad service; became president of the Western Maryland Railroad, which he rehabilitated, and from that place went to the presidency of the United Railways Company of Baltimore, owners of the street car lines of that city. His younger brother, Jennings, married Mary Sudler, of the Eastern Shore of Maryland; and of this marriage Benjamin Mifflin Hood, the subject of this sketch, was born in Cambridge on September 3, 1877. It is a tradition in the Hood family, that at the same time John and Benjamin, sons of Samuel, of England, settled in Maryland, another brother settled in Virginia, and that from this Virginia brother was descended General John B. Hood, of the Confederate Army. This branch of the Hood family probably came from Cornwall in England; for we know that Admiral Samuel Hood of Cornwall, some two centuries back, founded that branch of the Hood family which now holds the title of Viscount Hood in England, while his younger brother, Admiral Alexander Hood, founded the line which holds the title of Viscount of Brigport.

B. Mifflin Hood was educated in the Central High School, of Philadelphia, and the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1902 with the degree of A.B. He also took a postgraduate course in Johns Hopkins Institute, and won first honors in the Drexel Institute, a technical school in Philadelphia.

He took up a line of historical research in Baltimore in 1902. The failure of his health led to travel, and the result of that travel was that he settled in Atlanta in 1904, and engaged in the business of manufacturing face brick. Mr. Hood has been successful in his business operations, and has estab-

lished a high character for his products; but contemporaneously with his business enterprise he carried forward a propaganda along what he conceived to be the line of civic duty, by devoting half of his time to an effort to induce the people of Georgia to place the State convicts on the public highways, and not to lease them out to private individuals for personal profit. He has had the profound satisfaction of seeing his views accepted, and the additional satisfaction of seeing a great system of public roads already beginning to develop under the new system, to say nothing of the improvement in the condition of the convicts, and the gain to our public life by substituting a civilized system for a barbarous one.

In November, 1902, he was married to Miss Laura Ethelberta Shipley, daughter of Reverend Ethelbert E. and Laura (Carroll) Shipley. The Shipleys represent another old Maryland family. Of Mr. Hood's marriage there are two children —Carroll Sudler Hood, now seven years of age, and Elizabeth Shipley Hood, now two years old.

Mr. Hood is a Methodist, a Mason and a Democrat. He finds his greatest pleasure in a reading way in works of a historical and biographical character, and is a cultivated man of wide information. He is associated now in a business way with the Legg Brick Company, the Georgia Brick Company, the Rockmart Brick Company, the Hood Shale Brick Company, the Cartersville Brick Company, and the Wilpicoba Clay Company. A good and public spirited citizen, Mr. Hood is of a most practical turn of mind, and does not waste his effort on hopeless theories. He believes that the best way to promote the prosperity of our country, is by the open door policy in national affairs; by intensive cultivation and rotation of crops by our farmers; by constant employing of convicts in upbuilding public roads; by an intelligent development of our resources, and the patronizing of home institutions; and he thinks it stands the Georgians in hand at the present time to take steps to meet the ravages of the boll weevil, already menacing our western frontier. As a business proposition, he regards it well for the man starting in business to deal in necessities, to have something worth while, and then let the world know it.

He believes following this policy, that there will result on the part of the public, first, desire, then demand, then possession, and the assured success of the trader. It was perhaps this reasoning which induced him to engage in the brick business, which is certainly a necessity under modern conditions.

All the generations of these Hoods from the immigrants down appear to have been men of more than ordinary force. A peculiar feature in their makeup is, that they have not run much to the learned professions, like law, medicine or the ministry, though they have been represented in these; but they have been good soldiers, splendid farmers, practical road builders and great civil engineers. Mr. Hood's father and both of his uncles have been practical civil engineers, and he himself having taken up, and in six brief years made a success of a business involving, if not mechanical practice, at least mechanical knowledge. BERNARD SUTTLER.

Edgar Garrison Ballenger.

DOCTOR EDGAR G. BALLENGER, of Atlanta, is one of the younger physicians of the city who has already achieved a brilliant reputation, to which he is constantly adding by his incessant labor, coupled with natural ability. He belongs to that old Huguenot stock which has made in our country the greatest impression upon our civilization, numbers considered, of any of the racial strains which go to make up our composite population. The first mention that we find of the name in English-speaking countries is when, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes some two hundred and twenty-five years ago, among the Huguenot refugees who fled from persecution to the friendly shelter afforded them in England were the Ballengers. They next appear in Virginia, to which State they came in the Colonial period, somewhere around the year 1700, probably a little later. That the first comers were men of character and standing we may judge from the fact that in the early half of the eighteenth century, an

Episcopal church in the Green Mountain section of Albemarle county had no other name than "Ballenger's Church." We also find that among the prominent churchmen of the State along about the same period was Richard Ballenger, who about the middle of the eighteenth century was a vestryman of the church in Amherst county. It was an easy move for some of the branches of the Ballenger family from Virginia to North Carolina, and a move which was made by a great number of Virginians in the pioneer period. Doctor Ballenger is descended from a branch of the family which settled in North Carolina, and was born at Tryon in that State, on November 20, 1877, son of Thomas Theodore and Anna (Garrison) Ballenger. His father (born in 1854) is a prominent merchant and planter of North Carolina, and not yet an old man. Doctor Ballenger's grandfather, a native of Virginia, as a young man moved to South Carolina and spent the remainder of his life near Spartanburg, so that this family has been identified especially with the three States of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Other branches of the Ballenger family have gone farther afield, and among Doctor Ballenger's distant relatives are Judge Ballenger, of Texas, who has given name to a town in that State; Doctor W. L. Ballenger, of Chicago, one of the strong figures in the medical profession of that city; and Richard A. Ballinger, late Secretary of the Interior.

Doctor Ballenger's education was received, first in the private schools of Tryon, North Carolina, and later he attended Furman University at Greenville, South Carolina. He had intended to go through Harvard, but found the climate too severe for his throat; and after a time took up the medical course in the University of North Carolina, and later entered the medical department of the University of Maryland and was graduated in 1901.

His first year of active work in his profession was spent in the University of Maryland Hospital, and in 1902 he was appointed surgeon to the Maryland Granite Company, with headquarters at Guilford, Maryland. In 1903, he moved to Atlanta and established himself as a specialist in genito-urin-

ary diseases. In 1910 Doctor Ballenger went to Berlin for a special course in the Rudolf Virchow Hospital. It is perhaps not too much to say that in his eight years of practice in Atlanta, he has traveled as far as any man has ever done in a like period in the medical profession. Since 1907 he has been editor of *The Atlanta Journal-Record of Medicine.* Since 1906, he has been lecturer of the Atlanta School of Medicine. He is now president of the Fulton County Medical Society—which in itself testifies to his rapid growth in the esteem of his medical colleagues. Upon his specialty he has concentrated all of his ability, and has been a tremendous worker. In addition to editing the magazine and contributing to other journals, he brought out in 1908 a work entitled "Genito-Urinary Diseases and Syphilis." He holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the Georgia Medical Society; is a member of the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital; is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Chi Zeta college fraternities; of the Piedmont Driving Club, University Club, and the Atlanta Athletic Club.

Doctor Ballenger was married on April 20, 1904, in Baltimore, to Nora Clark Gorman, a daughter of William H. Gorman, of Baltimore, and niece of the late Senator Arthur Pue Gorman. They have two children—a daughter, Mary Clark, and a son, Edgar Garrison Ballenger.

Doctor Ballenger votes the Democratic ticket, but he has been entirely too busy with his profession to give any consideration to political questions beyond voting. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist Church.

He believes that work is the secret of success—and he lives up to his doctrine. In a personal way he is a cultivated man, of the most kindly temperament; devoted to his profession, and earnestly anxious to be of service to his fellow men. He belongs to the highest type of American medical men—and the American medical men have given to our country many of its finest characters.

Not yet thirty-five years old, and but little more than ten years in the practice, Doctor Ballenger has already established

himself as one of the prominent physicians of a large city, is recognized by all his colleagues as a physician of unusual skill, and already his reputation has extended far beyond the borders of his own State. BERNARD SUTTLER.

George Wesley Dozier.

GEORGE W. DOZIER, of Dawson, senior member of the mercantile firm of George W. Dozier and Company, proprietor of the Dawson Market and Grocery Company, a director in the City National Bank, largely interested in farming, and altogether one of the leading business men of that city, is a native Georgian, born in Stewart county on January 23, 1861, a son of Nathaniel W. and Mary M. (Fuller) Dozier. His father is a farmer and fertilizer dealer. The Doziers belong to that remarkable Huguenot stock which about the year 1700, to escape from persecution in France on account of their religion, settled in considerable numbers in Virginia. About the same period, or a little later, other members of the persecuted religion settled in South Carolina. These people in proportion to their numbers have furnished more men of the first rank to our country than any other nationality. The Doziers belong to the Virginia branch of the Huguenots, and the Georgia family was founded by five brothers who came about the year 1800 and settled in Wilkes, Columbia and Warren counties. One of the original settlers, Leonard W. Dozier, was the great-grandfather of George W. Dozier. Another George W. Dozier, son of James, was a prominent citizen of Randolph county, a gallant Confederate soldier, a large farmer, and served as Mayor of Coleman. Daniel P. Dozier of Muscogee county, son of John B., of Warren county, is another prominent member of the family in this generation.

Mr. Nathaniel W. Dozier, the father of our subject, is not only one of the oldest citizens of Terrell county, but is yet active in business at the great age of eighty-four.

On the maternal side Mr. Dozier is descended from the Fullers, an old English family, going back many centuries in England, always numerously represented in our country, showing 586 families in 1790, and which has given to the country a host of prominent men, among them eight Congressmen.

George W. Dozier was educated in the Dawson schools, followed up by business training in Moore's Business College in Atlanta. In 1880 he began work on his own account as an employee. For several years he followed commercial pursuits until feeling that he had acquired sufficient experience in 1887 he engaged in the general mercantile business in Dawson with Wade H. Davis as a partner. The business was prosperous but for reasons satisfactory to themselves they sold out in 1896 and Mr. Dozier then confined his activities to other lines of business until 1901, when he again engaged in the general mercantile business under the firm name of George W. Dozier and Company. The firm has built up a large business and ranks as one of the leaders in that section. Mr. Dozier is as active in work of a moral character as he is in business, being a steward of the Methodist church and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In 1896 he married Miss Pearl Thornton, a daughter of William N. Thornton, a political leader of Terrell county. Of this marriage there are two children, George Wesley and Dorothy Dozier.

The political affiliations of Mr. Dozier are with the Democratic party. Yet in the prime of life he has won a large measure of success in a business way and has been a useful citizen of the community in those things which are even more important than material prosperity. The great stock from which he first descended and which possessed conviction so strong that country and friends were given up for the sake of religion, has in him a worthy representative who, while not neglecting the ways of industry and thrift, is yet mindful of those higher things upon which the eventual stability of the republic must be based. A. B. Caldwell.

Walter B. Hamby.

DOCTOR WALTER B. HAMBY, of Atlanta, one of the well known citizens of the State, a large capitalist, now practically retired from the practice of medicine, is a Georgian, born in Gwinnett county, July 18, 1866, son of Tandy K. and Mary A. (Moore) Hamby. His father was a farmer. His father's people came from North Carolina some time in the last century, and the father was born in Walton county. His mother's people are from South Carolina, and his mother was born in Cobb county. At the outbreak of the war, the elder Hamby entered the Confederate Army as a member of the Seventh Georgia Regiment, and at the close of the war held the rank of Captain.

The Hamby family is of English origin; had its seat in Lincolnshire, England, and was granted a coat of arms as far back as March 12, 1568.

Doctor Hamby was reared in Cobb county; attended the local schools, and during the last year's preparatory studies was in the private school of P. D. Wheeland, near Marietta, Georgia. He then entered the Atlanta Medical College, and was graduated in March, 1888. He entered upon the practice of his profession near Marietta, but remained there only one year, when he removed to Mableton, where he practiced medicine for five years. In March, 1894, he entered the service of the State as a physician in the penitentiary department, and held this position for six years, when he became warden and physician. He held this position for several years; and in 1904, in association with Colonel W. M. Toomer (formerly of Waycross, now of Jacksonville, Florida), became lessee of the State prisoners under the system then prevailing, the firm being known as Hamby and Toomer. In 1906 Doctor Hamby bought out Colonel Toomer's interest, and continued as sole lessee until 1909, when the contract expired and the leasing system was abolished. During the fifteen years that Doctor Hamby was connected with the prison department, he resided

Yours Truly

W. B. Hamby

words, they were all kin. For example, we find in Maryland, Samuel as the head of the one family there. In North Carolina, we find John, Samuel, William, and Stephen. In South Carolina, we find John, Samuel, William, Stephen, Nathaniel, Francis, Isaac. The reader will at once note the recurrence of the names, Samuel, William, and Stephen. The name appears in the eighth volume of the Proceedings of the Harleian Society, page 221; and in The Genealogist, 4th volume, page 111; 6th volume, page 160. In Metcalf's "Visitations of Suffolk," he refers to the name Hanby, and says "See Hamby,"—which proves the identity of the two names. The family is of considerable antiquity, for Burke gives the Hamby coat of arms, granted to the Lincolnshire family (under date of March 12, 1568), and describes the coat of arms as: Azure, three close helmets, or. Crest: a hawk volant proper, beaked, legged, and inside of wings, or.

The change of name from Hanby to Hamby appears to have taken place in Lincolnshire, and evidently some of the Lincolnshire families adhered to the old form, for one old coat of arms is extant, granted to the Hanbys of Lincolnshire.

Bernard Suttler.

James Archibald Perry.

JAMES A. PERRY, of Lawrenceville, a member-elect of the State Railroad Commission, is a young man of thirty-six who is apparently favored of the fates. A country reared boy who had to work on the farm from the age of eight to that of eighteen at such tasks as his strength would permit, he finds himself at the age of thirty-six in one of the most responsible and honorable positions in the State, and in a fair way to become a State leader.

The family name of Perry is exceedingly ancient. It is found in England as far back as 1156; and yet another family of the name was seated in Devonshire, England, in 1307. The genealogists do not agree as to the origin of the name, one

authority making it from the French, Peret. Yet another claims that one branch of the family derived its name from Periers, near Evreux, in Normandy; while another makes it come from Periers, in Brittany. Whatever the origin may have been, it is certain that as far as Great Britain is concerned it is derived from the old name, Periers, which in turn was derived from the French.

Mr. Perry's immediate family was founded in America by his great-great-grandfather, John Oliver Perry, who came from England to Virginia, later moving to South Carolina. Three of his sons, John Oliver, William, and James, were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. The fourth son, Thomas Perry, great-grandfather of our subject, came from South Carolina to Walton county, about 1830. His son, John Oliver Perry, grandfather of our subject, and a planter by occupation, was killed by the explosion of a steam engine in 1881. His oldest son was William Thomas Perry, a successful farmer, who was one of the founders of the Perry-Rainey Institute at Auburn, Georgia, a Baptist school. He died in 1894. William Thomas Perry married Martha Johnston Whitworth, daughter of John Whitworth, who served several terms in the General Assembly as a Member from Gwinnett county; and of this marriage, James Archibald Perry was born, the sixth child of fourteen, in Gwinnett county, near Winder, January 11, 1875.

Mr. Perry went through the local schools between intervals of farm work; entered the Perry-Rainey Institute; and upon the death of his father it became necessary for him to quit school, which he did for two years. He then entered the University of Georgia; read law, was graduated June 15, 1898, and began the practice of his profession in July of that year. Prior to that, in 1896, he had been cashier of the local bank at Lawrenceville; so that even at the age of twenty-one the young man had shown capacities which had justified the placing in his hands of responsible interests. He promptly gained a foothold in the practice of his profession at Lawrenceville; and in 1900, then only twenty-five years old, he was made Mayor of his town. In that year and in the next year he served as a Member of the General Assembly. He returned to the prac-

tice of his profession, in which he prospered; became interested in financial institutions; was made a director in the Bank of Lawrenceville, and was president and treasurer of the Lawrenceville Oil and Manufacturing Company.

In 1910 there was dissatisfaction in Georgia with Mr. Obediah B. Stevens, one of the Railroad Commissioners, whose term expired in 1911. While there was dissatisfaction, few cared to encounter the veteran politician as an opponent for the place he held. The one man that had the courage to take up the cudgels was James A. Perry, who announced himself as a candidate for the incoming term. It was taken for granted by the wise men all over the State that the rash youngster would be beaten by the veteran—but to the amazement of the wise ones, the young man inflicted upon the veteran a decisive defeat. Mr. Perry's local career demonstrates that he is a man of force—and now, in the larger field which is opening up to him, it is fairly safe to prophesy that he will make a reputation throughout the State equal to that which he has enjoyed during the past years in his home section.

Mr. Perry married Mary Hannah (Birdie) Smith, daughter of Joseph and Lillie Mae Smith. They have three children: Maggie Smith, William Joseph, and James Archibald Perry.

Mr. Perry is a Methodist, a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and a Democrat. When he is spoken of as a Democrat, the name is just—because he really believes in Democratic principles—he is not merely a blind follower of a party name. He has pronounced views on public questions. Naturally, as a thoughtful man, he believes that the best interests of the State in a material way are to be promoted chiefly by the development of our great farming resources. He does not underrate the literary training of our children, and would have every possible facility extended to the enlargement and betterment of our educational system. He wisely thinks that each State must develop and draw from its natural resources and opportunities; and that in Georgia the land, the water powers, and the forests are our chief sources of raw material. Upon this we must build; and in doing so, legislation should

be fashioned in the State, as well as in the nation, in the interest of the whole people, rather than in the interest of a few people, as has been so much the case in the past and has resulted in so much of disaster to the country—for now our energies are concentrated on trying to undo some of the evils of past legislation, thus handicapping the work of constructive upbuilding. BERNARD SUTTLER.

James Marion Wilkinson.

JAMES M. WILKINSON, of Valdosta, is a lawyer whose most useful work for his generation has been outside of his profession. His line of descent comes down from Scotland and Ireland, through North Carolina and Georgia. He was born in Tattnall county, Georgia, December 5, 1851, son of Henry and Martha (Smith) Wilkinson. His father was of Scotch descent and his mother of Irish. Henry Wilkinson was a farmer whose people had originally been settled in North Carolina.

James M. Wilkinson was reared on a farm, which means that he had six days of steady work every week; and he now recognizes that the steady labor, with the Sunday rest and seven nights of dreamless sleep, gave him the health, the regular habits, and the economical temperament, which have been most important factors in his working life. His educational opportunities were limited. He was able to get in a part of three years in Bradwell Institute, at Hinesville, Liberty county, after he was a man grown. He read law, was admitted to the Bar, and established himself in the practice of his profession, at Valdosta, in 1879. In his more than thirty years of residence in Valdosta, he has seen the city grow from a small village into one of the most flourishing of the smaller cities of the State, and has himself been a most important factor in that development.

His natural qualifications were in the direction of business life; but in his youth business opportunities were not so nume-

rous in the South as they are today, and so the ambitious young man became a lawyer. As the years went by, his sound business judgment enabled him to see that the South was entering upon an era of great material development, and that the man who would be most useful, both to himself and the country, was the man who took an active part in that work, and so he became interested in railroads. The railroad interests speedily absorbed the greater part of his time, and in a few years the practice of the law had become merely nominal. In 1894, he became president of the Valdosta Southern Railway, running from Valdosta to Madison, Florida. This interest has absorbed his time from that day, and in this way he has rendered most valuable service to his town and contributed very largely to its phenomenal growth. He has had the satisfaction of seeing the little railroad, which in its inception looked rather large to its promoters, grow into one of the links of a trunk line running from Augusta to Madison, known as the Georgia and Florida.

Mr. Wilkinson was originally a Democrat; but when the financial issue became acute in 1896, he became an adherent of the Republican party on national questions, acting as an Independent in local matters. This combination is now not unusual in the South. In his reading, outside of his law studies and economic works, he is partial to historical matter, and has become a man of extensive information. Religiously, he is identified with the Methodist Church.

On February 8, 1883, he was married to Caroline Howell—a name long and honorably known in Georgia. Of this marriage there are three children.

His advice to the young man starting out to make his way in the world is epigrammatic, and can not be put better than in his own mords: "Work most of the time. Be thoughtful, economical, and honest all the time."

The family name of Wilkinson has been of considerable note in our country, and one of the old counties of Georgia, named in honor of a distinguished member of the Wilkinson family, testifies in an honorable way to the services rendered in by-gone generations.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

George Frederick Hunnicutt.

GEORGE FREDERICK HUNNICUTT, present editor of *The Southern Cultivator,* the oldest and probably the most influential farmer's paper in the Southern States, succeeded his father, the Reverend James B. Hunnicutt, in that position. This family was founded in Georgia by the paternal grandfather of George F. Hunnicutt, Doctor J. E. P. Hunnicutt, who came from Petersburg, Virginia; settled in Coweta county, and was a practicing physician and farmer. On the maternal side of the line, Mr. Hunnicutt's grandfather, Doctor G. H. Page, came from Newberry, South Carolina, and he also was a practicing physician, having as a side line a mercantile interest.

George F. Hunnicutt was born in Turin, Georgia, October 20, 1862, son of James B. and Emily Jane (Page) Hunnicutt. His father—a remarkable man—combined with the vocation of preacher the avocation of a farmer. His farming ability led him finally into the publishing business, becoming the editor and proprietor of *The Southern Cultivator.* When he took hold of it the paper was in a moribund condition, almost without circulation and without standing, though it had been published for a number of years. He built it up into one of the finest agricultural journals of the country and left it as an inheritance to his sons, who have carried forward the work successfully and built upon the foundation laid by the father. There seems to have been a very large measure of ability in the last generation in this family, for the Reverend W. L. C. Hunnicutt, of Mississippi, a brother of James B. Hunnicutt, is one of the noted preachers, teachers, and writers of our generation. Another interesting family connection grows out of the fact that the paternal grandmother of Mr. Hunnicutt was an aunt of the late Governor Atkinson, bringing that family into relationship with the Hunnicutts.

George F. Hunnicutt had a good education, obtained in the Senoia High School and the University of Georgia, from which

last institution he was graduated in 1883, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Farming runs in the blood of these Hunnicutts, and so George F. Hunnicutt took up farming as an occupation after his graduation from college. He carried on a dairy and truck farm near Athens for twenty years, up to 1904, when he was called upon to move to Atlanta and take the editorship of *The Southern Cultivator.* A thoughtful and studious man, with a good education, who had served for ten years on the Board of Education of Clarke county, and had already been a writer in *The Southern Cultivator,* Mr. Hunnicutt came to his new field of labor well equipped for the work, except in the way of experience. That experience he has gained. He has kept the paper up to the standard established by the father, and even improved it, and it now ranks well up among the agricultural journals of our country. In addition to this he has compiled and edited "Southern Crops," and "David Dickson and Jim Smith's Farming," which are among the most popular and useful books published for the benefit of Southern farmers.

Mr. Hunnicutt has been twice married. His first wife was Miss May Barnard, daughter of Reverend H. R. Barnard, of Athens. Subsequent to her death he married Miss Mary Wilson Middlemas, daughter of A. O. Middlemas, of Barnesville. Five children have been born to him, of whom three are living: James Barnard, William Lytleton, and Dorothy May Hunnicutt.

Mr. Hunnicutt is a Methodist, a prominent member of the Farmers' Union, and a Democrat.

He does not scatter his shot much. Since taking up his present position he has devoted himself in the most single-hearted fashion to the building up of Southern agriculture, and for some years past now it is but fair to say that no man has done better work for Southern farmers. He is a widely read man, of diversified tastes. He frankly admits he likes novels, is an extensive reader of history and of scientific works, especially bearing upon the science of agriculture. He believes that the best interests of our section are to be promoted by concerted and continued efforts to develop not one, but all of our resources, and that we should give especial attention to agri-

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Yours Truely
J. B. Bell

culture, which is the foundation stone of our prosperity—laying stress upon diversification of crops and the raising of live stock. "Good work and clean morals" is his shibboleth for our people. He says he knows of but three things that are essential: Hard work, a clean moral life, and a strenuous effort towards better and higher ideals. In justice to Mr. Hunnicutt it must be said that he strives faithfully to live up to his ideals.

A. B. CALDWELL.

Joseph Brown Bell.

JOSEPH B. BELL, farmer and merchant, of Patillo, Monroe county, is of English and Scotch stock, a combination which makes as strong men as any that this world can show. He was born in Pike county. His father, David Miller Bell, was a farmer by occupation, who late in life also established a mercantile business at Patillo, Georgia. David M. Bell was son of Thomas Bell, grandfather of our subject. Thomas Bell came to America when a youth of some fifteen years. He was son of a British soldier, who was killed at Waterloo in the last decisive charge on that eventful day. The Henderson strain in the family is pure Scotch, and there is also a strain of French blood coming through the Perrys on the maternal side of the family.

Mr. Bell attended the school at Liberty Hill, Georgia, and as he quaintly says, "graduated from Miller Bell's farm in 1880 at the age of twenty-one." He commenced farming on his own account as a one horse farmer. In four years he was able to increase that to a three horse farm. In 1887 he moved into Spalding county, bought land and has constantly widened his area until he now runs eighteen plows. His father had established at Patillo, Georgia, a mercantile business. He lived until January 22, 1908, and was nearly eighty years old at the time of his death. The mercantile business which he established is now conducted under the name of D. M. Bell and

Son, by Joseph B. Bell one of the surviving partners and one-third owner of the business. In addition to this Mr. Bell is interested in the Griffin Banking Company. He is a member of the Liberty Baptist Church in Pike county.

In politics he is a lifetime Democrat and in 1898 was elected to represent his county in the General Assembly. Prior to that he had been a delegate from Butts county to the convention which nominated General Gordon for Governor.

Mr. Bell has found the most interesting reading to be along historical lines, and though a farmer all his life, he confesses to have had some pleasure in the reading of Blackstone's Commentaries on the Law. In 1887 he married Miss Mary Hartsfield Banks, daughter of John L. and Lou Strickland Banks. They have nine children: Thomas Grady, Miller B., John B., Annie, Robert Strickland, Roger Hardy, Ida, Joseph Terrell and Mary Lilian Bell.

Mr. Bell is of opinion that the young men should be educated to do things, which is but another way of saying that he favors education along practical lines. He evidently believes in the Biblical injunction to increase and multiply, for he advises young men to marry early and has no patience with the modern fashion of divorce. He is a good example of that great class, who, upon the not over fertile hills of Georgia, have created the greatest Commonwealth of the Cotton Belt.

A. B. Caldwell.

John Benning Daniel.

JOHN BENNING DANIEL, of Atlanta, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Lincolnton, in Lincoln county, Georgia, November 24, 1845. On both sides of the house he comes of vigorous and virile stock. His father, Joshua Daniel, was a native of North Carolina, but in early manhood he crossed the borderline into Georgia, where he distinguished himself among the pioneers who endured the hardships and

Yours Truly
Jno. B. Dancing

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ASTOR LENOX AND

braved the perils of the frontier belt. The elder Daniel was a man of rugged mold, prone rather to action than to speech, and a judge of human nature rarely excelled for his keen insight into character. He was also a man of proven courage. When once he resolved upon a course of action he took no thought of consequences. Blunt and outspoken, he despised sham. He was in no sense of the word a diplomat; he cared nothing for the makeshifts of expediency; he despised whatever savored of double dealing; and his sole aim in life was to be right. Like his Scotch-Irish ancestors, he was also tenacious of his convictions, which he deliberately formed.

The maiden name of Mr. Daniel's mother was Mary Ann Lamar. She belonged to the noted family, of French-Huguenot origin, which, since the time of the Revolution, has distinguished itself in each generation, contributing scores of illustrious names to the national field and forum. Her father, Peter Lamar, was one of the wealthiest freeholders of the State. He owned large plantations, operated numerous slaves and wielded an extensive influence in public affairs. Her mother, Sarah Cobb Benning, united in her person two of the finest of Georgia strains. The daughter of this noble house was richly dowered with the graces of her lineage; and, though the war engulfed the fortune which she expected to inherit, it only emphasized the high station to which she was born. Her personality was dominant. The political leaders of the day often paid her tribute. She possessed rare mental and spiritual accomplishments. At repartee she was unexcelled; and in conversational gifts she could readily cope with the brightest men of her time. Withal she was rigidly pious. She reared her household in the Calvinistic faith, exacted implicit obedience and filial homage from her children, and admonished them alike by precept and by example to seek first the kingdom of righteousness. For guidance even in the secular affairs of life she consulted the divine oracles. The Bible was her constant companion, and at the time of her death she had read it through, from cover to cover, sixty-six times. From such parents, the subject of this sketch derived his governing principles and habits.

The children born to Joshua Daniel and Mary Ann Lamar were: Wilberforce (deceased), who became an officer in the famous Oglethorpes; Regina (deceased), who married J. D. Ingles and after the war went with her husband to Mexico; Martha, who married A. L. Sheppard; Jane, who married A. F. Fleming; John B., and Clara (deceased), who married George Walton Knight; besides three children who died in infancy.

When the subject of this sketch was a lad of some five or six years, the family left the old home place in Lincoln county and migrated to the uplands, locating in Floyd county, on the banks of the Oostanaula river. Another change was made after a time to Sugar Valley, in Gordon county, and at last the family settled in Calhoun, where the youth received the greater part of his elementary training in the local schools.

At the outbreak of the war, though still short of sixteen, young Daniel enlisted in the Lamar Confederates, a company which was organized in Lincoln county by his maternal uncle, Lafayette Lamar. The company was afterwards incorporated with the Fifteenth Georgia Regiment as Company H and dispatched to Virginia to participate in the opening hostilities. The Georgia troops arrived upon the scene too late to participate in the First Battle of Manassas; but there were hardships and dangers enough in store for the unseasoned recruits. Centreville was the first place at which camp was pitched. Later the regiment advanced to Falls Church and eventually fell back to Warrenton, where Captain Lamar, the gallant commander of Company H, died from exposure to the severe weather. The subject of this sketch, who was none too robust, also contracted fever at the same time and was hurried to Richmond, where for weeks his life hung in the balance, with the odds seemingly against him. As soon as he was strong enough to leave the hospital, he was taken to the home of an excellent family in Richmond by the name of Williams. Due to the many delicate and kind attentions which he received at the hands of these Virginia friends, the young soldier's convalescence was rapid. He was visited, while here, by his kinsman, L. Q. C. Lamar, who came to see him in company with Judah P. Benja-

min, then Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Davis. Both men were of the opinion that the army was no place for so immature and frail a lad; and young Daniel was later discharged and sent home, presumably upon the recommendation of these eminent officials.

But the martial enthusiasm of the youth was not to be circumvented by the political powers. In the spring of 1862 the First Georgia Regiment returned home, the period of enlistment having expired. Some of the members at once reorganized into the Oglethorpe Artillery, and among the new recruits was John B. Daniel. In the subsequent operations of the war the Oglethorpes were destined to achieve distinction on many an ensanguined field. It is doubtful if a braver or a finer lot of men were ever mustered together. The organization was first attached to the Twelfth Georgia Battalion of Artillery and ordered to Chattanooga. Enroute, there occurred at Tilton, Georgia, a collision, which materially affected the whole future career of the organization. Most of the horses belonging to the men were killed in the wreck and, when they arrived in Chattanooga, the Government was unable to continue them as an artillery organization and they were dismounted and formed into the Twelfth Georgia Battalion of Infantry, the Oglethorpes forming one of the companies. The battalion was next ordered to Knoxville, Tennessee, but was afterwards dispatched to Big Creek Gap, in the Cumberland Mountains, to guard this important defile. And thus the summer passed.

In the fall of 1862 Savannah was threatened by the Federal gunboats. When rumor was received of the enemy's intention, the Oglethorpes, having been well drilled in artillery tactics, were detached from the Twelfth Georgia Battalion and sent to Thunderbolt, where they were put in charge of the heavy guns and were attached to the Sixty-third Georgia Regiment. Here the Oglethorpes remained until after the Battle of Missionary Ridge, a period of more than a year, when the regiment was ordered to reënforce General Johnston at Dalton, Georgia. In the subsequent maneuvers of the campaign under this superb master of the art of war, the Oglethorpes bore an important part, participating in the splendid series of retreats

and countermarches which have earned for this great commander the soubriquet of the modern Fabius. As a strategist, Mr. Daniel places General Johnston among the foremost soldiers of modern times, scarcely inferior in this respect to General Lee himself; and he also considers General Johnston's removal on the eve of the Battle of Atlanta one of the greatest tactical blunders of the war. Gallant fighter and splendid disciplinarian though General Hood was, an intrepid leader of men, he was not the equal in soldiership of the officer he displaced,—whose policy was to outwit General Sherman without sacrificing his men; and whose wisdom in thus seeking to checkmate his adversary has been applauded by the stern old torch bearer himself.

Following the evacuation of Atlanta, the Oglethorpes were dispatched to Jonesboro, where a heated engagement took place; and still later they were ordered to Dalton, under instructions to destroy the railroad track. Thence they hurried into Alabama and moving northward crossed the Tennessee river to Franklin, where one of the most terrific battles of the war occurred. However, the Oglethorpes were not engaged in this fight. The regiment to which they were attached at this particular time was in charge of a salt train which had to be put across the Tennessee river. The battle having been fought, they advanced with the army to Murfreesboro and Nashville and, when the lines were eventually broken, they fell back to Meridian, Mississippi. Here they took the cars, and, after an intermittent journey, riding and walking by turns, they at length reached Augusta—a remnant only of the heroic band which in 1862 marched with exultant tread to battle.

The Confederacy was now approaching the final throes of dissolution. But even amid the waning fortunes of the Lost Cause there was little thought of abandoning the struggle on the part of the unconquered Oglethorpes. Pluckily they resumed the march through South Carolina, still buoyed by the hope that all might yet be well. But the fate of the storm-cradled nation was irrevocably sealed. Crossing over into North Carolina, they participated in the last battle of the

Western Army at Bentonville and finally surrendered with General Johnston at Greensboro.

Depressed in spirit but undismayed by the tragic ordeal of defeat, John B. Daniel returned to Georgia—a veteran of the Western Army but still a beardless youth. He accepted the situation in good faith. He wasted no time in vain regret. It was the Old South for which he had battled; but it was the New South to which he now gave his allegiance—whose youthful vigor was in his veins—whose morning light was upon his forehead. The old homestead in Gordon county having been abandoned by the family on the eve of Sherman's march to the sea, young Daniel decided to settle in Atlanta. The streets were still covered with the charred embers; but, phœnixlike, the unsubdued metropolis was already beginning to emerge from the ashes. Something of the future growth and greatness of the South's Gate City was prefigured. So the young soldier reasoned that here was the appointed arena for his coming combats. He was well prepared to make the most of his opportunities. The vicissitudes of an armed conflict had inured him to hardships. At first, however, the young soldier's patience was sorely tried. For six months, clad in his worn suit of Confederate gray, he walked the streets of Atlanta without finding employment. But he was not discouraged. At last, through the offices of two lifelong friends, Captain R. M. Farrar and Mr. A. J. Orme, he secured a clerkship in a drug store, owned and operated by W. T. and L. S. Mead, on Marietta Street near the corner where the Fourth National Bank building now stands. Thereupon he brought to the city his aged parents whose support devolved upon him; and he also undertook in addition the maintenance of two widowed sisters whose households constituted no light burden upon his young shoulders.

The position which was thus secured by Mr. Daniel was modest enough. But it gave him what he wanted—a start in the business world, and resolutely he went to work. There was no shirking of his task, no restlessness or vacillation. Nor did he once permit himself, through envy of his more fortunate comrades, to become dissatisfied with the lot which fate had

assigned to him; and it constitutes an eloquent commentary upon his steadfastness of purpose in adhering to one particular thing that the large and splendid business of which he is now the sole proprietor is the ultimate outgrowth of this obscure start in life. The firm to which he attached himself in the fall of 1865 underwent frequent changes in the years which followed. But John B. Daniel remained the one constant and certain quantity amid these repeated fluctuations. He was satisfied to abide his time. By dint of faithful adherence to duty, always placing the interests of his employers first, never loitering at his task, never unmindful of his manners, he rapidly advanced from one position to another, always justifying the new responsibilities put upon him, always bettering his best. He also managed by rigid self-denial to save something each year, notwithstanding the burden of heavy household expenses. At last he acquired an interest in the business and began to share in the profits. In 1877, forming a partnership with E. W. Marsh, Junior, under the firm name of Daniel and Marsh, the new combination thus formed took over the entire business; and, in 1881, acquiring the interest of Mr. Marsh, he became the sole proprietor of the establishment.

As a synonym for integrity, the name of John B. Daniel has for years been known and recognized throughout the South. This is because full weight and just equivalent have been his undeviating business rules. He has never dealt in anything but the purest drugs and has never once abrogated the old fashioned principles upon which in the last analysis all enterprises must rest for solid success. The mania for speculation and the lure of fast living have never enticed him from the beaten path of safe investment. As the result of close application to business, combined with a somewhat unusual faculty for organization, he has built up one of the largest wholesale drug houses in the South. He has also engaged extensively in the manufacture of proprietary articles and has gradually extended the area of his sales to every State in the Union.

Though an interested observer of current events, a reader of the best periodical literature, and a citizen ready at all times to discharge his full measure of service to the community in

which he lives, Mr. Daniel has carefully eschewed the scrambles of partisan politics. He has never sought or desired public office, modestly preferring the quiet routine of his congenial sphere of labor. His habits of life are simple, his faith in the unseen realities serene and unshaken. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, of Atlanta, a teacher in the Sabbath School, a friend to worthiness in whatever guise it assumes, and a gentleman whose courtly manners preserve the velvet traditions of the old school. Conscientious in all the duties and relationships of life, the diligent pursuit of business has not stifled his better impulses nor blunted his finer feelings; and high above the things which perish he lifts an abiding loyalty to the things which endure.

LUCIAN LAMAR KNIGHT.

James Thomas Gantt.

A GENERATION ago it was commonly accepted that nearly all practical inventions had to come from the North. Not only was that true, but nearly all our manufactured commodities came from the North—and we accepted that as a natural order; so much so, that in the earlier days of Southern manufacturing industries, it was assumed by our own people that the goods made at home could by no possibility be as good as those which came from the North. And so our pioneer manufacturers had to overcome this inertia, even when it was not active opposition of their own people. A successful instance of one of the great manufacturing enterprises of the South is the Gantt Manufacturing Company, of Macon. In twenty-one years, starting in a modest way, this business has through the ability and the inventive genius of James T. Gantt, its president, been carried forward to very large proportions, owning an enormous and thoroughly well equipped plant, and turning out a great variety of agricultural implements, the best of which are the inventions and patents of the president of the company.

Mr. Gantt is a Georgian, born in Putnam county, March 6, 1854, son of Robert F. and Mary Elizabeth (Folds) Gantt. His family in Georgia was founded by his grandparents, who came from South Carolina and settled in Putnam county between 1825 and 1830.

Gantt is an old English name, which was not English in origin. The genealogists tell us that it was a Flemish name derived from the city of Ghent, the first man of the name in England being named *Ghent.* This was then modified into *Gent, Gant, Gaunt,* and *Gantt.*

James T. Gantt, after receiving the benefits of the local schools of his neighborhood, began work in Macon, a boy of fourteen in 1868, as an apprentice in the cotton gin factory of O. W. Massey, who was the inventor of the Massey Excelsior cotton gin. He remained five years as an apprentice in the gin factory, and then continued three years more as a workman in the same factory. In February, 1877, he took charge as superintendent of the Findlay Cotton Gin Works; and in 1885 founded the business of which he is now the head and which is one of the strongest institutions of its kind in the South. Mr. Gantt is the inventor and patentee, as well as the manufacturer, of the Gantt cotton planter, the Gantt combined fertilizer and grain drill, the Gantt distributor, the Gantt "All-in-One" plow, and a cotton gin. The product of his factory is now distributed all over the South, giving everywhere universal satisfaction, and comparing in quality with the best made in any part of the country. Hard work, good business judgment, and an integrity which shows itself in the quality of his goods have built up a business of which any man might be proud; and as the builder-up of a great manufacturing institution, he is one of the constructive citizens of the South. He belongs to that army of strong and capable men who are now bringing the South into its own as one of the great manufacturing sections of the country. It has always been the most valuable section to the country as a whole in an agricultural way, due to its growing of cotton, which has time and again saved the United States in financial crises.

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Henry E Harman

In March, 1880, Mr. Gantt married Miss Addie Beall, of Putnam county. He is an earnest member of the Methodist Church, being a steward in the First Street Methodist Church, of Macon. BERNARD SUTTLER.

Henry Elliot Harman.

HENRY ELLIOT HARMAN, of Atlanta, editor, publisher of trade papers, and poet, presents an unusual combination of versatility. As an editor and as president of the Southern Periodical Publishers' Association, he ranks high. As a publisher of trade papers he is a most capable business man and has accumulated a competency in his business. As a poet he is taking high rank and is becoming recognized as one of the best lyrical writers of our generation.

On both sides of his family he is of German descent. He was born in Lexington, South Carolina, March 18, 1866, son of Franklin James and Jane Rebecca (Meetze) Harman. His father (1831-1902) was a prominent planter in South Carolina, descended from Jeremiah Harman, who came from Germany in 1690 and settled in the Lexington District of South Carolina. His wife's maiden name was Leitz. Through his mother he is descended from John Yost Mütze, whose name on account of the German pronunciation came to be spelled Meetze in America. There is quite a little story of interest connected with this ancestor of Mr. Harman. It is said that he was brought to South Carolina as a Hessian soldier in the Revolutionary War, a boy of eighteen or nineteen. Convinced of the justice of the Patriots' cause, he deserted from the British Army, and after several hairbreadth escapes found refuge in the American lines and became a Continental soldier. After the war he located in what is now Lexington county and became the ancestor of a large and influential family. A very young man at the close of the war, he entered the ministry and became one of the founders of the Lutheran Church in South

Carolina. The tablet over his grave bears this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of the Reverend J. Y. Meetze, who departed this life May 7, 1833. Age 76 years, 5 months and 5 days."

Mr. Harman was reared on his father's farm, and after preliminary training in the local schools was sent to the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where he would have graduated with the Class of 1885, but for his leaving in the Senior year to take up active work. Years later, on account of his literary work, the college conferred upon him his degree. Soon after leaving college, he became the publisher of *The Waynesville* (*N. C.*) *Courier.* A mere youth, and without any preliminary training as a publisher, he showed his pronounced talent in that direction by successfully conducting this paper for two years. Even at that early date, more than twenty years ago, he saw that there was a good field in the South for trade journals, and so he moved to Winston and founded *The Southern Tobacco Journal.* He developed this into a paying property and sold it at a handsome profit. From that time to the present, he has been identified with the publication of trade papers in the South more largely than any other man and has made an enviable success of each venture.

In 1899 he located in Atlanta and is now one of the well known citizens of that city. He established *The Southern Architect, The Cotton Seed Oil Magazine, The Tobacco Journal,* and other trade papers, all of which have been put upon a profitable basis. In 1905, he was elected president of The Southern Periodical Publishers' Association, and has been successively reëlected from that time to the present.

On August 3, 1887, Mr. Harman was married at Yadkin College, North Carolina, to Miss Ella S. Walser, daughter of Henry Walser of Yadkin College. They have three children: Henry E. Harman, Jr., Mildred Ella, and Dorothy Sutton Harman.

Of Mr. Harman it may be said that his vocation is that of a poet, and his avocation that of publisher. His first volume of poems, entitled "In Peaceful Valley," appeared in 1902.

It met with a favorable reception, and was followed in 1906 by "At the Gate of Dreams." In 1909 appeared "In Love's Domain," and in 1910 "Gates of Twilight." His books have met with a ready sale, which evidence the fact that they have touched a popular chord. But even better than this, they have met with the cordial approval of judges of good verse and of critical reviewers all over the country. His business success will end with his life and be promptly forgotten. The words of the singer, however, will abide, and long after he has passed to his rest will be giving pleasure to multitudes of succeeding generations. In connection with his last work, "Gates of Twilight," there appeared a criticism so just and fair that it is worthy of reproduction in this brief sketch:

"While this sweet lyric singer is far too well known to require any introduction in the South, perhaps few Georgians realize the far reaching results of this versatile literary man and editor. While enjoying a national reputation as the publisher of trade journals and technical literature, his fame as a singer promises to be even more far reaching. Certainly there could be no better proof of his versatility than is offered in his day's work, the business hours being devoted to the production of some abstract article, replete with the technicalities of a recognized expert, when, with the evening hours, comes this same man with a song, some lilting fantasy, rich in original style, facile and felicitious in expression, and at the same time carrying a depth of feeling that appeals directly to the heart. * * * Some of Mr. Harman's previous volumes, too, were given a most conspicuous place in the corner devoted to Southern poets at the Appalachian Exposition."

His verse will compare favorably with the work of the best of our many Southern poets, and breathes the spirit of true poetic genius. His poetry is characterized by an exquisite musical lilt, by an artistic touch, by an original power of both thought and versification, and an adherence to familiar themes, in the development of which is displayed the dominance of high ideals of sentiment. The following dedicatory verses express in a nutshell the author's philosophy.

"Who walks the ways of sweet content,
Outward and back again,
Who feels the thrill that joy has sent
O'er all Love's sweet domain!

"Whose nights are filled with music sweet
And days with ne'er a pain,
Where perfumes of rare blossoms meet
Adown Love's fair domain!

"Come walk with me this little while
Across this amber plain,
And learn with Joy and me to smile,
Content in Love's domain."

Mr. Harman is a cultivated man, of well rounded life and a diversity of tastes, as well as gifts. He is fond of biography and history, as well as poetry.

He is a member of the Methodist Church, and of the Athletic, Driving, and University Clubs of Atlanta. He takes an active interest in everything calculated to build up the community in which he lives, both from a material and moral standpoint, and has a host of friends, both in business and in literary circles.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Walter Scott Coleman.

WALTER SCOTT COLEMAN, editor, was born November 30, 1863, at Ellijay, Gilmer county, Georgia. His parents were Watson R. Coleman and Nancy Wilson Coleman, whose ancestors originally emigrated from Germany to this country. Both parents were born in North Carolina, where the father was for a long time a prominent merchant and farmer.

Among the distinguished members of the family may be mentioned Mr. Coleman's uncle, Honorable Hamilton S. Coleman, for a long time Grand Master of the Arkansas Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, and his son, Honorable Dene Hamilton Cole-

man, of Batesville, Arkansas, who represents Independence county in the Legislature of that State, and who is one of the most prominent and influential leaders in that body. Mr. Coleman is a brother to Doctor W. L. Coleman, formerly of Canton, Georgia, but now of Lexington, Oklahoma, James I. Coleman, of Atlanta, and E. W. Coleman, a leading lawyer of Canton.

Mr. Coleman was educated, first, in the common schools of Pickens county, and later at the North Georgia Agricultural College, at Dahlonega. At the latter institution he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts, receiving his diploma on the 10th day of June, 1884.

On June 5, 1885, Mr. Coleman began the active work of life as editor and publisher of the *Ellijay Courier.* He continued with that paper for five years. On June 1, 1889, he became one of the editors and publishers of *The Cedartown Standard,* of Cedartown, Polk county.

On June 10, 1896, Mr. Coleman was married to Miss Annie Read Thompson, a daughter of Colonel Ivy F. Thompson, of Cedartown.

Mr. Coleman is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, an Elk, a Woodman, and a Past Grand of the Cedartown Lodge of Odd Fellows. He also belongs to the Cherokee Club, a well known social organization, and to the local Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

As editor and publisher of an influential paper, Mr. Coleman has for years been a prominent factor in the politics of his section. He is a strong Democrat, and his paper is one of the leading exponents of the doctrines of that party in his Congressional district. Mr. Coleman is a clear thinker and a facile and forceful writer. An examination of his editorials leads one to the conclusion that, not only does he seem always to know just what he wishes to say, but that he is a past master in the great art of expressing thoughts in simple, persuasive and convincing language.

For fourteen years Mr. Coleman was president of the Georgia Weekly Press Association. It was only at his earnest solicitation that the members of this great and influential body finally desisted from again selecting him to preside over them.

This was not because of his mental qualities alone, for the organization boasts the possession of a considerable number with the necessary equipment in that particular, but because of the great admiration, respect and love in which he was held by the membership of the association.

In addition to his work as an editor, Mr. Coleman has found time to win considerable reputation as a public speaker. He is often called upon to preside on important occasions. As a campaigner he has few, if any, equals in his section of the State. He has also on many occasions accepted invitations to deliver memorial, fraternal, or educational addresses.

He is a firm believer in the industrial development of his State, and has labored persistently for the organization of home financial and manufacturing enterprises. He is one of the organizers of and a director of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Cedartown, and what he considers the best work of his life was the establishment of The Georgia Fire Insurance Company, of which he was a leading promoter and now its treasurer and a director.

A. B. Caldwell.

Eugene Burton Russell.

THE flourishing city of Cedartown is fortunate in the possession of a citizen of the quality of Eugene B. Russell, editor and publisher. Mr. Russell is a native of Ohio, born near Clyde in that State, on January 10, 1863. His father, William M. Russell, was a school teacher, who married Anna Worst. His grandfather, Norton Russell, was a pioneer settler of Northern Ohio. He was a native of New York, of English descent, and moved to Ohio in his boyhood. His wife was a McMillan, of Scotch-Irish extraction. His maternal grandfather, Jacob Worst, was a native of Pennsylvania, who married Hannah Gray. It will be seen from this that Mr. Russell combines in his own person English, Irish,

Scottish and German blood. As these are the dominant strains in our present day world, it would be rather surprising if a man in possession of all of them should fail of success in his chosen occupation. Among Mr. Russell's cousins was the noted Federal General, James B. McPherson, who was killed in the Battle of Atlanta, in 1864, when he was in command of the Army of Tennessee.

After the usual attendance in boyhood upon the public schools of his section, Mr. Russell became a student at the Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio. He was graduated in 1887, with the degree of A.B., and in the fall of 1888 came to Georgia. In April, 1889, he began business as a publisher and editor at Cedartown, which he has continued without change to this day. He has served his people three terms in the City Council. For fifteen years he has been a notable and efficient member of the school board. He is the Polk county member of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Seventh Congressional District.

In fraternal circles he is Past Chancellor Knights of Pythias; present Noble Grand Cedartown Lodge No. 73, I. O. O. F., a member of the Caledonian Lodge, F. and A. M., and Adoniram Chapter, R. A. M. In religion a Methodist.

On July 10, 1889, he married Miss Susie Robb, a daughter of Jackson and Marie Antoinette Robb.

As a newspaper man Mr. Russell has naturally been an extensive reader. His personal preference is for Shakespeare and Macaulay, from whose works he has derived much pleasure. He believes that the best interests of Georgia would be promoted by immigration from the North and West, and that the nation at large would have much advantage by the establishment of parcels posts and postal savings banks. As a business creed he believes that hard work and an optimistic view of the outlook for town and county is a good doctrine for any citizen, and this is the code which he has lived up to. As to the important questions for our citizens to consider, he thinks it is not well for us to put too much stress on money; that character is more than wealth; and that perhaps the most important

matter pressing for immediate attention is the necessity for clearing out the grafters who have brought our country and our institutions into so much disrepute.

Not the least of Mr. Russell's activities remains to be noted. He is secretary of the Cedartown Chamber of Commerce. The material rewards of a newspaper man can never be compared with those obtained in other lines of work. The successful lawyer, or merchant, or banker, or manufacturer, or even doctor, may become men of wealth, but the successful newspaper man seldom grows rich. There seems to be a connection between the profession and a sense of public duty which causes the newspaper man to give away his time and his talent and his space for the upbuilding of the community without regard to his own monetary reward. It is true that in one sense he is paid, because in nearly every part of our country we find him usually one of the popular men of the community—an ever present help in time of town trouble. Mr. Russell has given the usual service and has had rather more than the usual reward, for not only has he the public good will of his town, but a modest share of material possessions. For Cedartown he has been a most valuable asset, and his fellow citizens know it.

A. B. Caldwell.

Henry Asbury Mathews.

SENATOR MATHEWS has steadily grown until today his reputation as a useful citizen and legislator is coextensive with the State of Georgia.

He was born in Fort Valley, where he now lives, on November 7, 1855. His parents were Doctor W. A. and Tryphena (Moore) Mathews. On both sides of the family the stock is English, originally settled in North Carolina, from which State his great-grandfather, Moses Mathews, moved to Lincoln county, Georgia. His maternal grandfather came from North Carolina to Washington county, and later moved to Crawford county.

Mr. Mathews' father was a practicing physician, who served the people for several terms in the Legislature. He was a large planter and a prominent citizen of Houston county for many years. His grandfather, Moses Mathews, was a pioneer Methodist preacher, and a personal friend of Bishop Asbury. One of his grandfathers served most usefully in the Revolutionary struggle, as a gunsmith.

After preliminary training in the schools of Fort Valley he entered Emory College, and was graduated in 1873, with the degree of A.B. He began his career as a school teacher and farmer, and while teaching school studied law, was admitted to the Bar, and began practice at Fort Valley in 1881.

The youth had already made character, and 1886 found him in the Lower House of the General Assembly, where he served two full terms. The ensuing years were devoted to his private interests, but 1902 found him back in the General Assembly, as a member of the Senate. In 1904 he was returned again to the Lower House, and now is again a member of the Senate, which at the completion of this term will make ten full years of service. He is now chairman of the Legislative Committee to approve and accept the Revised Code of Georgia Law, prepared by Judge Hopkins; is chairman of the General Judiciary Committee of the Senate and is regarded as a leader in the matter of reform of taxation laws.

Senator Mathews has also served as a member of the City Council of Fort Valley, and was for fifteen years chairman of the City School Board. He is as active in church as in State. For twenty years a steward in the Methodist church—he now is the Sunday School superintendent. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, and the Odd Fellows. He also holds membership in the State Bar Association.

The records above given would seem to indicate a very busy man, but that does not tell the whole story. Largely interested in peach growing, an industry which brings much money into his section, his usefulness to his brother growers has been such, that they have made him president of the State Association. He is, also, a director in the Fort Valley Knitting Mill. In

the midst of all these activities, he has found time to do much general reading, and is widely informed as to all questions of public interest.

In 1894 he married Miss Lula Murphy, a daughter of Thomas J. and Elizabeth (Myers) Murphy, of Ellaville. They have two sons, Samuel S. and Henry A., Junior.

Mr. Mathews is a staunch Democrat in his politics. His long service in the General Assembly has caused him to see the need of a revision of our tax laws, which he puts as the question of paramount importance in Georgia, next to which he ranks compulsory education. These conclusions, formed by a capable man, with ten years legislative experience, are worthy of profound consideration. Senator Mathews has made a useful legislator, and his reputation has steadily grown with each additional term he has served. BERNARD SUTTLER.

Augustus P. Taylor.

DOCTOR A. P. TAYLOR was born in Jefferson county, Florida, on March 4, 1849. His father, Major Joshua Taylor, a citizen and planter of the same State, was an officer in the Indian Wars of Florida, a member of several of Florida's first Legislatures and one of the State Commissioners who rebuilt the old fort at St. Marks during the War between the States. He was a planter—energetic, dignified, and always attentive to his public and social duties.

His wife, the mother of Doctor A. P. Taylor, Margaret (Pullen) Taylor, was a women of fine characteristics which left indelible impress on the son's character and future success.

The Taylor family came from England and settled in Virginia. The great-grandfather of Doctor Taylor moved from Virginia to Washington county, Georgia. The Pullen family were among the early settlers of Georgia, coming from Virginia and settling in Laurens county.

Yours very truly
A. P. Taylor

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ASTOR, LENOX AND

Both families were among the pioneer Methodists of the South. While they were farmers—extensive agriculturists—they had a number of local Methodist preachers among them. It was not strange, therefore, that the subject of this sketch should have been a lifelong Methodist. Tradition, heredity and environment all contributed to that end. The grandfather and his brothers were among the early Methodist preachers and farmers, well known and still kindly remembered in North and Middle Florida.

Doctor Taylor had only a brother, Andrew Thomas Taylor, who died unmarried at the age of thirty-three, having served as a soldier in the War of the Sixties under General Maury. When Doctor Taylor was twelve years old, the family removed from Jefferson county, Florida, to Thomasville, Georgia. He was kept at good private schools, and Fletcher Institute, where he continued until he went, at the age of nineteen, to the University of the City of New York, for a medical education.

He was graduated in medicine in 1870, and was given additional instructions under a tutor and Professor Loomis. Returning to Georgia, Doctor Taylor afterward decided to begin his practice at the old homestead in Jefferson county, Florida. With marked success and financial profit he remained there for two years, but decided to make his future home in Thomasville, where he has lived ever since.

Doctor Taylor and Miss Elfleda Bennett were married November 18, 1887. One child, Frederick Taylor, was born to this union and is now (1907) a young man.

The story of Doctor Taylor's life will always be inspiring to those who will come after him because it is a story of perseverance and earnest endeavor with high ideals.

He had health and youthful vigor to begin with, was accustomed to the benefits and opportunities of a well provided, cultured home. His school days were enlivened by active outdoor sports, and he still enjoys the pleasure of seacoast fishing in his seasons of recreation and leisure.

While it was not necessary for him to do manual labor in his boyhood, the energy of his nature found vent in many ways that conspired to build up his intellectual and physical parts.

The growing boy developed into the active, capable young man, and he acquired physical strength to attain superior medical education, and this prepared him for his duties as a practicing physician afterwards.

His attachment for the Methodist Church was inherited, and with the desire to become a leader in his profession he entertained an equally strong desire to be accounted worthy of the religious faith of his ancestors. The influences that were brought to bear upon his early life were calculated to promote his success. He came from a home of culture and Christianity and sought the friendship of boys whose moral character he knew to be good. He had an ambition to be a man of usefulness and beneath all of this was the foundation of a Christian life and character. Doctor Taylor served in positions of honor in his city, his county, and his State. He was appointed County Physician as soon as he became a citizen of Thomas county, in 1873. He was for a number of years chairman of the City Board of Health. He also held the position of vice-president of the Board of Education in Thomasville for a term of years. In 1903 he was appointed by Governor Terrell a member of the State Board of Health and was reappointed to this position in 1906.

At the meeting in April, 1907, of the Medical Association of Georgia, Doctor Taylor presided over the Section on General Medicine. Although an infrequent attendant upon the meetings of the association he has been the recipient of pleasant consideration at the hands of his brethren.

It may well be said of him that he is a connecting link between the old and new régime, the old with its dignified, solicitous and kindly family physician, indifferent to money considerations, with contempt for doubtful proprieties, and the new with its aggressive and earnest business views and "get there" deportment. Both régimes today partaking of some of the characteristics of the other, would represent a greater and broader professional development.

Doctor Taylor has never sought to be a specialist in his practice of medicine. He clings to the broad and comprehensive tenets, relating to general practice and surgery, and has been

a close student of medical books and general literature journals, since he entered the profession. In addition to his medical practice he has given attention to public affairs, but in no sense as a politician or office seeker. He deserves the title of patriot, and has no toleration for tricksters or scheming demagogues. He says the man who is unclean in politics will prove false to his country and to his God.

In politics he has always been a consistent Democrat, loyal to his section and constituents, and devoted to the best interests of the State and Nation. He has been selected occasionally as a delegate to Congressional and Gubernatorial conventions, and has always given his votes for what he considered the best and safest policy for his own people.

We find in Doctor A. P. Taylor a typical Southern man. Familiar with the traditions and high ideals of the Old South, yet he is at the same time a type of the New South under changing conditions and with more progressive policies in vogue.

In 1878 he was made surgeon of the Western Division of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, also of the S. F. and W., a continuation of the same system. Later he was chosen by the Plant System, a further continuance, and still later by the Atlantic Coast Line. This latter position he resigned in one year's time. He is visiting physician to the city hospital and consulting physician to the Vashti Home.

In conclusion we may say that Doctor Taylor has shown himself to be an "all round man" in all positions which he has filled. First as a physician devoted to his profession, but not absorbed so much as to hinder him from being a patroitic citizen and devoted to the general interests of the people at large. He is useful and valuable in municipal, State and national affairs, safe and conservative as a leader among men.

Always preferring the rewards and emoluments of his chosen profession, he never refused to serve his people when his assistance was needful and required by the exigences of the period. With advancing years he has the satisfaction of a well spent life, appreciated and endorsed by admiring followers and friends.

Mrs. W. H. Felton.

Jere M. Pound.

THE philosophical student of history finds a constant source of wonderment in the lack of appreciation shown by humanity of the men who have been most responsible for the development of what we call "civilization"; and a curious feature of this is that it is not confined to the partly developed races, but is equally noticeable in the most highly civilized nations. One would naturally expect the savage races to make heroes of the man with the strongest muscles and who could wield the heaviest club. On the other hand, it might be expected that the cultivated nations would show the reverse of this. But it is not so—even among the people whom we call enlightened, we find a tendency to make much of the great fighter; the able soldier; the great financier who exploits his fellow man for his own selfish advantage; the great political leaders who, in their ambition to write their names upon the pages of history, commit their countries to unpardonable crimes. And, yet back of all these things, like the still, small voice, are the real forces which are most powerful in the forward movement of the world. These forces are found in the pulpit and the schoolroom. The preacher and the teacher are the least appreciated of men. They must do their work chiefly because they love humanity, with the certain knowledge that their reward will not be in earthly fame, nor in material pelf; but only in the harvest which will ripen after they have passed away from the scene of their labors. It is a thankless work, but necessary; and the men who do that work deserve the laurel crown much more eminently than the Alexanders, the Cæsars or Napoleons.

In Georgia of today, one of the most useful men of this class is Jere M. Pound, of Barnesville, president of the Gordon Institute. Mr. Pound is a native Georgian, born on March 23, 1864, son of E. T. and Elizabeth (Bloodworth) Pound. The family is of English origin, and has been identified with Georgia since a short time after the Revolutionary War. The mem-

Yours truly,
Jere M. Pound

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bers of the family have mostly lived in Hancock, Talbot and Pike counties, and have, generally speaking, been good, substantial farmers. The Pound family has never been numerous in America, and only moderately so in England. In the Colonial period there were a few families found in Virginia and in North and South Carolina, and it is from one of these States that the Georgia family is descended.

Mr. Pound got a part of his early training in the institute of which he is now the head. From that school he went to the University of Georgia, and was graduated in 1884 with the degree of A.B. He was an honor graduate, and having elected to enter upon the work of a teacher, immediately after finishing his college course he became a teacher in the Means' Boys High School of Atlanta, and 1884 and 1885 found him in this work. From 1885 to 1887, he was attached to the Fort Valley Male and Female High Schools; in 1887 and 1888, in the Edwardsville (Alabama) Academy. In 1888, he became president of the Gordon Institute, of which only a few years before he had been a student; and he held the presidency of that school for nine years. In 1897 he was made director of the Normal Department of the Georgia Normal and Industrial School. In 1898 he was recalled to the presidency of Gordon Institute, and remained there three years. In 1901 he was made Superintendent of Schools for Macon and Bibb county, and served three years. In 1904 and 1905, he was superintendent of the East Florida Seminary; and in 1905 again became director of the Normal Department of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College. In 1908, he was called to be the State School Commissioner, and served in that capacity up to July 1, 1910, when he was again induced to accept the presidency of Gordon Institute, which he had already held for two periods covering twelve years.

Mr. Pound is something more than a man of great learning, he is a great organizer, an able executive, and profound thinker. His ambition in life—in so far as he has an ambition—is to reform and systematize the plans of education of the State of Georgia; but this great State is so niggardly in the payment of its faithful servants that a man who has a family to support

finds it practically impossible to hold a public place. On a beggarly salary, with inadequate resources, Mr. Pound during his two years of service as State School Commissioner did most phenomenal work. He aroused a greater interest in education than has ever been felt or shown before in the State. His activity was incessant. From one end of the State to the other he has traveled; he has lectured; he has talked; he has labored; he has explained; he has shown how. Perhaps no other man in the history of the State has ever in two and a half years done more work or accomplished greater results, and yet the demands upon him for the rearing and education of a family compelled him to give up this work in which he was as useful as it is possible for one man to be, and go back again to the schoolroom, where his sphere of usefulness is necessarily more limited.

His record is one very honorable to him. It will be noticed in running over it, that those places which have profited by his services constantly want him back. He is one of those rare men who never have to look for a place—the place is always looking for him.

One thing he has accomplished which will abide: He has set the pace in Georgia for educational work and educational advancement; and however narrow our legislators may be; however penurious they may be, he has set a standard from which we can not recede, and the results of which will be seen in the years to come in most notable gain. His value to the State of Georgia can not be measured; and whatever may come to him in future life, he has the profound satisfaction of knowing that he has already paid his footing to the Commonwealth and served his generation well.

Mr. Pound is a Methodist, a Mason, and an Odd Fellow. He is an earnest, constant student, and is especially partial in his reading to philosophical, historical and pedagogical works.

Mr. Pound is married and has seven children: Willie Greene, Murphey, Merritt, Ida, Aldine, and Lucy Floyd Pound.

A. B. Caldwell.

Joseph Daniel Smith.

THE late Joseph Daniel Smith was born in Laurens county, March 5, 1857, and died in Atlanta, Georgia, November 17, 1910. He was the youngest of five brothers, all of them unusual men, and he perhaps the most remarkable of the five. His father, Thomas Marcus Smith, born in Laurens county May 12, 1825, married Martha Mason, also born in Laurens county, November 18, 1815. Thomas M. Smith was a grandson of Hardy Smith, a native of North Carolina, and a Continental soldier during the Revolution. The name of Hardy Smith is preserved in the present generation by Hardy Hamilton Smith, an elder brother of J. D. Smith, who is now a business leader of Dublin, and a sketch of whom appears in the fifth volume of this work. On the maternal side, Mr. Smith was descended from two notable Virginia families, the Masons and the Turners. He was in the tenth generation from the first George Mason, who in 1665 founded the family in Virginia, and which was made famous by the fourth George Mason, Thomas Jefferson's instructor in statecraft, and by many thoughtful historians considered the ablest man of the Revolutionary period. A great-grandfather in this line of Mr. Smith was Turner Mason, descended from the old Virginia Mason, who, a North Carolinian by birth, also served as a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Smith had, therefore, in both of his family lines Revolutionary blood. His father, a farmer, enlisted in the Confederate Army, and died in the midst of the war at the age of thirty-seven from typhoid fever contracted in the service. His mother was left a widow with five boys. The character of the mother can best be judged from the quality of the five sons, every one of whom is, or has been, an exponent of the best citizenship of Georgia, and every one of whom up to the day of her death looked up to her with the utmost reverence.

Mr. Smith's educational opportunities were extremely limited, confined to a few short terms in the very poor country

schools of the sixties. He worked hard on the farm and acquired not only practical knowledge, but a love of farming which strongly colored his whole life. Up to the age of thirty, Mr. Smith's efforts were confined chiefly to farming. He then decided to move to Dublin, the county seat of his native county, and at that time a straggling and struggling village. He first engaged in the livery business, and then opened up a sales stable for horses and mules. This naturally caused him to become interested in the cotton market, and he went to work to make of Dublin a cotton market, in which he was eminently successful, as it is now one of the best interior cotton markets in the State. In addition to that, his labor in the live stock trade has resulted in making it one of the best mule and horse markets in the State. These statements are borne out by the universal testimony of every citizen of Dublin familiar with the history of that town for the past quarter of a century.

But this was not all. A man of optimistic temperament and unbounded faith in his section, he began buying and improving property in what to some seemed a reckless manner, but the result proved the soundness of his judgment. He had a mind that worked with the quickness of lightning; and while other men were discussing the pros and cons as to whether something ought, or ought not, to be done, he would have the matter well under way, perhaps finished. It was said of him humorously during his lifetime, that anyone who didn't want to trade, had better keep away from "Dan" Smith. If things went ill, he never lost courage. Others might weaken—but not he. It is told that on one occasion he erected a large block of buildings which remained vacant several months, and the prophets of evil prognosticated disaster for the venture. But it all came around right, and the citizens of Dublin, after Mr. Smith's death, rose up to bear testimony that he had contributed more to the upbuilding of Dublin and Laurens county than any man who had ever lived within its borders. And yet he had never held any conspicuous public office; was always quiet and unassuming, and never sought notoriety.

He was a born trader, and never hesitated to take a fly at anything offered. In this connection a story was told in one of

the Dublin newspapers after his death, which is worth repeating. A few years ago Mr. Smith was at that time a member of the City Council—the only public office he ever held. A property owner protested to him that the tax assessor had raised his property to a point corresponding with its real value. "What is your assessment?" asked Mr. Smith. "The property is worth $10,000, and they have raised me to those figures. I would be willing to sell at that price," the gentleman replied. Quick as a flash Mr. Smith pulled $10 from his pocket, handed it to the gentleman and said: "I'll take it. Receipt me for $10 on account and we'll fix the papers tomorrow." This was his temper in all business transactions—he wasted no time on preliminaries or bargaining. As the years went by his operations were constantly and increasingly successful, so that he became one of the wealthy men of his section. He never lost his unbounded faith in the land, and constantly acquired one tract after another, one farm after another; opening up new farms from the wild lands purchased, until at the time of his death he was operating one hundred and sixty plows on between three and four thousand acres of cultivated land.

The last seven years of his life were years of constant ill health. Beginning in 1902 with a sharp acute attack which required a surgical operation, which was repeated several times, he struggled against this ill health and in those last seven years accomplished more than many men, even of good business qualities, would accomplish in a lifetime. All over Laurens, Pulaski, Montgomery, and Dodge counties are to be seen the evidences of his handiwork in splendidly improved farms and neat buildings.

Mr. Smith was not only an aggressive and enterprising business man of much public spirit, but he also cared for the better things of life. Early in life he became a member of the Methodist Church, and for the remainder of his days was a constant supporter of the cause of religion. Highly esteemed by all his fellow citizens he was most highly esteemed in church circles, where the better side of life is developed. The Reverend Doctor Ainsworth, president of Wesleyan Female College, whom he had selected to conduct his funeral service, was unfortunately

detained, and the Reverend W. F. Smith, who took his place, spoke of Mr. Smith in terms that must be a matter of profound gratification to his sorrowing wife and children.

Mr. Smith was three times married, and the father of sixteen children, of whom nine survived him. His first wife was Miss Sarah Rebecca Rainey, to whom he was married when only nineteen years old, she being two or three years younger. This was in 1875. Of the eight children born to them, four are living, three daughters and one son—the son of that marriage, Thomas Hardy Smith, being the executor of his estate. The second marriage took place in 1885, to Miss Rosalie Cook. Of the five children born of that marriage, two are living: Misses Rosalie and Gladys Smith. On February 14, 1905, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Beulah Richardson. Of this marriage there are three little daughters: Beulah, Josephine, and Rebecca Smith.

Referring back to this remarkable family of brothers, Mr. Hardy Hamilton Smith has already been mentioned. The oldest brother is familiarly known as "Billy" Smith, just as Mr. J. D. Smith was commonly known as "Dan." Mr. Billy Smith, a cotton warehouseman of Dublin, is one of the most popular men in the county. The second, Reverend James T. Smith, graduate of Mercer, is a prominent Baptist minister who has been for many years County Superintendent of Schools. The third, Reverend Henry T. Smith, also a Baptist minister, is a scholarly man of recognized ability, who has served some of the best churches in the section. It will be seen that each one of them in his chosen vocation has achieved marked success.

Mr. Smith left an estate of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. When one considers that all this property was accumulated in a country section and a comparatively small town in the short space of twenty-five years, over and above a most generous provision for a large and constantly increasing family, it is indeed a remarkable record. It is but fair to his memory to mention his devotion to his family. It was unbounded. Loyal to every tie of friendship, to the home circle he was drawn by those bonds which hold every good man, and he gave to the members of his immediate family an affection and a generous care which had no limit. BERNARD SUTTLER.

Azor Warner Van Hoose.

IT IS seldom given even the wisest men in this world to foresee the full consequences which may follow a given procedure on their part. In 1638 a young New England clergyman, John Harvard by name, left a library of two hundred and sixty volumes and about two thousand dollars in money to assist in the founding of a school. The school was named in his honor, and today (two hundred and seventy-three years later), Harvard University, with its twenty-seven million dollars of property and its fifty thousand living students, perpetuate the memory of the young clergyman whose life was cut short by consumption after one year's residence in the new country. Another example: Elihu Yale, though born in Boston, spent his active life in the East Indies, and his later years in England. Having retired with a competency he became interested in education in his native country and gave, in the year 1700, money and books to the value of about forty-five hundred dollars towards the establishment of a school in Connecticut. In consideration of that liberal sum the school was named in his honor, and today we have Yale University—a school second only in size to Harvard. Nither one of these men were famous in their generations, and the memory of them would long ago have perished but for these comparatively small donations to the cause of education. Neither one of them could have dreamed of such tremendous results flowing from their actions.

In our own day and in our own State we have an example of a man who, yet in his prime, has lived to see a greater result from his labors than either one of these notable old worthies. That man, Professor A. W. Van Hoose, now president of Shorter College, in Rome, Georgia, has already built up one splendid educational institution, and is now engaged in building up another.

Professor Van Hoose was born in Griffin, Georgia, October 31, 1860, son of Azor and Missouri F. (Daniel) Van Hoose. His name betrays the original Dutch blood of the family, and

his life shows that he has all the tenacity and steadiness of purpose which is inherent in the Dutch blood. His father was a Baptist minister, born in Giles county, Tennessee, in 1818. His mother was a native of Eufaula county, Alabama, born in 1833. The father was in active work as a clergyman for fifty years. His mother, a teacher of music, for thirty years was a Sunday School teacher, and organist for sixty years. This shows that Professor Van Hoose comes by his quality of steadiness by inheritance.

His educational advantages were good. He attended school at Winchester, Tennessee, from which he returned to Georgia at the age of eighteen and took up a small country school near Gainesville. He started with five pupils, and in three years built up a regular attendance of one hundred and fifty. He then entered the University of Georgia, from which he was graduated in 1882. After graduation he taught one year in the South Georgia Agricultural College at Thomasville, from which he went to Howard College, Marion, Alabama. He was then tutor in the University of Georgia for one year. In 1885, he was made president of the Gainesville College, which position he retained one year, at the end of which he discovered that the old Georgia Baptist Female Seminary at Gainesville was about to be sold to satisfy its creditors. He saw an opportunity. He had no money—but he bought the property. He says he started with twenty-one pupils, one of whom was a boarder; no buildings or equipment of any value, and fifty dollars in money. This was in 1886. He steadily made headway, but in 1893, feeling the need of assistance in the school and of more capital, he sold a one-half interest to Professor Heyward J. Pearce. The school had in the meantime been made an undenominational school. In 1902, the name was changed to Brenau College. In 1909, Professor Van Hoose having been tendered the presidency of Shorter College, with the promise of a generous support from the people of Rome, left Brenau to take up the work for Shorter. He left Brenau with nearly five hundred scholars, and the best equipped female college in the South as to buildings and all other things needed for a thoroughly good school, including a splendid library. In the meantime, in con-

nection with others, he had also built up at Eufaula, Alabama, a school known as the Alabama Brenau.

Professor Van Hoose was married in August, 1887, to Miss Lucy E. Rucker, who, with his mother and father, have given him the most able support in his educational work, and to this he attributes much of his remarkable success. None of the four children of his marriage are living.

Within the past year there has been a great movement at Rome to make what they call "Greater Shorter College." This movement has gained the support of the entire community, and one wealthy citizen of that city has individually given property worth forty or fifty thousand dollars towards this movement. With the support of such a community, strong in numbers and in wealth, and the ability of such a man as Professor Van Hoose, it can not be questioned that if his life is spared in a few years he will build up at Rome an even better institution than he left at Gainesville.

Professor Van Hoose is a Baptist and a Mason. Taking no active part in politics he supports the Democratic ticket. The two strongest traits in his character are his absolute belief in the advantages of Christian education, and a personal modesty so great that he neither will talk about his work nor claim personal credit for it. While he is eminently a doer, he is also eminently a thinker. But neither as to his doings nor yet as to his thinking can he be induced to boast or set up any claims for himself. He is doing the work that comes under his hand—he is doing it faithfully, and the past years prove that he is doing it well. But no man will learn it from him, and the deed must speak for itself. Like the lamented Doctor Bass, who gave thirty-five years to Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Professor Van Hoose is giving a single-minded devotion to the cause of Christian education for our girls—and like Doctor Bass, has put in motion influences which will be yielding a harvest through generations yet to come like that which has resulted from the small donations of John Harvard and Elihu Yale. Men like Doctors Bass and Van Hoose deserve more credit than men like Yale and Harvard, for where these others gave money they have given themselves—a much harder thing to do.

A. B. Caldwell.

Tolar Harrold Boone.

T. H. BOONE, of Macon, one of the prominent men in the business circles of that prosperous and growing city, is a Georgian, born in Americus, September 4, 1867. His parents were Sampson P. and Mary Elizabeth (Harrold) Boone. Sampson P. Boone was a merchant. During the War between the States he served in the Confederate Army, being attached to the telegraph department with the rank of Captain. He was captured by the Federals and held as a prisoner for a considerable time on Ship Island, in the Gulf of Mexico. He was born near Fayetteville, North Carolina, son of Sampson Boone, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and though an old man, also served for a time in the War between the States. Sampson P. Boone came from North Carolina and settled in Americus, Georgia, in the '50's. He had five or six brothers, all of whom were Confederate soldiers.

Mr. Boone was educated in the private and public schools of Americus, completed by a course in Mercer University, from which he was graduated with the degree A.B. in 1886. He also had the benefit of a course in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York.

He began his business life as a bookkeeper for the firm of Harrold, Johnson and Company, in Americus, in 1886, and in 1893 moved to Macon and became a bookkeeper in the Georgia Loan and Trust Company. He held that position three years, and was then made manager of the real estate department of that company, which position he still occupies. An enterprising man—an expert in real estate values, as the years went by he gained influence and prestige, and acquired some capital. Seeing the need for other institutions, in 1907 he assisted in organizing the Harrold Banking and Savings Company, of Macon, of which he has been president since it was established. He is also serving now as president of the Vineville Improvement Company, and in that connection is doing a most useful and needed work.

R. T. Dorsey

Mr. Boone was married in 1893 to Miss Jennie Merritt, a daughter of Captain T. M. Merritt, of Americus, who served as a Captain of Cavalry in the Confederate Army. Mrs. Boone, by right of ancestry, is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Seven children have been born to them, of whom five are living: Anna Lewis, Walter Sampson, Jennie Maria, Mary Louisa, and Tolar Harrold Boone, Junior.

Mr. Boone is active in the work of the Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman. He holds membership in the Log Cabin Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce of Macon, and while at Mercer University became affiliated with the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, though he has been too busy to do more than exercise the voting franchise.

He regards as the great questions confronting our people, those of the tariff and immigration. He would like to see a just tariff and he would like to see flow into Georgia an immigration of more white people—believing that a just tariff would enhance the prosperity of the people of all the country, and more white people in Georgia would not only improve the State, but would assist in the solution of one of our most serious problems.

Mr. Boone, now in his active prime, has acquired a position of influence in Macon, and is recognized as a man of superior capacity, fine personal integrity, and a most useful citizen of the community. A. B. CALDWELL.

Rufus Thomas Dorsey.

JUDGE RUFUS T. DORSEY was born in Fayetteville, Georgia, October 2, 1848, and died in Atlanta, Georgia, on February 3, 1909. In his little more than sixty years of life, Judge Dorsey left a record of accomplishment second to that of no man of his time, and best of all, a reputation for

good citizenship and high personal character that could not have been excelled in any country.

His parents were Solomon Dawson and Sarah (Glass) Dorsey. His father was a farmer—a man of fine character and quite prominent in his generation. For a number of years prior to the War between the States he held the rank of Colonel of Militia and continued to hold this rank during a part of the war, but patriotic to the core he enlisted in the active armies of the Confederacy and served as a Lieutenant in the Second Georgia Regiment until the end of the struggle. He was a man not only of high character, but of superior mentality, and was held in the highest esteem and respect by all classes of the community.

This branch of the Dorsey family comes from Maryland, Judge Dorsey's grandfather, John Dorsey, having been the first of the family to settle in Georgia. In Maryland the family has been settled since the earliest period of that colony. The old records show where Richard Preston, of Calvert county, left in his will, probated January 8, 1669, certain lands to his kinsman, Ralph Dorsey, and named as residuary legatees of certain other lands his kinsmen, James and John Dorsey (or Darsey). We know, therefore, that the family has been in Maryland for more than two hundred and forty years. The name is an ancient one in England, dating back to the Norman Conquest, and has gone through the usual evolution of English names. The original name is said to have been *D'Arcy.* From that it was anglicized into *Darcie;* then *Darsey,* and finally Dorsey.

Rufus T. Dorsey first attended the schools of Fayetteville, and later a select school at Campbellton, taught by Professor W. H. Andrews. In Professor Andrews' school he obtained a sound and substantial education. Only thirteen years old at the outbreak of the war, he was too young to enter that struggle, but shortly before the close of it he became attached to a command intended for home defense and was on duty at Macon. In 1868, having completed his schooling, he took up the study of law, for which he had a natural aptitude, and was admitted to the Bar in his native town in 1869. In connection with his taking up the study of law, one of his sons tells a story which is

of interest. He says that he has heard that his father was put to work in a field with his brother, John Manson Dorsey, in company with the negro slaves of his grandfather Dorsey, but because of his father's disposition to make speeches from every stump in his row and thus greatly interfering with the work of the negroes, at his brother's request he was taken out of the work.

The Judge felt keenly his inability to obtain a college education, due to the war and its aftermath, but he nobly overcame it in his later years. He had the usual struggle of a young lawyer in a country town. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Colonel Hughey, in Fayetteville, which continued until that gentleman moved to Texas two years later. He then continued to practice alone in all the courts of the circuit until 1880. By that time his reputation as a sound and even brilliant lawyer was established, and he came to Atlanta as affording a larger field of usefulness and greater opportunities in his profession. Prior to his coming to Atlanta he had served in the General Assembly in 1873 and 1874, being the first Democratic member of the Legislature from his county after the war, and he won in that struggle over most determined opposition. During his term in the General Assembly he was a prominent and influential factor in the restoration of the laws of the State, which had been brought into much disorder by the Reconstruction régime.

He had been in Atlanta but a little while when he was appointed Judge of the City Court, which had jurisdiction in city and criminal business, and did not interfere with his general practice. But within a year after taking the office a law was passed limiting the practice of Judges, and he resigned. He had served, however, long enough to gain the reputation of a strong Judge. He also at times during his residence in Atlanta served as a member of the City Council, and as member of the Board of Health.

On May 12, 1870, Judge Dorsey was married to Miss Sarah Matilda Bennett, daughter of Camelius E. and Emily (Strickland) Bennett, of Fayetteville. He left four sons and two daughters: Hugh Manson Dorsey, a practicing attorney of At-

lanta, who has recently been appointed Solicitor-General of the Atlanta District, to fill out the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Charles D. Hill; Doctor Rufus Thomas Dorsey, Junior, a practicing physician; Mary Faith, who married Doctor S. B. Yow; Cam Dawson Dorsey, Erastus Roy Dorsey, and Miss Sarah Emily Dorsey.

His first professional alliance in Atlanta was with Judges William Wright and John S. Bigby, both former Judges of the Coweta Circuit. In 1889, after the dissolution of this firm, he associated himself with Albert Howell, Junior, and later Colonel P. H. Brewster was admitted, the firm becoming Dorsey, Brewster and Howell. This firm was for more than fifteen years one of the leading law firms of the South, having at one time the largest corporation business of any firm in the South. Finally Arthur Heyman and Hugh M. Dorsey were admitted, in 1906, the firm then becoming Dorsey, Brewster, Howell and Heyman. His firm was the legal representative of a half dozen of the great railroad systems, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Southern Express Company, the Pullman Palace Car Company, the *Atlanta Constitution,* and other leading corporations. It is worthy of note that in every position ever filled by Judge Dorsey, except his first election to the General Assembly, he was elected without opposition and unanimously.

Referring back to his war record: It is said that on the surrender of Cobb's forces at Macon, the Federals released Judge Dorsey because of his extreme youth and his even more youthful appearance.

He was a devoted member of the Methodist Church, being attached for many years to Trinity Church in Atlanta, of which he was a steward, and taking a deep and active interest in all religious work. He was much interested in art, partial to good pictures; accumulated an excellent collection of good paintings, and never lost interest and pleasure in them. In the way of recreation he loved fishing, and possessed of a genial and kindly humor, was partial to joking with his friends or persons whom he liked.

In a legal way Judge Dorsey was a remarkable man. Very few lawyers take first rank in both the civil and criminal sides of the profession, but he seemed equally at home in either side. Indeed, though in his later years he stood in the very front rank of eminent civil lawyers in Georgia, his first reputation it may be said was won as a criminal lawyer. At one time his criminal practice grew so large that he could take no more cases, and after the firm of Dorsey, Brewster and Howell was organized the partners made an agreement that they would cut out the criminal practice. He was interested in many great criminal cases during that part of his career, especially notable murder cases, and what were known as "the Dalton cases," where he assisted in the prosecution and succeeded in convicting several of Dalton's largest merchants.

Thoroughly learned in the law, splendidly equipped as a speaker, with a most engaging manner, he was equally at home before the judge or the jury, and seldom left the courtroom defeated. But while Judge Dorsey's legal career was everything that any man could desire, there were some things about him even better than that. His chief aim in life was never to accumulate money, nor even to achieve a great reputation—but a thoroughly good man, he aimed always to accomplish good—to be not only a good citizen, but to serve his fellows in such ways as would contribute to their comfort and their happiness. And so it came about that no man in all the community was better loved. His death was mourned by the people of Atlanta as an untimely taking away of one of the most highly valued citizens in the community. He left behind him indeed a good name—which, as the wise man said, "is more to be desired than great riches."

BERNARD SUTTLER.

John James Flynt.

ONE of the rising young men of Georgia is Judge John J. Flynt, of Griffin, who at the age of thirty-eight is already one of the well known citizens of the State, and a man of large influence. He is a native of the State, born in Griffin on September 17, 1872, son of Tillman W. and Martha Jane (Turner) Flynt. His father was one of those gallant soldiers whose deeds in fighting for the cause of the Southern Confederacy have written upon the pages of history an immortal story. He went into the army as Captain of a Henry county company, attained the rank of Colonel of the Nineteenth Georgia Regiment, and made a record of service second to that of no man who fought through those heroic four years. His mother was a daughter of Reverend James B. Turner, a prominent Methodist minister of Henry county, and a lineal descendant of the famous Captain Maury, of Virginia, a descendant of the French Huguenots and one of the great names of our history. On his mother's side he is also descended from the Fontaines. The Flynt family was founded in Monroe, Georgia, by John Flynt, a native of North Carolina, who was the grandfather of Judge Flynt.

Judge Flynt, popularly known as "Jim" by his constituents, was reared on a farm and had to do his full share of the work while he attended the schools of Griffin, where part of his education was obtained. He was denied the advantages of a college education, but has always been a profound student and is today a man of splendid culture and wide general information.

Arriving at manhood he read law in the office of former Governor James S. Boynton, and in 1898 was admitted to the Bar and began the practice of the profession in his home town. As a lawyer he became an ideal advocate, being almost invincible before a jury. His personal qualities and his natural abilities so commended him to the people of his county that in 1900 he was elected to represent it in the General Assembly. He remained in the Lower House seven years. From the Lower

Yours truly
J. J. Plant

House he was promoted to the Senate, in which he served one term, and was elected President of the Senate in 1908. His legislative service has given him a Statewide reputation. He was one of the most brilliant debaters in the Assembly, served as chairman of a number of important committees, and rendered valuable services to his community in retaining the Experiment Station at Griffin when a fight was made to remove it to Athens. In 1905, when the bill to create the District Agricultural Colleges was pending in the Legislature and was up for consideration, strong opposition developed and there was grave danger of the loss of the measure, when Mr. Flynt, who was deeply interested in its passage, arose and addressed the House. He had not proceeded far until it was evident that he was impressing many who opposed the bill, and after the roll call was completed and the bill had passed, Colonel Perry, that venerable legislator from Hall, who was the author of the bill, walked over to Mr. Flynt's seat and was heard to say: "Well, young man, your eloquent appeal has saved the day, and I want to say that the credit for the passage of this bill is yours."

At another time when the resolution of the Chatham delegation, making an appropriation for the erection of a monument to General Oglethorpe had been voted upon and lost, it was on his motion to reconsider that he electrified the House in a thirty minutes' speech with the result that on another roll call more than twenty-five votes were changed and the resolution was passed.

The Honorable Pleasant A. Stovall, editor of the *Savannah Press,* who was at that time a Member of the Legislature from Chatham, remarked to one of his friends that in his opinion Mr. Flynt was the only Member of the House who could have secured the passage of the resolution.

In the opinion of the writer, no sketch of this brilliant young Georgian would be complete without mention of his memorable speech against lobbying delivered in the Senate on the last night of the session of 1907. It came like a flash of lightning immediately after the passage of the bill (an Administration

measure) increasing the number of the Railroad Commissioners from three to five, and providing for an attorney for that body.

The bill had just been defeated in the Senate, but during a brief recess one Senator had been changed, and on motion to reconsider, the bill passed by a vote of twenty-two to twenty-one. Mr. Flynt's vigorous denunciation of the methods employed to secure the necessary vote demonstrated at once his ability as a speaker and his courage as a man and a legislator.

Throughout the whole course of his legislative career it may truthfully be said that he never once advocated a measure because he thought the measure popular, but always because he thought it was right, relying at all times on his own force of character and intellect to make popular those measures which he conceived to be right and for the best interests of his constituents.

He was President of the Senate during the memorable debate which occurred over the abolition of the barbarous convict lease system, and it must be a source of gratification to him to know that he presided over that body when the forward movement was made by the State which wiped out this disgrace. His splendid ability as presiding officer and the fairness of his rulings, won for him the confidence and esteem of all the members of this distinguished body.

In addition to this legislative service, he has been City Attorney for Griffin, and after his retirement from the State Senate was overwhelmingly elected Judge of the City Court of Griffin, the largest court of its kind in the Flint Circuit, which position he is now filling with the same fidelity and ability that has characterized him in every other place.

Judge Flynt is recognized as one of the strong men of the Democratic party in Georgia. His legal and business career has been phenomenally successful. During the current year, he was a strong candidate from his district to the Federal Congress, but was defeated by that old political veteran, Judge Bartlett, of Macon, who has so long held the position.

Judge Flynt is a member of the State Bar Association, of the Masonic fraternity, the Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights

of Pythias, Elks, Red Men, etc. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Church. Outside of law he is a general reader, but his favorite reading is along historical lines, which accounts for his great fund of information and his great usefulness as a public servant.

In business circles he is a director of the Newton Banking Company, has large farming interests, and spends much of his time in looking after his farming operations.

A young man in his early prime, honest, capable and brave, possessing at all times the courage of his convictions, true to himself, to his friends and to the principles and traditions of his party, he gives promise of most eminent usefulness to the State should his life be extended to the average limit.

W. H. T.

Griffin, Ga., June 10, 1911.

Eugene Alston Hawkins.

COLONEL EUGENE A. HAWKINS, of Americus, bears a name which has cut a great figure in English history. One easily recalls Elizabeth's rugged old Admiral who accomplished such great results with small means, in his century. The Hawkins family came into America with the first settlers of Virginia, and thence into North Carolina, and in those two States the family has become very numerous. In North Carolina the family has been especially noted, and among these North Carolinians may be mentioned Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, who gave up a life of affluence and ease in his native State, came to Georgia and spent the last twenty years of his life as Indian Agent among the Creeks, and rendered to his country a service second to no man of that day, in keeping the Indians peaceable during almost his entire life. He was also a gallant Revolutionary soldier, much esteemed by the great Washington, and left a record in Georgia which will keep his memory green as long as the history of the State stands.

Colonel E. A. Hawkins comes of this North Carolina stock. His grandfather, Willis Alston Hawkins, came from North Carolina and settled in Walton county. His father, a second Willis Alston Hawkins, was a lawyer, a Judge of the Supreme Court, and Colonel of the Twelfth Georgia Regiment in the Confederate Army. The maiden name of Colonel Hawkins' mother was Terinda Smith. He was born in Lee county on March 21, 1850.

After attendance upon the common schools, he entered the University of Georgia and was graduated in 1870. In 1872 he began the practice of law at Americus, and has followed his profession successfully for thirty-seven years.

In 1870 Colonel Hawkins married Miss Mary McClesky, a daughter of Doctor G. L. and Georgia (Washburn) McClesky, of Athens, Georgia. They have a remarkable family, eleven children having been born to them, and all of them are now living. They are Eugene A., Helen N., Willis A., Georgia Lee, Lucia L., Joseph W., Mary B., Robert T., Sion B., Harry McClesky and Benjamin H. Hawkins.

While Colonel Hawkins is a Democrat in his political beliefs, he has never taken any active part in political affairs of the State in the sense of being an office seeker. He possesses, however, a fair share of public spirit, as is evidenced by the fact that he has served his city as Mayor for the past eight years. He was one of the promoters of the old Americus Library, and twenty years a member of the School Board. He has thus rendered valuable service as it was needed. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and outside of that ancient and honorable institution he has practically been affiliated with no other organization or association, confining himself to the practice of his profession and the performance of his civic duties.

Coming of a distinguished ancestry he has by a life of good citizenship not only made good his own footing, but maintained unimpaired the traditions of a good stock.

A. B. Caldwell.

Edward J. Willingham.

Edward Joseph Willingham.

EDWARD JOSEPH WILLINGHAM, of Macon, who was the founder and for a number of years president of the Willingham Manufacturing Company, an extensive establishment devoted to the manufacture of furniture, the active management of which has been turned over to his brother, is a member of one of the most remarkable families of our State. He was born in Allendale, South Carolina, in 1861, son of B. L. and Elizabeth (Baynard) Willingham.

The Willinghams of South Carolina and Georgia are descended from Thomas Willingham, who came from Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, England, in 1790, and settled on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston. Judging from the record of his descendants, Thomas Willingham must have been a most remarkable man. He founded a family, not one of which has ever been a failure, and which is now getting to be comparatively numerous.

Our subject is a mixture of French, English, and Irish stock. The Willinghams have been in South Carolina for generations past. His great-grandfather was a prosperous merchant in Charleston, South Carolina. His grandfather was a successful cotton planter in the lower part of the State, and his father made a fortune there in cotton planting. However, after the Civil War he moved to Macon, Georgia, and entered into the cotton business. David Robert, who came from St. Imer, Switzerland, to Santee, South Carolina, in 1686, was accompanied by his son Pierre Robert, from Basle, Switzerland. These were Huguenots and came over at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Pierre Robert was pastor in South Carolina, and a marble tablet stands to his memory in the Huguenot Church in Charleston at the present time. A descendant of his through several generations married Captain Joseph Lawton, of Revolutionary times, and their son, Benjamin Themistocles D'Ion Lawton, was the great-grandfather of E. J. Willingham. Mr. Lawton married Miss Jane Mosse, who was the daughter

of Doctor George Mosse, who moved from Dublin, Ireland, and was a physician on the coast of South Carolina and in Savannah, Georgia. Miss Mosse was a descendant of Jonathan Norton, who came from England and married Miss Ann Chaplin. Mr. Willingham's mother came from the Baynard family of the coast of South Carolina, and was a splendid woman. She belonged to the old English family of Baynards. Mrs. B. L. Willingham, the father of Mr. E. J. Willingham, was a most remarkable man. He was for thirty-five years a Baptist deacon, and was a strong friend of the education of young men. He was genial, courteous and overflowing with hospitality—an old type of the South Carolina gentleman. His son takes much after his father in his cheerful whole-hearted disposition. A remarkable thing about the Willingham family is that there were ten brothers—seven of whom are still living.—and five of them have been Baptist deacons; the father and six of his brothers were deacons, their grandfather was a deacon, the great-grandfather Lawton was a deacon, and the great-great-grandfather Mosse was a deacon—showing that this line of people have been highly esteemed in church and public life. The family through generations has stood out for the best in church and educational affairs, as well as building up the communities in which they have lived. Doctor R. J. Willingham, corresponding secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, is one of the brothers referred to above.

In 1870, when a boy of ten, Mr. E. J. Willingham's father moved to Macon, and the boy was educated in the schools of that town, completing his school training in Mercer University, with a business course in Eastman's Business College.

From early manhood he has been an important factor in the progress and development of Macon. In 1882 he entered the manufacturing business in the furniture line, clearing the woods where the splendid plant now stands. After years of success as a furniture manufacturer, he became interested in fruit growing, a prominent industry in South Middle Georgia, and is now the proprietor of the Riverdale Orchard at Oglethorpe, Georgia; the Southland Orchard at Marshallville, Georgia; and the Willingham Fruit Company at Byron, Geor-

gia, having one hundred and fifty thousand trees and is increasing the number twenty-five thousand a year. He is one of Georgia's largest shippers of fruit and attributes his success largely to the fact that he makes it a rule to handle the business through his own representatives in New York.

He was one of the founders of the Georgia Industrial Home in Macon, commonly known as the Mumford Home, one of the most successful orphanages in the South, and is now president of its board of trustees. This institution dates back to February 22, 1899. The founders were W. E. Mumford, E. J. Willingham, C. M. Wiley, P. D. Pollock (president of Mercer University), and W. A. Davis. Of the five founders Mr. Willingham and Mr. Wiley only survive. If Mr. Willingham had done nothing more than assist in the founding of this great benevolent institution, he would have abundantly paid his footing to the community. But he has done much more. When a young man he was an active member of the Macon Volunteers and is now an honorary member of that association. Like all of his people, he is strenuous in the work of the Baptist Church of which he is a deacon. He was for years director of The American National Bank and Home Savings Bank, trustee Mercer University and president of the Young Men's Christian Association.

On April 25, 1883, Mr. Willingham was married to Miss Eula Felton, sister of Judge W. H. Felton and daughter of Colonel L. M. and Mary J. (Lowe) Felton. They have three children: Mrs. Charles M. Council, of Americus, Georgia; E. J. Willingham, Junior, and Miss Mary Willingham, of Macon. Mrs. Willingham is a graduate of Wesleyan Female College.

Politically Mr. Willingham is a supporter of the Democratic party. A thoroughly patriotic citizen, Mr. Willingham is impressed that, as a rule, the young men of the South are not giving their best time and talents to the upbuilding of our country. He believes that we have the best country in the world if our young men would but grasp the situation and give to its betterment the best that is in them. He is undoubtedly right in this; but we can not hope for more rapid advancement as long as the minds of the younger generation are more pro-

foundly impressed with the importance of football and baseball than they are with the needs of their country.

No sketch of Mr. Willingham would be at all adequate without some mention of his interest in municipal and community affairs. Again and again he has been urged to allow his name to be presented to the people for Mayor; but he has preferred to work in the ranks. In the City Council he led the fight for the paving and improvement of Macon's streets. His energy and integrity bring him to the front in every movement looking to the social, economic, religious or educational development of his people.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

William LaFayette Traynham.

ONE of the leaders in the lumber trade of Atlanta is William L. Traynham, at the head of the Traynham Lumber Company and also largely interested in farming in South Georgia. Mr. Traynham was born in Laurens District, South Carolina, April 18, 1845, son of B. G. Traynham, a farmer, and his wife, Mahala Riley. On both sides of the family Mr. Traynham is descended from Virginians who moved south and settled in Laurens District, South Carolina, about 1793. His grandfather was James Traynham, who was the son of David Traynham, who was born in Scotland and was the first of the family to come to Virginia. Mr. Traynham is of the impression that his mother's people belonged to the Irish branch of the Riley family. In that event he would be of Scotch-Irish descent—and his career lends color to that supposition.

In 1850, when he was a little boy of five, his father moved to Oak Hill, near Covington, Georgia, and later to DeKalb county. Young Traynham was trained in the local schools of Newton and DeKalb counties, and upon the outbreak of the War between the States tried to enlist in the Confederate Army. He was

so light in weight that the officials would not accept him. Like David, however, he would not be altogether denied, and so he went along to Northern Virginia with the army, a part of the time being with Major Thomas of Lawrenceville. In the summer of 1863 they found work for him in the powder and ammunition factory located at Augusta, and from that time until the end of the war he was able to serve the Confederacy effectively, for though not permitted to shoot the Yankees in his own proper person, he had the privilege of making the ammunition with which somebody else could do an effective job. He recalls among his old associates in the war Reverend Doctor George Smith, of Athens, and Doctor Eldridge, of Americus, both names now household words in Georgia.

From the middle of the war period up to 1871, Warren county was Mr. Traynham's home. He gained his first business experience operating a sawmill and a building business in Warren county in 1865, and followed that until his removal to Atlanta in 1871, when he engaged in a sawmill and builders' supply company. For many years the firm of Traynham and Ray, with offices located in a shabby old building on Decatur street, was a leading house in the trade. The business built up by this house was always a puzzle to outsiders. There was no hurry, no bustle, no excitement. It seemed to move along in a very slow and sober sort of way—yet the business was of large volume, the profits good, and Traynham and Ray came to be among the wealthy men of the city. Some years ago the old firm of Traynham and Ray dissolved, wound up its business,—each partner setting up in business on his own account, Mr. Traynham establishing a lumber business under the style of the Traynham Lumber Company in the southern portion of the city. The sons, W. B. and Herbert, conduct extensive farming operations on land near Americus, Georgia.

A quiet and unassuming man, Mr. Traynham's judgment in business matters appears to be almost infallible. Certain it is that everything that he undertakes prospers. If he could impart his methods to others, he would have many copyists.

Mr. Traynham was married on October 23, 1873, to Miss Sarah T. Ivey, daughter of William and Susan (Humphries)

Ivey. The nine children born of this marriage were: Mamie, now Mrs. J. C. Simpson; Maude, now Mrs. Eugene Hancock; Arthur, deceased; William B., Lillian, Edward L., now manager of the lumber plant; Herbert, Lawrence, and Dorothy Traynham.

Mr. Traynham is an active member of the Methodist Church, being a steward in St. Mark's and a strong supporter of every good cause in the community. He believes that the slogan of "back to the farm" is founded upon sound economics, and that our people ought to carry forward both the farming and manufacturing interests of the country equally, not allowing the one to absorb too large a share either of our energies or capital, both being essential in a well ordered and prosperous community.

A. B. CALDWELL.

Luther Parks Stephens.

DOCTOR L. P. STEPHENS, one of the better known general practitioners of medicine in Atlanta, who has built up a large practice and established himself as one of the strong men of his profession, is a native of Georgia, born in Hall county February 19, 1862, son of William J. Harwell and Eliza M. (Parks) Stephens. William J. Harwell Stephens was a substantial business man of Hall county, and of high standing in his community. He was an intimate friend of the late Governor Allen D. Candler, and was for a time associated with him in business. He served three years in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia as a member of Cobb's Legion, organized by that distinguished Georgian, Thomas R. R. Cobb, who gave his life to the Cause.

The Stephens family is a fine illustration of the migratory character of our American population. His grandfather, Major Sam Stephens, was born in Kentucky, June 6, 1813.

Yours truly
Luther O Stephens

Though well advanced in middle life, the father of a large family, he served in the Confederate Army. He married his wife, Martha T. Baker, in 1835, and of this marriage there were five sons and five daughters. Sam Stephens was a son of Joseph W. Stephens, who resided in Granger county, Tennessee, at the time of his marriage to Hannah Cox, of which marriage there were six sons and four daughters. Joseph W. Stephens was a son of Joshua Stephens, a resident of South Carolina, who married Elizabeth Dyer, a native of England, who came to America at the age of fourteen. It will be observed that between the Revolutionary period and the present, this Stephens family has resided in South Carolina, in Kentucky, and in Georgia—and it was this constant movement of the American people that has made the new States grow so rapidly. There is another feature, and quite a peculiar one, in the Stephens family. Doctor Stephens' mother was a Parks of the South Carolina family of that name which has furnished some splendid citizens to Georgia. His paternal great-grandmother was also a Parks of the same family. Her maiden name was Polly Parks, daughter of Henry Parks, a Revolutionary soldier who fought at the Battle of King's Mountain, that famous struggle which turned the apparently resistless tide of British conquest in the South. Polly Parks married Joshua Baker, member of a prominent North Carolina family of that name, and through this marriage became the great-grandmother of Doctor Stephens; so that his mother and his great-grandmother both belonged to the same Parks family. It is no more than just to this family to say that it has given to Georgia not only prominent men but exceedingly useful men—for prominent men are not always useful.

Doctor Stephens went through the schools of Gainesville and later had some unusual advantages in an educational way. From the local schools he went to the North Georgia Agricultural College at Dahlonega, then under the charge of D. W. Lewis, a famous legislator and one of the best teachers Georgia has known. From Dahlonega he went to Emory College, of which at that time the late Bishop Atticus G. Haygood was the

head. He thus in the formative period of life came under the care of two unusual men. He taught school for a time, and having decided upon medicine as his vocation, entered the Atlanta Medical College. After graduation he practiced in Walton county for one year, and then in 1887 established himself in Atlanta, where he has steadily followed his profession. Doctor Stephens has built up a large practice as a general practitioner. He has not run into the specializing features of the present day, which look as if they were about to absorb the whole medical profession, but contents himself in trying to serve his patients, whatever their needs. It must not be understood from this that he is unprogressive, because no doctor in practice in Atlanta keeps up better with all the improvements for which the medical profession has been notable during the past twenty-five years.

On October 25, 1892, Doctor Stephens was married to Mary Bell, daughter of Major Madison Bell, long a prominent citizen of Atlanta. Of this marriage there are four children: Luther, Harwell Madison, Evelyn, and Douglas Stephens.

He is active in the work of the Methodist Church of which he is a steward, and holds membership in the University Club of Atlanta. Doctor Stephens has long been prominent in Masonic circles in Atlanta. He is Past Master of Atlanta Lodge No. 59; Past High Priest of Mount Zion Chapter No. 16; Past Eminent Commander of Cœur de Lion Commandery No. 4, and Past Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Georgia. In the Scottish Rite he is a Thirty-second Degree member of the Atlanta Consistory. His political affiliations through life have been with the Democratic party.

He is a lover of good reading, and insofar as the duties of a busy doctor and the studies incidental to his profession will permit, he keeps up with the current magazine literature of the day; and when he can steal the time treats himself to the luxury of some great scientific work.

It is rather surprising that a man of his professional engagements should have been able to give the public service that he has; but so profound is his interest in education that he has served for eight years as a member of the Atlanta School Board

—a position involving much labor and more trouble, without compensation. It will be seen that in all the relations of life Doctor Stephens lives up to a high standard of good citizenship, and resulting therefrom he has won the esteem of a very large constituency. BERNARD SUTTLER.

Frank Arthur Hooper.

FRANK A. HOOPER, now of Atlanta, but prior to 1909 for twenty years a practicing lawyer in Americus, comes of the best stock of Georgia. He was born in Floyd county, October 20, 1866, son of B. F. and Christine T. (Fort) Hooper. B. F. Hooper was born in Campbell county and was a son of Matthew Hooper, a native of North Carolina, who moved to Georgia in early life.

The Hooper family was very prominent in North Carolina as shown by the Colonial and State records, and one of the three signers of the Declaration of Independence from that State was William Hooper. On the paternal side of the family his name is exceedingly ancient. The Hoopers, according to genealogists, took their name from some man who put hoops on a barrel, and these surnames taken from occupations are among the most ancient known. The family became prominent in England; obtained several coats of arms for services rendered the State, and during the period of the Reformation great lustre was added to the family name by the accomplishments and the martyrdom of Bishop Hooper. From this same ancestry in one line is descended the Candlers, and some of the Alexanders and Aikens. On the other side of the family Mr. Hooper has an equally strong connection through his mother, who was a daughter of Arthur Fort, of Stewart county, and a first cousin of Allen Fort, of Americus. She was descended from that Arthur Fort, so prominent in Georgia during the Revolutionary period, holding many public positions, serving in two Constitutional Conventions, and one of the foremost

men of his generation. He was the father of Doctor Tomlinson Fort, one of the greatest men Georgia has ever known.

Frank A. Hooper was educated in the Southwest Georgia Agricultural College and Mercer University at Macon. He was graduated from Mercer in 1885, at the age of eighteen, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the trustees of that institution in 1888. He read law, was admitted to the Bar, and established himself in the practice of his profession at Lumpkin, Georgia, in the fall of 1886. In 1889 he moved to Americus where he spent the next twenty years. In Americus he built up a successful practice. From 1890 to 1894 he was Solicitor of the County Court of Sumter county; and in 1897 was elected Solicitor-General of the Southwestern Circuit, which position he held by successive reëlections for twelve years, voluntarily retiring in January, 1909. Being tendered the position of general counsel for the Empire Life Insurance Company, which opened up to him a larger field, he accepted this, and in 1909 moved to Atlanta, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession and is recognized as a sound, safe and strong lawyer. Outside of his professional studies Mr. Hooper is a reading man, partial to works of history, the standard authors of fiction, and to that excellent class of humorists in which our country is so rich. He is an active member of the Ponce de Leon Avenue Baptist Church; is Past Grand Chancellor for Georgia of the Knights of Pythias; is affiliated with the various Masonic bodies; a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, and of the University Club of Atlanta.

On January 18, 1888, Mr. Hooper was married to Miss Lena Callaway, daughter of Thomas Merrill and Mary (Long) Callaway. They have four children: Laurie Clark, Mary Callaway, Christine Fort, and Frank A. Hooper, Junior.

Politically Mr. Hooper is a Democrat. He believes that our people in order to insure the largest measure of prosperity to the country, only need to be fully awakened to a true appreciation of the varied resources of our State, and then join hands in a constructive policy of advancement.

A. B. Caldwell.

J. S. Betts

John Samuel Betts.

THE distinguishing characteristic of the successful man of achievement is found in the fact that he is quick to recognize and prompt to grasp large opportunities. To the average man of a generation ago the pine barrens of lower Georgia presented an uninviting prospect. Indeed, since the days of Oglethorpe these drearisome and monotonous stretches of pine had been spurned by the enterprising settlers, en route to the gentle uplands where grew the water oaks and the poplars. But, with farsighted wisdom, the subject of this sketch perceived the marvelous possibilities of this undeveloped region. The instinct of the pioneer carried him at once into the solitudes. His restless energies found congenial employment in converting the vast forest of pine into lumber for the world's markets; his sawmill grew in time to be the beehive center around which gathered by degrees an industrious and sober population who found that the denuded lands were well adapted to purposes of tillage; and thus he became almost unconsciously a factor of the most profound type in developing what is today the most progressive and prosperous section of the entire State.

The Betts family is of early English origin. Its primitive ancestral seat was in the county of Suffolk, and its remote antiquity is well attested by the coat of arms which is still preserved. One of the bearers of the name was master of a vessel sailing to Virginia in 1638 and several members of the household were in Virginia in Colonial times, where they intermarried with the Cosby and Walton families. Later on some of them drifted southward, one branch settling in South Carolina from which sprang the well known preacher, Charles Betts, while another branch emigrated to Georgia. On his mother's side, Mr. Betts is related to the Virginia Lees; and, though he has never given much thought to his antecedents he represents in his lineage the very best American stock.

John Samuel Betts was born in Fayette, now Clayton county, Georgia, near the present city of Jonesboro, July 29, 1848.

His father was William Overton Betts, a man of industrious and economic habits and a builder by trade, who, beginning life in modest circumstances, acquired a competence. His mother was Sarah Jane Lee, a daughter of Samuel Lee, who came to Georgia in the early thirties and was a successful planter. It was doubtless from the paternal side that the subject of this sketch inherited his energetic temperament and his shrewd business sagacity; but his religious cast of mind, his gentle disposition and his engaging manners bore distinctly the impress of his mother's influence.

The advantages of an elementary education were enjoyed in the country schools, and he was also inured to hard work on the farm. His father taught him a number of practical and useful lessons—one of which was to do well whatever he undertook. He also acquired the thrifty habit of saving. At an early age he left the parental homestead near Jonesboro to shift for himself, and seeing the great future of the lumber trade, he purchased in 1872 a small sawmill near Cochran, Georgia, for which he paid something like $500. He did well from the very start; but his generous impulses gave him an unforeseen backset and by endorsing for others, he soon lost his entire capital. At the age of thirty he found himself beginning life anew. But he was strong and resolute, and besides, he possessed an additional asset in experience. So he went vigorously to work. His reputation for honesty was well recognized; and he promptly obtained in Macon a line of credit, purchased some needed supplies for immediate use, and in a small way but with a masterful spirit he began to retrieve his fortune.

The next ten years witnessed an uninterrupted growth of the sawmill industry; and by the end of this period, in association with his brother, Mr. W. T. Betts, he was well established in business. But he was constantly looking ahead; and when the Georgia Southern and Florida line was projected, he began to turn his attention to the rich timber lands along the proposed route. Taking time by the forelock he purchased an extensive tract while the surveying was still in progress; and before the grading was finished he transferred his sawmill to the dense wilderness of pines in what was then Worth county

and commenced to enlarge his operations. He succeeded in getting a station located along the line at this point, which he called Ashburn; and here joining forces with a kinsman, Mr. Evans, who entered the partnership, a plant was constructed capable of sawing 100,000 feet of lumber per day. The firm built several short lines of railway, some of which were eventually merged into longer ones, after the timber was cut, and thus became permanent links in the railway development of Southern Georgia. From time to time Mr. Betts, with characteristic foresight, also bought large bodies of pine lands in Florida, and the sawmill activities of the firm are now centered at Greenville, Florida, where his success at Ashburn will doubtless be repeated on an even larger scale.

It is needless to say that Mr. Betts has taken great pride in the wonderful growth of the little town which his pioneer enterprise has given to the map. From an obscure hamlet of some dozen or more families, it has become an incorporated community of 2,500 souls. Its commercial importance has made it the county seat of the new county of Turner; and what the future holds in store for this thriving town can not well be estimated. The soil in the neighborhood is rich, the water pure and the climate salubrious. "When I came to South Georgia," said Mr. Betts, "I was warned against malaria. Some thought me foolish, but I have never enjoyed better health." To what extent Mr. Betts has been a factor in the development of South Georgia may be surmised from the fact that the value of the farming lands around Ashburn has been many times multiplied.

Ever since the town was incorporated, in 1891, Mr. Betts has held the office of Mayor, and he has coveted no higher honor in the gift of his fellow citizens. He has administered the affairs of the town wisely, has dispensed justice with an impartial hand, and has always been kind but positive in dealing with offenders. At first there was the usual lawlessness to be found in unsettled communities; but he soon inspired wholesome respect for the constituted authorities. Mr. Betts is in politics a Democrat and in religion a Methodist. There were no schools or churches in the neighborhood when he first loca-

ted at Ashburn. Today the Methodist Church, of whose board of stewards he is chairman, ranks third among the Methodist churches of Georgia in gifts to foreign missions; and the school children, besides being well taught, are housed in one of the handsomest school buildings in the State. His benefactions have been frequent and liberal. The Old Testament principle of the tithe has been conscientiously exemplified in his gifts to his church. He never permits his business interests to impair his religious obligations. He loves the house of God, and his faith in the unseen realities of religion is simple and childlike. Besides the attractive home in which he lives he owns an elegant cottage at the camp grounds near Indian Springs where he has spent several thousand dollars in beautifying the premises. On the school board he has rendered an important service to education; and though he has never sought political honors, his influence in public affairs is widely recognized and his advice on public questions is often consulted. He has never been a man to shirk responsibilities, and has scrupulously and faithfully discharged every duty incumbent upon him as a man and as a citizen.

In safeguarding his own interests, he has not been unmindful of the welfare of others. During seasons of financial depression he has kept men on full time lest dependent ones might suffer. He has been uniformly considerate of his employees; and there are men with him today who have literally grown up in his employment. Easy of approach, the humblest laborer has always felt that in Mr. Betts he possessed a friend who was thoughtful of his very best interests. Such little things as these indicate the charcter of the subject of this sketch—a man in whom gentleness unites with strength and business ability of the highest type is combined with the rare trait of unselfishness.

Mr. Betts has been twice happily married: first in 1878 to Miss Elmira Josephine Bohannon, of Pulaski county, who bore him six children, of whom only one survives, George T. Betts, who has now relieved his father of the active management of the business. Again, in 1909, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jenkins, of Ashburn, his present wife. Several

years ago Mr. Betts retired from the active control of his large establishment. The details of the business have devolved upon younger and stronger shoulders; and though he has not relinquished his industrious habits, he is spending his quiet eventide of life in the enjoyment of congenial occupations. Upright and honest, fearless and outspoken, genial and generous, he is respected by every one who knows him, not for what he has but for what he is—one of nature's noblemen.

LUCIAN LAMAR KNIGHT.

William Thomas Gentry.

WE live in a day of great corporations, and what may be termed "the corporation question" is, and has been for a number of years, one of the livest issues in our public life. The people are largely lined up into two classes,—those who believe that the great corporation has no merits whatever, and the other side who believe them to represent the most useful instruments in the development of the country. Here and there among the representatives of these great corporate institutions is found a man so thoroughly fair in his character that one is compelled to believe that if in every instance the corporations were represented by such men, the opposition to them and their work would be minimized.

The city of Atlanta is proud in the possession of one of these fair minded corporation leaders in the person of William T. Gentry, president of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, a great thirty million dollar corporation which controls the telephone service of the Southern States. It is an additional source of gratification to the people of the South that Mr. Gentry is Southern born and a Southern man in every fibre. He is a native of Virginia, born in Gordonsville April 14, 1854, son of John R. Gentry, a prominent citizen of Virginia, who held the office of Mayor of his town for twenty-five years. The family has been identified with Virginia from the

earliest Colonial period, and the first Provincial Governor of the Colony was the progenitor of the family to which Mr. Gentry belongs. The original form of the name seven or eight centuries back was *Gantrey,* coming from the old German word which meant "wolf ruler," and eventually the name was softened in Great Britain to its present form.

When Mr. Gentry's father joined the Confederate Army in which he was a gallant soldier, the little boy was sent to Southwestern Virginia to the home of his maternal grandfather, Thomas M. Mansfield, where he remained until the close of the war, going to school during school terms. Here he met with an accident by getting caught in a piece of machinery which necessitated the amputation of an arm. In 1865 he returned to his father's home at Gordonsville, and completed his education in a local academy.

Forty years ago people knew far less about electricity than they do now, but the telegraph lines had already penetrated the whole country. At that time the telephone was unknown. Mr. Gentry, having pronounced scientific and mechanical tastes, became interested in electricity and picked up very quickly a working knowledge of telegraphy. By the time he was twenty years old he was in charge of the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, operating between Charlotte (North Carolina), Norfolk (Virginia), and Washington, D. C. He held this place for three years, when his company was absorbed by the Western Union, under which he took a position at Lynchburg, from which he was shortly transferred to Wilmington, North Carolina. In a few months he was appointed chief operator and assistant to the manager, which position he held three years; and then engaged in the erection of telephone exchanges for the Western Union system. He built the exchange in Wilmington, North Carolina, the first in the State. A year later the Western Union sold its telephone interests to the Bell Company. Mr. Gentry went with the Bell people, who made him manager at Alexandria, Virginia, where he installed the exchange, remaining there three years. By this time his ability was thoroughly well known to the management, and casting about in 1884 for a man to look after Atlanta—

which even then it was evident was going to become a large city—he was appointed manager of the Atlanta office. He found the Atlanta exchange with less than four hundred subscribers. In twenty-six years this number has increased to sixteen thousand five hundred, or four thousand per cent. This is a sample of his work—constructive always.

His personal growth in business circles and his standing in the community have been commensurate with the success of the business in his charge. In 1893 he was promoted to assistant district superintendent; in 1907 he was elected vice-president of the company; and in February, 1909, elected president of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. He stands today without a peer in the practical management of telephone service. Through his efforts, the general offices of the Southern Bell Company were moved from New York to Atlanta. The importance of this move to Atlanta may be gauged by the fact that the general offices in Atlanta employ more than six hundred people, and the payroll amounts to half a million dollars a year. His position in the Bell Telephone service is only one, though the most important of the numerous offices he is now filling. He is president of the Asheville (North Carolina) Telephone Company; president of the Capital City Telephone Company of Raleigh (North Carolina); vice-president of the Petersburg (Virginia) Telephone Company; vice-president of the Home Telephone Company of Henderson (North Carolina); vice-president of the Virginia and Tennessee Telephone Company of Roanoke (Virginia); director of the Southern States Life Insurance Company, and a director in several banks.

In social life, he is a member of the Capital City Club, M. and M. Club; the Atlanta Athletic Club, all of Atlanta, and vice-president of the Brookhaven Country Club, newly organized. Outside of his home city he holds membership in the New York Club; the Virginia Club of Norfolk; the Seminole Club of Jacksonville (Florida), and the Westmoreland Club of Richmond (Virginia). In church circles he is an active member of the St. Mark's Methodist Church of Atlanta. He has never held any public appointment beyond serving as

a member of Governor Terrell's staff during his two terms of office, running from 1903 to 1907, and has therefore the right to place "Colonel" before his name. He holds membership in several fraternal societies. Indeed every community interest which looks to betterment can count upon his substantial support.

Mr. Gentry has taken out many patents on telephone apparatus and improvements, and was the original patentee of an automatic coin collector. Naturally his mechanical knowledge of the business has been of great value to him in the service to which he has devoted his life, because it has enabled him to see that the practical work was properly done.

Mr. Gentry was married in his home town of Gordonsville to Miss Nina Mann, daughter of William H. Mann, of that city. They have six children: Mary Belle, William W., James H., Thomas R., Nina, and Allene Gentry.

Mr. Gentry is a big hearted man. Perhaps nothing in life has ever given him more pleasure than the opportunities which his position has afforded him of helping young men, and many young men now occupying honorable and lucrative positions recognize most gratefully the helping hand which was extended to them by him, when they were raw boys; the good counsel which he gave them, and the material help which he extended were the means of putting them on the road to fortune. He is both a just and a wise man. Recognizing the fact that the telephone business was comparatively new and little understood by the general public, for which reason its work of development and extension has been often hindered rather than encouraged, he undertook a campaign of publicity, informational in its character, and in the last few years the people have arrived at a knowledge of the telephone business and its usefulness that they could never have come to had the business been in the hands of a narrow minded man who looked only to dividends. He believes that the great corporation is a necessity; that the vast resources of our country can not be developed so effectually in any other way as through these great combinations of capital. Being a just man, he believes that these corporations should be fairly dealt with by the public;

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S. Russell Bridges

and on the other hand, that they should deal fairly with the public. He therefore sees straitly to it that his own skirts are kept clear; and in so far as the one great corporation which he represents is concerned the public can depend upon fair treatment. Resulting from the application of these correct principles he has popularized his company with the public as no other public service corporation in the South has been popularized. His career and his management prove conclusively that there is no natural enmity between the public and corporations, and that whatever enmity exists has been brought about through short sighted men who have not been big enough for the great positions they have filled.

Mr. Gentry comes from one of those old Virginia families which have contributed so much to the citizenship of these United States. Of his immediate family may be mentioned a Governor of Tennessee; Meredith P. Gentry, for many years a Congressman from that State prior to the war, and during the war a Confederate Congressman; and in the present generation Colonel Richard D. Gentry, of Kansas City, a leader in the development of Missouri, and now a retired capitalist.

W. T. Gentry has so conducted himself and so discharged the duties which have been placed upon him that the biographer of this generation can justly claim for him that he is equal in value as a citizen to the best men of that excellent stock from which he comes. BERNARD SUTTLER.

Samuel Russell Bridges.

THERE has been during the last two centuries a constantly growing appreciation of the advantages of education. There are enthusiasts who believe universal education to be the panacea for all the evils which afflict humanity. On the other hand, the most thoughtful minds recognize the fact that education will not itself serve to eliminate the evils from which

the world suffers, but is an aid in that direction, because we can deal more effectively with the educated mind than with those who have no advantages in mental training. Education, therefore, becomes a matter of eminent importance, even though it will not suffice alone to make over men in a moral way.

The last hundred years has been prolific in educational methods, and enormous advance has been made all along the line, but notwithstanding this we are even now beginning to recognize that there are many improvements not only needed, but essential to the most successful working out of a complete educational system adapted to the needs of all the people.

Of comparatively recent origin is the lyceum bureau, which has proved most effective as an educational instrument, in so far as it has been able to reach the people. Of necessity its work is confined to the towns and cities of the country, and therefore in large measure the country people are unable to avail themselves of its benefits. Its greatest advantage is that it carries to the people wholesome instruction in the form of entertainment, or to put it in another way, it clothes the dry bones of fact and utility in pleasing garments of rhetoric and humor, and thus sugar-coats the pill which the average man is reluctant to take when it comes to him in the plainer form. In the northern and eastern sections of our country the lyceum bureau has been very effective for many years, but its development in our section is of comparatively recent date. It requires for the successful handling of the business and the entertainment side a peculiar combination, and few men possess this combination of qualities. Among this small number is our subject, Samuel Russell Bridges, of Atlanta.

A Georgian born, not yet thirty-five years old, he has achieved a distinct success in this peculiar field. Mr. Bridges was born near Ellaville, on August 1, 1874. His father was Thomas V. Bridges, a farmer, who had married Harty Belle Killebrew. The Bridges family in Georgia goes back to about 1829, when it first settled in Meriwether county, where the town of Woodbury now stands. It is of English descent and in America goes back a number of generations. According to the family records and traditions, the American family had as its

first progenitor one Thomas Bridges, who lived near London, England. Four of the sons of Thomas Bridges came to America, one settled in New England, two in Virginia, and the fourth came over on the ship "Expectation," at the age of sixteen, and settled first in the island of Providence. Later he removed to Virginia. His descendants spread out to the southward, going into North Carolina before the Revolution, and thus drifting on into Georgia. There have been several Methodist and Episcopal clergymen in the family and there has been a distinct trend towards intellectual pursuits, with a strong vein of religion in the makeup of the family. Judge James A. Hixon, a prominent lawyer of Americus, is a half brother to S. R. Bridges, and Doctor B. L. Bridges, a prominent physician and surgeon of Ellaville, is another member. E. L. Bridges, the oldest brother of S. R. Bridges, was for a long time one of the leading teachers of the State and is now president of the Board of Education and County School Commissioner of Schley county. Howard L. Bridges, the youngest brother of S. R. Bridges, was for a number of years a teacher in some of the leading schools of this State and South Carolina, and is now associated with him as secretary and treasurer of the Alkahest Lyceum System.

As a boy Samuel R. Bridges attended the common school and the high school at Ellaville, followed by a single term at Mercer University. Later, he spent three full years at Emory College and afterwards attended Columbia University for two terms, taking special courses, principally in English and American literature. He was graduated in 1902. Mr. Bridges is a man of considerable literary ability, and in his Freshman year at Emory was a prize winner in the story contest of the *Emory Phœnix*. In his subfreshman year he was given a speaker's place and represented the Phi Gamma Literary Society in joint debate with the Few Society, winning the contest which occurred in the spring of 1900.

His first active work was as a teacher, his first position being that of principal at Andrew Chapel, Schley county, as far back as 1893. In 1895 he was a professor at Macon College, and from 1895 to 1897 he served as president of Leesville (S. C.)

College, during which years he also founded the *Leesville Lancet,* and acted as its editor. Recognizing that his own attainments were not as great as he desired, he returned to college for four more years of work. He first came into the Lyceum System in the summer of 1899, during vacation, when he acted as an agent for the Alkahest System. His ability as an agent was so marked and all of his spare time being put into that service, in 1902, after finally leaving college, he was made general manager, in which position he served until 1905, when he was offered the presidency, which he accepted and still holds. As before stated, it requires a peculiar combination of qualities to make a success in this pursuit and one not often found. To a strong, clear, literary instinct must be added capable business judgment, and to this fine organizing powers. Campaigns have to be mapped out a year in advance, arrangements made with prominent speakers, authors, musicians, and entertainers to follow each other over an immense territory upon various dates, in a large number of towns and cities, and these arrangements must be such that there can be no deviation. If one man for any reason fails to keep an appointment the manager must be ready at a moment's notice to supply him with someone equally as good. In this difficult position Mr. Bridges has now made success for seven years, has established his bureau on a strong, secure basis, and is contributing largely to the useful educational work of the country through the men and women sent out by his bureau, from year to year.

Mr. Bridges is a writer of more than ordinary ability. He has contributed many brilliant articles to the New Era Magazine, the Alkahest Magazine, and Talent, and has also been a successful newspaper correspondent. The circular letters sent out annually by the Alkahest Lyceum System, which are his work, are in themselves features of literary ability. He is of engaging personality and makes friends among all classes with ease. He has identified himself with the life of Atlanta thoroughly, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Capital City Club, the Atlanta Athletic Club, the International Lyceum Association, the Sigma Nu Alumni Association of Atlanta, the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World.

J. B. Jackson

In religious matters he is a member of the Methodist Church, and in politics a staunch Democrat.

On December 11, 1907, he was married to Miss May Pagett, daughter of James R. and Anna Pagett, of Atlanta. The wedding was a brilliant social affair and many entertainments were given in their honor, among them being a "beefsteak breakfast" tendered by Mr. Bridges to his bachelor friends, which for uniqueness of design and cleverness of execution will long be remembered by those who attended it.

Mr. Bridges is a strong worker, keenly interested in everything which will contribute to the betterment of the country and profoundly impressed with the importance of the work which he is doing, which is one of the most certain elements of success in the makeup of any man who undertakes to do things.

Mrs. G. T. Halley.

Joseph Benjamin Jackson.

JOSEPH B. JACKSON, sitting member in the Georgia State Senate for the Twenty-first District, is a native Georgian, born at Round Oak, on August 30, 1876, son of William and Martha A. (Hammock) Jackson. William Jackson (his father) joined the Confederate Army at the age of sixteen, and was a member of Blount's Battalion. His immediate branch of the Jackson family comes from John Jackson, who came from England to America in 1748. On the same ship in which he came over was Elizabeth Cummins, to whom he was married two years later. The great-grandfather of J. B. Jackson, a descendant of the original John Jackson, lost his father by death when he was a small boy, and a short time after becoming a widow his mother moved to Georgia where her children were reared. This was about 1800, and the family was first settled in Wilkes county. His son, John Jackson, grandfather of J. B. Jackson, was a large slave owner, and

bore the reputation of being one of the best farmers of his day. In our country the Jackson family have contributed to our public life men second in point of ability to that of no other family, and the name is now one of the most honorable in our annals. Originally an English name, the family has been in the course of the centuries scattered through the lowlands of Scotland and the north of Ireland, so that all three of the British Islands are now represented in the various branches of the Jackson family scattered through our country. J. B. Jackson comes of the original English stock, and is one of the same family as Andrew Jackson.

Reared in the fertile and picturesque country of Middle Georgia, Senator Jackson has had no desire to seek any possibly better country. His preliminary training as to books was obtained in the common schools of his section, after which he entered Mercer University at Macon. He was graduated in the academic department in 1900, with the degree of B.S., and in 1902 received the degree of B.L. from the Law School. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Setpember, 1902, at Clinton, Jones county, from which place he moved to Gray when that village was made the county seat. Like many other boys reared on a farm, he brought to the town a sound body and habits of industry, with the result that he has rapidly forged to the front.

In 1904, a young man of twenty-eight, but two years at the Bar, the people of his county sent him as their Representative in the General Assembly. In 1906 he was reëlected, and during that term was elected Speaker pro tem of the House—a high compliment to his efficiency as a member. In 1908 the Twenty-first Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Jones, Wilkinson and Twiggs, elected him a member of the State Senate for the term ending 1910, and this position he filled with fidelity to his constituents and credit to himself. During his legislative career he served on the General Judiciary, Appropriation, Special Judiciary, Blind School, and Auditing committees. He was chairman of the Committee on Labor and Immigration, and was author of the resolution to adopt the Income Tax Amendment to the Federal Constitution,

and succeeded in securing its passage. He was author of the Anti-monopoly Bill, and leader in the fight for the Anti-lobbying Bill. A very strong Democrat in his political beliefs, he is ever ready to do his part in carrying forward to success the policies of that party. Senator Jackson's life motto may be summed up in a few words. He believes in absolute fidelity to one's convictions and friends, and that through life our principal object should be the discharge of duty. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Masonic order, and his religious preferences incline to the Baptist Church.

He believes that the work and the duty of the leaders and statesmen of our country at present is to find, if possible, a happy medium on the one hand between the capitalism which with greedy hand would take all; and socialism, which with an iconoclastic club would destroy all. A young man of thirty-three, he has won a creditable position in his profession, has already given years of service to his people in a public way, and is growing both in capacity and usefulness.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Thomas Asbury Maynard.

THE flourishing little city of Winder is peculiarly rich in the aggressive quality of its business men, in fact, the rapid and substantial growth of that city is due to this quality. Another feature of the growth of Winder that is pleasing to Georgia is the fact that it has been made largely by Georgians, natives of the section where they have built up a pretty and prosperous town. Prominent among these men is Thomas Asbury Maynard, merchant, banker, farmer and manufacturer.

Mr. Maynard is a native of Jackson county, born May 12, 1862. His parents were Naty and Elizabeth Smith Maynard, his father a farmer. The name indicates original French ex-

traction and possibly his family comes from that Huguenot stock which came into Virginia and South Carolina during the early Colonial period and whose descendants drifted southward. There is said to be also an Irish family of this name but this is not certain.

Mr. Maynard's educational advantages were very limited. His father died when he was twelve years of age leaving his mother with six small children to care for. His mother survived his father five years. At the time of his father's death his grandfather offered the lad a home until he was twenty-one with the understanding that he would then establish him in business. The sturdy youth decided against this kind offer and concluded in Georgia language to "Hoe his own row." Putting his clothes in a little bundle he went to Buford, Georgia, and entered the service of J. W. Spencer at the salary of five dollars per month. He worked in the store during the winter and spring, and went to school in summer. He remained with Mr. Spencer in this capacity until he was twenty-one, when he married. He had about decided to leave Buford when Mr. Spencer, who was childless, offered him such inducements in the shape of an interest in the business that he remained. They built up a good business and when Mr. Spencer became disabled he sold the business to Mr. Maynard. When Mr. Spencer died, in his will he appointed Mr. Maynard his executor and to this day he remains as manager of that estate for the widow. This little history of itself illustrates the steadfast character of the man.

In 1897 he decided to change to Winder because it offered a larger field, and engaged in the vehicle business there for three years. He then organized the Winder Banking Company, of which he has been president since it was founded and which under his management has had a most successful history. In 1907 he became president of the Winder Cotton Mill in which he owns $40,000 of the stock, and has handled that with the same ability that he has his other interests. Since residing at Winder he has invested in farm lands until he is the owner of 2,500 acres. Outside of these interests he is half owner of the Bell Overall Factory and is at present organizing the Bank of

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John B. Broadwell

Dacula, of which he has been appointed manager for three years. Here is a man not yet fifty years old, born in the country, with the most limited educational advantages, thrown on his own resources when a boy of twelve, who has literally made his opportunities and worked out a very large success when the locality is taken into account.

Mr. Maynard is a member of the Methodist Church and of the Fraternal Order of the Knights of Pythias. His political interest is confined to voting for good men. In 1884, and just past his majority, he married Miss Anna Bell, a daughter of Allen and Marina Hugh Bell, of Walton county. Of the six children born of this marriage three are now living: John, Pearl, and Horace Maynard.

Mr. Maynard frankly attributes his success in life largely to his good wife who, he says, has been to him a tower of strength at all times by encouraging him and spurring him up to his best effort. He has been a valuable citizen of Winder and has contributed largely to the growth of that enterprising municipality.

A. B. Caldwell.

John B. Broadwell.

IT IS probably within the limits of reasonable statement to say that John B. Broadwell, of Alpharetta, is today the most valuable of living men, insofar as the interests of the cotton farmers of the Southern States are concerned. Mr. Broadwell would be the first man to deny this statement; such an idea has probably never entered his head, but it is true, nevertheless. Cotton farmers, like all producers of raw material, in all ages, are either unorganized or poorly organized. In the industrial life of the world they have never had a fair deal. Without entering upon a discussion as to why this is so, and which is not here necessary, it may be safely said that it is so. In order that he may have a profit on his labor and

be enabled to support and educate his family in even moderate comfort, he must learn to produce his crop at the lowest possible cost. Indeed, we may go a step further and assume that he must learn to produce it at a cost so low that, however unfavorable the market may be, however slack the demand, and however much speculation may be operated against him, he will yet get over all a fair profit on his labor. To accomplish this result there is but one way. It must be done by growing more cotton on a given area. Where he has grown one bale on three acres, or one bale on two acres, he must learn to grow one bale on one acre, and then he must learn to grow two bales on one acre. Cost must be cheapened by getting more product per acre, and thus reducing the cost per pound. In this direction no living man has done so much for the cotton farmer as John B. Broadwell.

He is himself a cotton farmer, but on a small scale. Born in Milton county, Georgia, on February 18, 1855, his fifty-four years of life have been spent within a mile or two of where he now lives. His father, Elbert E. Broadwell, is living, and is also a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Vina Nailer. His grandfather was by birth a North Carolinian, who removed to Georgia about 1820, settling first in Hall county, and assisting in the final removal of the Indians from Georgia. Mr. Broadwell says that insofar as he knows his people have all been farmers, and good ones. Certainly the present generation justify this statement. Seven of his uncles served in the late Civil War as members of the Confederate Army. Of these, three were killed and four returned after Appomattox to take up the duties of peace.

Mr. Broadwell's educational advantages were very limited. In the days of his youth, during and directly after the Civil War, the hill country of Georgia could not do much towards the education of its youth. Growing up as a farmer's boy, he learned in the best of all schools—experience—how to farm intelligently.

At the age of twenty-two he married Miss Nancy Ruth Rucker, a daughter of S. L. and Martha Rucker. Of five children born to them, three are now living, Mrs. Dr. J. S. Coch-

ran, of Birmingham, Georgia; Mrs. J. C. Reese, of Crabapple, Georgia; and William Norman Broadwell, of Crabapple. Like himself, his wife is a native of the community in which they now live, and their three living children are all settled within five miles of them.

Mr. Broadwell is a great student of nature and of agriculture. He considers farming the bottom sill of our progress and prosperity, and that, this being true, we owe it to ourselves and our posterity to build good roads for the farmers, to establish the best schools for the farmers, and to carry the mails twice a day to the farmers. He says that when the trained hands and the educated brains of our country are put to work on the farms, ten blades of grass will grow where only one is growing now.

A good citizen, he votes his convictions and affiliates with the Democratic party, but has been too busy in working out his practical ideas to take any active part in politics beyond that of the private citizen. A lifetime student of his business, always seeking to better both his production and his machinery for the getting of that production, in 1891 he patented a combined corn planter and fertilizer distributor. A devout believer in the ennobling influences of religion, he has for years past been a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Such is a brief outline of the man. Now, what has he done to entitle him to the credit given him in the first paragraph of this sketch? The records of the State fairs of Georgia will show that he has had on exhibition at those fairs some of the most remarkable cotton plants ever seen—one with six hundred dred and fifteen ripened bolls, and he has a record of stalks with seven hundred ripened bolls. When one considers that the average cotton stalk does not ripen as many as ten bolls, a dim appreciation may come of what this statement means. The story is worth telling briefly, as our space will not permit giving it the enlargement it deserves. Seven or eight years age this farm student, coming through his field, found a stalk of cotton which caught his attention. In studying that stalk of cotton, he reasoned out that if a variety could be created along these lines that a decent gain would be made by the

farmer. He had his wife to make him a small sack and hunted his field over for similar plants. He found enough to make a pound of seed. Mrs. Broadwell laughingly called it "Pa's rag bag." His own family and his neighbors laughed at him for his ideas, but he persisted. The following year he planted and nursed that pound of seed with great care, and with but slender success. He succeeded, however, in gathering a half bushel of seed from stalks which showed the same characteristics. He planted that quantity and fertilized it, and dug around it, cared for and watched over it as a nursing mother would her child. That year he got four bushels of seed. The next year he planted four acres of cotton of that seed. He plowed the land ten inches deep, harrowed it thoroughly, spread ten loads of barnyard manure to the acre, harrowed that in, laid off rows four feet wide, and put three hundred pounds of guano per acre in drill, listed two furrows on it and planted on the list. Just before the cotton came up he ran a harrow on it. This he repeated three times until it was large enough to chop. He then chopped it to a stand eighteen inches apart, one stalk to the hill, and finished off with a Planet Junior cultivator, and from that field of four acres he gathered and ginned twelve bales of cotton, averaging four hundred and nine pounds to the bale, or four thousand, nine hundred and eight pounds of lint cotton.

John B. Broadwell's reputation as a cotton farmer was made right there, but that was only the beginning of the best piece of work done in the South in many years.

His father, E. E. Broadwell, and his brother, R. T. Broadwell, are also model farmers, R. T. Broadwell having a record in the same neighborhood of sixty bushels of wheat to the acre, and a bale and a half of cotton to the acre.

John B. Broadwell did not stop with that crop by any means. For the last four years he has stuck to his intensive farming, perfecting and trying, if possible, to improve that seed by constant selection, and now the Broadwell cotton seed is known from one end of the Cotton Belt to another, and in every section of the country is doing its beneficent work by enabling the hard pressed cotton farmer to produce a pound at less cost than heretofore. There has not been sufficient time for the whole

belt to be covered thoroughly, and it will be some years before sufficient seed can be produced to do that, but a beginning has been made, and if the farmers will start with Broadwell's seed and adhere to the Broadwell system of planting and seed selection, the day is not distant when a pound of lint cotton can be produced for two cents and the cotton farmers will stand independent before the world and not fear the schemes of the conscienceless speculators, who in past years have robbed them of all the fruits of their labors.

The story here so briefly told substantiates the statement made in the beginning that this small farmer in the hills of North Georgia is today the most valuable living man to the farmers of the Cotton Belt. BERNARD SUTTLER.

William Thomas Roberts.

THE man who accomplishes large things in a large field, is helped to a very great extent by his environment. The man who accomplishes large things in a small field, despite the environment, is entitled to much more credit than the man who gets results to some extent because of his surroundings. It thus happens that in some small communities we find men whose accomplishments are of such a character as to justify the opinion that had they been thrown in large cities, they would have ranked as great leaders in finance or industry. To this class belongs William T. Roberts, a merchant, banker, and financier of Fairburn.

Mr. Roberts is of the third generation of his family in Georgia. He was born in Campbell county on October 17, 1849, son of Thomas S. and Susan (Wilkerson) Roberts. His father was a farmer and school teacher, a native of Clarke county, Georgia, and a son of William Roberts, who came from Virginia to Georgia.

Mr. Roberts was educated in the schools of Fairburn and

Palmetto, and in January, 1872, began his business career in the mercantile business in Fairburn. The thirty-eight years which have since elapsed have been years of unbroken success —not all, of course, equally profitable, but each year has at its close found him a little further along on the road to prosperity. After a successful career in a mercantile business which he has never deserted, he became interested in banking, and organized the Bank of Fairburn, which was later merged into the Fairburn Banking Company. He then became interested in the fertilizer and oil business, and organized the Fairburn Oil and Fertilizer Company, of which he has been president since its foundation. Notwithstanding these interests and the care of the large department store of W. T. Roberts and Company, he has found time to become interested in many other directions, and especially in ventures of a productive character, or that would tend to the development of the country. In this way he has become the president of the Hutcheson Manufacturing Company, which operates a cotton factory at Banning, Carroll county. He is president of the Fairburn Marble Works, and president of the Fairburn and Atlanta Railway and Electric Company, a suburban electric railway operating between Atlanta, College Park and Fairburn. Mr. Roberts is now recognized as the strongest business man in his county, as one whose judgment is uniformly sound, and who is an executive of the first rank, bringing in every case to a successful issue every enterprise in which he becomes interested.

Though not active in politics, he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party. Like many business men whose time is fully occupied, his reading has been confined chiefly to periodicals.

In 1894 he married Miss Annie Lucile Johnson, daughter of William Johnson, of Jones county. They have two children— Essie Thelma and William Thomas Roberts, Junior.

Mr. Roberts' religious preferences are towards the Baptist Church. In fraternal circles he is a Mason. The most important question bearing upon the welfare of Georgia, to his way of thinking, is an economic one. He recognizes the fact that notwithstanding the great industrial development of late

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Yours Truly

W. W. Chandler

years, Georgia is to remain for a long period primarily an agricultural State. From this standpoint, the farmers can never reach to that high standard of prosperity which they should enjoy until they have solved the problem of self-support. Every farm, as he sees it, should be a factory, producing all the necessities of life. This would leave the money crop free for other things than the purchase of food stuffs; and this done Mr. Roberts believes that the farmers of Georgia would realize a measure of prosperity that they do not now dream of.

Mr. Roberts is a strong man, who owes nothing to adventitious circumstances. He has worked out a very large measure of success in a narrow field, which justifies the opinion advanced in the earlier sentences of this sketch, that if he had been in a larger field he would have been a very widely known capitalist.

A. B. Caldwell.

Henry Hoyt Chandler.

IF one were to start out with the idea of working up the family records of the prominent families of Northeast Georgia, he would, in eight cases out of ten, arrive most quickly at a definite result by making a shortcut for Virginia. Even to those familiar with the facts, it is surprising to see what a large percentage of the people of that section of Georgia belong to families which came to Georgia first from Virginia. Among these, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, at a time when that tide of inflow was at its height, there came Joseph Chandler. He probably came from Orange county, Virginia, and settled in Franklin county, where his family is now well represented in the fourth generation. Honorable Henry Hoyt Chandler, of Lavonia, lawyer and present Representative from his county in the General Assembly of Georgia, is a great-grandson of Joseph. Mr. Chandler's father was Asa D. S. Chandler, who combined the occupations of farming and

school teaching, and who, during the Civil War, was a good soldier of the Confederacy. His mother's maiden name was Lou Roberts. Mr. Chandler was born near Hartwell on December 12, 1870. He was reared in Hart and Franklin counties and obtained such education as the schools of those counties could offer, and arriving at manhood, engaged in the drug business at Lavonia, in 1892. In 1895 he sold out and engaged in the general mercantile business. In 1897 he decided to study law, sold his mercantile business and entered the Law Department of the University of Georgia, from which he graduated on June 15, 1898. He was admitted to the Bar, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Lavonia. The eleven years which have since elapsed have been years of hard work and well earned success. He has acquired the reputation of a good lawyer, is a successful dealer in real estate, has farming interests, was for five years City Solicitor of Franklin county, and now represents his county in the Legislature. It will be seen that he is a man of energy and activity by the mere record of what he is doing and has done.

On May 8, 1890, he married Miss Mamie Hardy, a daughter of John J. and Fannie (Knox) Hardy. Mrs. Chandler's mother was a daughter of Colonel Sam Knox, of Georgia. They have four children, Fannie Lou, Thomas Asa, Bessie Mae, and Henry Hoyt, Junior.

Mr. Chandler is a staunch Democrat, ever ready to defend the principles and policies of the old party which has now survived the storms of a century. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, and Elks. In the Masonic Order he has been Master of the local lodge with which he is affiliated. His preferred reading has been along historical lines, and that his reading has been useful is proved by the position which he has won. He is a communicant of the Methodist Church, and a strong upholder of the moral interests of the community. Mr. Chandler regards as one of the most important questions to which our people could give their attention, the proper development of the minds of the children, that is to say, the giving to the children such educational equipment as will be practical and will fit them for those pursuits in

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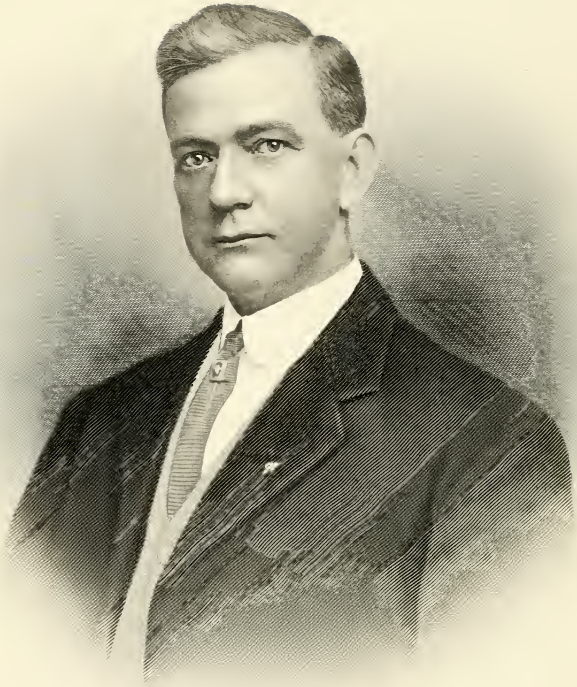

Hugh Watkins

life which their necessities or inclinations may carry them into. Coming of that good old English stock, which has made such a marvelous history in this country, Mr. Chandler has shown himself a worthy scion, both of the racial stock and the Chandler family, which itself has furnished so many good citizens to our republic.

Mr. Chandler's committee assignments show him to be one of the most active members of the General Assembly. In addition to serving as vice-chairman of the Committee on Insurance and secretary of the Special Judiciary Committee, the record shows him as an active member of Ways and Means, General Judiciary, Privileges and Elections, Temperance, Privileges of the floor, and University of Georgia committees.

A. B. Caldwell.

Edgar Watkins.

EDGAR WATKINS, attorney, of Atlanta, though not yet forty-four years old, has won a legal reputation which puts him in the front rank of his profession; first in the State of Texas, to which he moved as a young lawyer, and now in his native State, he is constantly adding to it.

The Watkins family is of very ancient origin in England. The branch of it to which Edgar Watkins belongs came to Virginia about 1720. His great-grandfather, Moses Watkins, came to Georgia and settled in Oglethorpe county about the time of the Revolution. His grandfather, Reese Watkins, married Nellie Young in Habersham county, and moved to what was then Campbell (now Douglas), where in 1845 his father, Moses Denman Watkins, was born.

Edgar Watkins would seem to have fairly inherited legal ability, for the first Digest of Georgia Law ever published was brought out in 1800 by Robert and George Watkins, able lawyers of that day, who belonged to the same branch of the family.

Moses D. Watkins entered the Confederate Army in 1861. After the war he became a farmer and merchant. He married Divine Howard Word. Of this marriage Edgard Watkins was born on July 31, 1868, in Campbell (now Carroll) county. He attended Whitesburg Academy, from which he went to the University of Georgia, and was graduated in 1889 with the degree of LL.B. He began practice in Carrollton, Georgia, in 1889, then not quite twenty-one years of age. The young lawyer won his spurs at the start, and in 1892 he was the Solicitor of the City Court of Carrollton. Seeking a larger field, in 1893 he moved West and after a short time moved to Houston, Texas, and a few years of hard work in his profession won for him such recognition in his new home that in 1898 he was elected President of the Houston Business League, a very high compliment to a young man so lately established in the community, and not engaged in commercial life.

From 1900 to 1902 he served as Alderman of Houston. From 1902 to 1904 he was president of the Board of School Trustees. It thus appears he was not niggardly in giving his time and service to the public betterment. But this was not all,—as an elder in the Presbyterian Church and as president of the Young Men's Christian Association he made a most distinguished record in aiding to build up a strong and healthful religious sentiment in the community. Always loyal to the great common people, his reputation grew throughout Texas most amazingly in those active years, and when, in 1907, he decided to return to Georgia, there was a profound feeling of regret on the part of a multitude of the best men in Texas. Governor T. M. Campbell, under date of July 20, 1907, wrote him a most feeling letter, expressing his grief, not only at the removal from the State of a most valued friend, but also, the loss to Texas of a citizen of such value to the Commonwealth. In Houston his loyal friends gathered on July 27, 1907, and gave him a parting banquet, expressive of their friendship and good will.

When Mr. Watkins first went to Houston, he became a member of the law firm of Allen and Watkins, later changed to Allen, Watkins and Jones. When Mr. Allen was appointed to

the Bench, the firm became Watkins and Jones; still later ex-Governor Hogg was admitted to the firm, when it became known as the firm of Hogg, Watkins and Jones.

On Mr. Watkins' return to Georgia in 1907 he became a member of the law firm of Wimbish, Watkins and Ellis. During his connection with this firm he was identified with railroad rate litigation on the side of the State and the shippers. In this work Mr. Watkins fitted most admirably, and in October, 1907, as one of the special counsel for the State of Georgia before the United States Circuit Court, maintained the rights of the Railroad Commission and the State of Georgia in a masterly argument, being opposed by ex-Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, as well as other able counsel. He was reckoned as a most valuable acquisition to the Atlanta Bar.

On January 7, 1909, at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, when the Honorable Clarence Ousley of Texas was the guest of honor, Mr. Watkins was selected to introduce Mr. Ousley, and in the few minutes which he took for the discharge of that duty he set forth in graphic fashion the bonds of kinship between Texas and Georgia, and the debt which Texas owes to Georgia for that immense number of her best citizens who are of Georgia blood. On that occasion Mr. Watkins brilliantly justified on his home soil the reputation which he had made in Texas.

On March 1, 1894, he married Miss Belle Cameron, a daughter of John Thomas and Rachel (Barnett) Cameron. They have five children, as follows: Gladys, Edgar, Junior; Robert Cameron, James Hogg, and John Allan Watkins.

Edgar Watkins is a many sided man. In addition to his public and church work, he is devoted to the fraternal societies, being a member of the various Masonic bodies, including all York Rite degrees and Scottish Rite, up to the Thirty-second degree. In addition to these he holds membership in the Odd Fellows, Elks and Knights of Pythias, the Phi Gamma Delta, a college fraternity; the Thalian Club of Houston, Tex.; the Capital City and Piedmont Driving Clubs of Atlanta, the Atlanta, the Georgia, and the Texas Bar Associations.

One would think that a practicing lawyer with all these out-

Yours Very Truly
Jno F. Holden

John Franklin Holden.

THERE is at the present day a strong tendency for the men who achieve success in the smaller towns and cities of the country to drift to the larger cities, seeking wider opportunities. While the result of this may be that in larger fields greater fortunes may be won than could be gained in the smaller towns there is another side to it, and that is that these men are lost to the communities that most need them. Here and there are found men of this type, enterprising, virile and capable, who remain faithful to the fields in which their earlier successes have been won, and who become a great power in the development of their home communities, both in a material and in a moral sense. Of this latter type John F. Holden, of Carrollville, is an excellent example. He was born in the town where he now lives on January 11, 1862. He is yet, therefore, in the prime of life.

His father, William Sumner Holden, was a farmer, a man of strong mentality, great energy and physical strength and high character. He was a successful pioneer in Augusta, Georgia, and several times a Member of the General Assembly of the State. The Holden family comes of the best English stock and has been identified with America since the early Colonial days. In 1700 there were but six men families in Virginia, fifteen families in North Carolina, and three in South Carolina, bearing the name. The indications are that the Georgia Holdens came from the North Carolina Holdens, as there was a great influx of Virginians and North Carolinians into Georgia after the Revolutionary War, and the chances are that the North Carolina Holdens, being prominent, contributed some members to that migration. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Holden, married a Miss Sikes, and the Sikes have long been prominent in South Carolina. His maternal grandmother, Williams Meares, married a Mr. Cleland, and both of these names indicate Carolina origin. His maternal great-grandfather was a Carrollton

John Franklin Holden.

THERE is at the present day a strong tendency for the men who achieve success in the smaller towns and cities of the country to drift to the larger cities, seeking wider opportunities. While the result of this may be that in individual cases larger fortunes may be won than could be gained in the smaller town, there is another side to it, and that is, that these men are lost to the communities that most need them. Here and there are found men of this type, enterprising, virile and capable, who adhere tenaciously to the fields in which their earlier successes have been won, and who become a great power in the development of their home communities, both in a material and in a moral sense. Of this better type John F. Holden, of Crawfordville, is an excellent example. He was born in the town where he now lives, on January 11, 1862. He is yet, therefore, in the prime of life.

His father, William Franklin Holden, was a farmer, a man of strong intellect, great moral and physical courage and high character. He was at one time postmaster at Augusta, Georgia, and several times a Member of the General Assembly of the State. The Holden family comes of the best English stock, and has been identified with America since the early Colonial days. In 1790 there was one or more families in Virginia, fifteen families in North Carolina, and three in South Carolina, bearing the name. The indications are that the Georgia Holdens come from the North Carolina Holdens, as there was a great influx of Virginians and North Carolinians into Georgia after the Revolutionary War; and the chances are that the North Carolina Holdens, being numerous, contributed some members to that migration. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Holden, married a Miss Aiken, and the Aikens have long been prominent in South Carolina. His maternal grandfather, William Moore, married a Miss Guest, and both of these names indicate Carolina origin. His maternal grandmother was a Crenshaw,

which clearly denotes Virginia origin, and she was an aunt of David C. Barrow, the present Chancellor of the University of Georgia. It will thus be seen that in the Holdens of the present generation is mixed the best blood of Virginia and the Carolinas.

John F. Holden obtained his education in the schools of Crawfordville. In 1885, a young man of twenty-three, he began mercantile business at Crawfordville as a partner of J. W. Farmer, and has continued in that pursuit for the past twenty-four years, the firm now being known as Holden and Company, and being the leading mercantile establishment of that section of the State. Mr. Holden developed strong capacity as a financier, and in 1898 organized and became president of the Bank of Crawfordville. Recognizing the needs of additional banking facilities for the country districts of his section he branched out and organized the Bank of Siloam, the Bank of Danielsville, the Bank of Taliaferro, and the First National Bank of Elberton. He now holds the position of president of the banks named, and their growth and prosperity is an eloquent testimony to his financial abilities.

His religious preferences incline to the Presbyterian Church. His reading is along general lnes, and he has become a man of wide information. In politics a Democrat, he is content to perform the duties of a citizen as a private in the ranks.

Mr. Holden regards the race question as the most serious problem confronting the people of the South, and believes that to that we ought to give such consideration as will minimize the evils of having to deal with millions of people who can neither be amalgamated, nor yet elevated to the Caucasian level. He realizes, as do all other thoughtful men, that it is a large question, manysided, complex, and can only be solved along the lines of justice, with a large mixture of generosity.

A leading developer of his native town he has refused to seek larger fields, and is thus performing a patriotic service in assisting to build up the country sections upon which, in the last analysis, our nation must rest for its prosperity.

His younger brother, Horace M. Holden, late a distinguished member of the Supreme Court of Georgia, has in large measure

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Yours sincerely,
Horace M. Holden.

the family traits, and upon his first elevation to the Circuit Court Bench, in 1900, was the youngest Superior Court Judge in the State of Georgia. The present generation of this family in Georgia is therefore contributing its full share to the betterment of the Commonwealth. BERNARD SUTTLER.

Horace Moore Holden.

JUDGE HORACE MOORE HOLDEN was born in Warren county, March 5, 1866. His father, William Franklin Holden, was a farmer having strong intellect, great moral and physical courage, and high character.

His father moved to Crawfordville, Georgia, while Horace Moore was a child. He began attending school in the fall of 1872. His first attendance at school from the place in which he resided was in 1879, at Newnan, Georgia. He attended the classical schools at Newnan and Harlem, under the charge of Thomas Rhodes and Otis Ashmore, respectively. In the fall of 1883 he entered the State University, and graduated in the summer of 1885.

Judge Holden was admitted to the Bar at the February term of Taliaferro Superior Court, 1886. He began the practice of law in Crawfordville, where he has since made his home. He applied himself closely to the study and practice of his profession, and at an early age became one of the leading lawyers of the State. He is the owner of a greater area of farming lands in Taliaferro county than any one else, and finds recreation and profit in looking after his farms.

Judge Holden has been a lifelong Democrat, and whilst he has not often sought political preferment he has rendered much valuable service to the Democratic party in his county and in the State. In 1894 he was the nominee of his party for the Lower House of the General Assembly. In 1896 he was a member of the State Democratic Campaign Committee. He

was made a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, as the representative from the Tenth Congressional District, in 1900. He was for many years Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of his county. He has been a delegate to nearly all the important Democratic Conventions held in the State since he became of age.

Crawfordville, the home of Judge Holden, was for many years the home of the great commoner, Alexander H. Stephens. He was master of ceremonies at the unveiling in May, 1893, of the monument erected to Mr. Stephens, having also been chairman of the committee on monument and of the committee on inscription to be placed on the monument. The monument was unveiled by Miss Mary Corry, a greatniece of Mr. Stephens. A few days thereafter, June 1, 1893, Miss Corry became the wife of Judge Holden. They have five children: Frank Alexander, Howard Lewis, Mary Stephens, Queen Elizabeth, and Anna Frances.

In 1900 he became a candidate for the Judgeship of the Superior Court of the Northern Circuit. He was elected by a good majority, and was at this time the youngest Superior Court Judge in Georgia. In 1904 he was reëlected for another term without opposition.

While serving as Judge of the Northern Circuit, in August, 1907, he was appointed by Governor Hoke Smith Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, to succeed Judge Andrew Cobb, resigned. His incumbency on this Bench began on October 14, 1907, and at the general election in October, 1908, he was elected by the people to the same office for the full term of six years. He is now, and has been since first appointed to this position, the youngest member of this court.

Judge Holden's chief characteristic is his strong adherence to duty. He is a man of pronounced convictions and intelligent conservatism. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On October 30, 1911, Judge Holden resigned his position as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to reënter upon the practice of his profession in Augusta, Georgia.

W. J. Northen.

James Dowdell Myrick.

JAMES D. MYRICK, farmer, of Dovedale, Baldwin county, and one of the prominent citizens of his section, was born in Baldwin county on June 15, 1846, son of Stith Parham and Elizabeth S. (Dowdell) Myrick.

Mr. Myrick's ancestry goes back to Virginia. The Parhams came to Virginia in 1750, and L. Parham obtained a large grant of land and married Miss Stith. Martha Parham, a daughter of this marriage, married Goodwin Myrick.

The Virginia records show that in 1790 both the Myricks and Parhams lived in Sussex county. At that time Stith Parham, Senior, evidently the son of this marriage between L. Parham and Miss Stith, was the head of a family of seven persons and the owner of thirty-seven slaves. Stith Parham, Junior, had a family of six, and owned twelve slaves. William Myrick had a family of ten, and owned twenty-nine slaves. John Myrick, great-grandfather of James D. Myrick, came to Georgia in 1786 and obtained a grant of three hundred and seventy-seven acres of land in Wilkes county, which at that time included a large territory since made into other counties. As his own headright did not entitle him to that much land, and as he was entitled to fifty acres for each negro laborer that he brought into the State, it is evident that he brought with him four or five slaves. John Myrick was probably a son of William Myrick, of Sussex county, Virginia. Goodwin Myrick, son of John, settled in 1803 in the upper part of Baldwin county, and opened up a large body of hardwood lands in that section, which has become well settled by well to do planters. Goodwin Myrick accumulated money and reared a large family. The plantation which he opened is still owned by the present Goodwin Myrick, a brother of the subject of this sketch, and is now occupied by Goodwin Myrick as his home. Stith P. Myrick, father of the subject of this sketch, married Miss Elizabeth Dowdell, who was among the early graduates of the Wesleyan Female College. An incident of some interest may be noted in

this connection: her diploma from the Wesleyan Female College bears the signature of John Darby. The diploma of Mr. Myrick's mother-in-law bears the same signature from Culloden, Georgia, twelve years later, and Mr. Myrick's diploma, still years later, issued from Auburn, Alabama, bears the same signature. Another incident in the history of the family is of interest: The twin sister of Martha Parham, who was the grandmother of Mr. Myrick, married John Hill, and became the mother of that distinguished Georgian, Benjamin Harvey Hill. The Parhams are English and the Myricks are Welsh. The name in Wales was originally spelled *Meyric,* which was later modified into *Meyrick,* which is the present Welsh spelling. As happens in innumerable cases on the translation of branches of the family to the New World, they dropped out the letter *e* and adopted the spelling that we are now familiar with. This old Welsh family goes back to the time of Henry V, when a Welshman with the unpronounceable name of *Einiawn Sais ap David* was Usher of the Palace for Henry V and VI. He married Eva, daughter and heiress of *Meredydd ap Cadw Gan,* and this appears to have been the beginning of the family of Myrick. Later on, in 1559, we find Rowland Meyrick was Bishop of Bangor. At the present moment in England the family is represented by two Baronets, a distinguished Colonel in the army and one prominent scientist. Both the Parhams and the Myricks have been in possession of coat armor for several centuries, granted for services rendered to the State during the Middle Ages.

James D. Myrick's father was a successful planter, a man who exercised a generous hospitality, and gave to his children good educational advantages. Prior to the Civil War young Myrick had attended the Presbyterian College at Midway, and during the war was a student at the Georgia Military Institute, at Marietta. In the spring of 1864, being nearly eighteen, he left the Military Institute and entered the army, remaining in the service until the close of the war. His company was disbanded at Augusta, Georgia, being the last one east of the Mississippi River to receive orders of dismissal. Being at the close of the war still a mere youth he returned to school, prosecuting

his studies under ex-Governor Northen, who was at that time conducting the famous old Mt. Zion School, in Hancock county. From there he went to the East Alabama College, at Auburn, Alabama, and was graduated in 1869.

He then took up the work of a farmer, which has been his occupation throughout life. Coming from generations of successful farmers and planters, Mr. Myrick appears to have inherited a full measure of ability in that direction, and is one of the successful planters of his section.

Outside of his work he takes a keen interest in everything that is for the betterment of his State, or for the improvement of his own special industry. Since 1887 he has held the office of Notary Public and *ex-officio* Justice of the Peace. Since 1895 he has been a member of the Board of Education of Baldwin county. Since 1908 he has been a trustee of the Sixth District Agricultural College. His own reading has been largely along agricultural lines. He has found David Dickson on Farming, the *Southern Cultivator,* and the Experiment Station bulletins all of special value to him. He believes that the best way to promote the interests of the State of Georgia is by an increased interest in agriculture, and by a more intelligent system of farming, whereby we can at one and the same time preserve and improve our lands, and yet increase the product per acre. Religiously he is a Methodist. He gives his political allegiance to the Democratic party.

On April 2, 1879, he married Miss Thulia K. Whitehurst, daughter of William and Mary (Bryan) Whitehurst. Of this marriage eight children have been born, of whom seven are living: J. D. Myrick, Junior, Mrs. Dr. T. E. Hubert, J. Hill Fullilove Myrick, and Misses Susan, Elizabeth, Katie, and Lilas Myrick.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

NOTE.—Since above sketch was written Mr. Myrick has died.

Loring Brown.

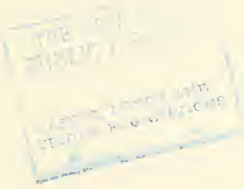
LORING BROWN, part owner and manager of the Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Georgia, is probably the best known farmer in Georgia. The great Washington once said that agriculture was the most useful, the most honorable, and the most ancient of occupations known to man. It hardly needs the words of Washington to convince people in these days of expensive living of the usefulness of agriculture. After a generation of rush and stress, it is beginning slowly to dawn upon the minds of our people that farming offers not only a useful and profitable occupation, but one which promises health and contentment. Loring Brown is a man of sound judgment, who recognized the inducements offered by farming many years ago, when a majority of our people looked upon it as a life of drudgery.

He is a native Georgian, born at Fort Valley on August 21, 1867. His people have been identified with the State since the Colonial period. His father, A. L. Brown, was a native of Burke county, who married Nettie Sanford. The first members who came to Georgia were of Scotch stock. His mother's family lived around Talbotton, Georgia, and belonged to that family of which the eminent Doctor Shelton P. Sanford was an honored representative.

Young Brown attended the public schools in his early youth, and completed his school training at the age of eleven. He entered the service of a prominent dry goods house in Macon, and worked his way until he was nineteen years old. His parents had always been partial to fancy stock, and kept thoroughbred poultry, dogs, hogs, and cattle, so that by the time the little fellow was eight years old he was taking an active interest in these things. After he entered the dry goods store he conducted his little chicken business on the side, and in a few years his income from that source exceeded his salary. At the age of nineteen he had risen to a salary of seventy-five dollars per month, with brilliant prospects, but he did not care for the business, and the

Yours truly

Loring Brown Jr.



confinement was telling on his health. He therefore cut loose from mercantile pursuits and established the Central Georgia Poultry Farm, at Bolingbroke, Monroe county, Georgia. This enterprise he conducted for fourteen years, and when Colonel Ed. L. Wight decided to establish the Belmont Farm, he prevailed upon Mr. Brown to take its management, and the history of that venture fully justified Mr. Wight's judgment. In the first five and a half years the winnings at stock and poultry shows of the Belmont Farm amounted to over eight thousand dollars in premiums. He took two hundred acres of Cobb county land in poor condition and in five years brought it up to the point where it was yielding corn crops of seventy-five bushels to the acre, and oat crops running as high as one hundred and twenty-five bushels to the acre. Along with an immense poultry and fancy stock establishment, Jersey cattle and Berkshire hogs were bred, and the quality of the stock raised thoroughly demonstrated the wisdom and the sound judgment of Mr. Brown as a stock man. The reputation of the farm became national, and its value so great that Colonel Wight was persuaded to part with it.

In the meantime, intensive farming had been gaining a constantly stronger foothold in Mr. Brown's mind. He became thoroughly convinced that two hundred acres of land was too much; so he went across the road and reëstablished the Belmont Farm on less than forty acres, as in the sale they had retained the right to use the old name. On this forty acres of land he is conducting what might be called a private experiment station, and producing the most marvelous results. In alfalfa, in corn, in oats, and potatoes, he gets most amazing crops. Thus he combines every year a crop of Lookout Mountain Irish potatoes with Appler oats on the same land, one crop following the other; and these acres will yield him a gross revenue of five or six hundred dollars each.

Mr. Brown believes in work and study. It is hard to say which he believes in most, as he does his utmost in each direction. He has been a frequent contributor to the poultry and agricultural journals, especially the *Breeders' Gazette*. He has become a thorough convert to the benefits of alfalfa and Ber-

muda grass, and believes that the South will never come into its own until more stock is raised, which means more grass and forage crops. As an illustration he declares that the value of a good cow can not be estimated, for one of his two year olds has produced one hundred and seventy-five dollars worth of milk in a year. He figures that the calf and the manure will pay for the keep, and would like to know as a business proposition at what figure such a cow should be capitalized.

It may be said that he started in with chickens as a hobby, which grew into a business, and from that he has developed until in dairying and growing of potatoes, of alfalfa, and the utilizing of Bermuda grass, the growing of corn and raising of fancy stock, he has become the greatest authority in the State of Georgia, and one of the best in the nation. He has served as judge at innumerable poultry and stock shows, where he is allowed fifty dollars a day for his services, and has done this work all over the Republic. Last year he was compelled to turn down thirty-three offers to act as judge in different parts of the country. He has for years done lecture work at Auburn, Alabama, before the Farmers' Congress, and has also lectured at Tuskegee, Alabama, to the negro farmers gathered there by Booker T. Washington.

On December 9, 1890, he married Miss Mamie Gray, of Bolingbroke, Georgia. They have six children: Ethel, Louis, Fred, Lucile, Laura, and Elizabeth Brown.

He calls himself a Democrat, but is too busy in his constructive work to give any time to politics beyond voting. He believes that the great need of the State is education of the right sort; that we must show the boys who have been trooping to the cities, that they can make a profit out of the soil. They must learn intensive farming, and specialize on those things to which they are adapted, eliminate their unprofitable crops, and enrich the land. He believes it to be the duty of the State to cut out the gambling features which have been fastened on the sale of farm products, and which are such prominent features of the stock exchanges. He is a strong believer in seed selection and soil improvement. In fact, every feature of farming has attracted his most earnest study. On the little forty-acre farm he runs a large dairy in

addition to his poultry and fancy stock. He keeps his pond stocked with goldfish. He cuts five crops of alfalfa per year. He has set a new standard of agricultural productiveness in Georgia. The mere making of money does not seem to have ever troubled him. He is one of those rare men who wants to do something better than it has ever been done before; who wants to add to the sum of human knowledge and the sum of human productiveness. He makes sufficient money for his needs, apparently without severe effort, and devotes his time whole-heartedly to the betterment of things. He is in himself an experiment station, and people from all over Georgia and other States make pilgrimages to Belmont Farm, in order to see his methods and to obtain from him that information which will help them in their own affairs; and to his credit be it said, nothing is ever kept back. He has no secrets, and is most generous in his counsel and advice to every seeker after knowledge. He has made a brilliant success of two special crops, Appler oats and Lookout Mountain fall Irish potatoes; and a sample of his methods may be seen in the fact that he has published a tiny little tract with full and complete instruction how to grow these potatoes in this climate and achieve the best results.

The value of Loring Brown to the State of Georgia can not be measured. He has in his forty-three years of life accomplished great results, and should he be spared to the usual length of years it is safe to predict that his work will add unnumbered millions of value to the farm products of the country.

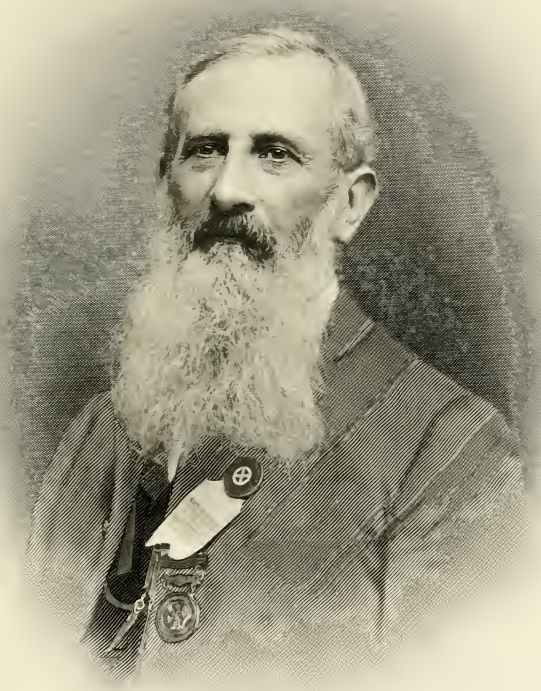
BERNARD SUTTLER.

James Elijah De Vaughn.

GEORGIA has never had within her borders a purer patriot than the late Captain James E. De Vaughn, who was born near Jonesboro, Clayton county, on December 20, 1840, and died in Montezuma on July 13, 1908. His parents were Elijah and Eliza (De Vall) De Vaughn. His father was a native of Ashe county, North Carolina, and his mother of Abbeville, South Carolina. Captain De Vaughn's father, with six of his brothers, were soldiers in the War of 1812, serving along the Atlantic coast. Patriotism came to him, therefore, as an inheritance.

The surname of Vaughn, or De Vaughn, presents some rather curious features. Some genealogists claim that it originated in the border counties of England and Wales as a given name and was adopted in Wales as a surname, and that the original families bearing the name were Welsh. The Welsh spelling was *Vaughan,* which in America became mainly Vaughn, but these genealogists overlook the fact that the name appears in France as *De Vaughn.* The probabilities seem to be that perhaps as much as nine hundred years ago it was imported into England from France, and that certain branches of the English family dropped the "De" (as was done in many other cases), while other branches retained the original form. Some curious variations have come in the original name. We find in Ireland *Devane, Devan,* and in England *Devans, Devons, Divan,* and *Divans,* all these coming from the same stock, and all these names are now known in the United States. In 1790 John De Vaughn, in Fairfax county, Virginia, and Samuel De Vaughn, in Nash county, North Carolina, were the only two in the United States, and Captain De Vaughn was probably a grandson of Samuel.

He obtained his education in the schools of Jonesboro and had just reached manhood when the outbreak of the Civil War stirred up the latent patriotism in him and carried him into the Confederate Army as a private in Company "F," Second Geor-



Your true friend
J. E. D. Vaughn

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gia Cavalry. His company became a part of the Army of Tennessee, serving under Generals Forrest, Wharton, and Wheeler. Captain De Vaughn was a splendid soldier. He rose from private to be Captain of his company, and with that company took part in many notable battles, including Perryville, Stone's River, and Chickamauga. While serving under General Wheeler he was taken prisoner at Sugar Creek, Alabama, and confined as a prisoner on Johnson's Island during the last two years of the war, not being released until June 12, 1865.

Returning from the army in 1866 he moved to Montezuma, then a village, and established himself in business as a merchant. In that same year he married Miss Sarah V. McClendon, daughter of William and Mary (Veal) McClendon. Of this marriage nine children were born, of whom five are yet living. Mrs. De Vaughn died in 1882, and in 1884 he married again. The second wife was Miss Mary Elizabeth Porter, a daughter of Judge A. A. and Henrietta (Beckham) Porter, of Griffin, whose family came originally from North Carolina to Georgia. Of this marriage there were no children. The surviving children of Captain De Vaughn are Mary E. Pearce, Rosa Vertner Polhill, Carl Linton De Vaughn, McClendon Sherwood De Vaughn, and Otis Bailey De Vaughn.

Captain De Vaughn's career in peace was quite as notable as his soldierly record. He commenced business in a small way, operating a general store, in the fall of 1866. He developed remarkable ability as a merchant and financier. His business grew with the town, and even more rapidly than the growth of the town. A man of strong and decided character, positive in all his views and convictions, he yet possessed the art of attaching men to him by strong ties of friendship, and this, among other things, contributed largely to his business success. He was never neutral in anything.

In religion a member of the Baptist Church, he lived up to his profession. Active in the work of his church and one of its leaders, he was ever ready to meet all proper demands upon his time or his purse. In business, governed by the sternest principles of honesty and integrity, coupled with a never ending industry, every man who came in contact with him was im-

pressed with his justice and fairness, as well as by his decision. In politics a Democrat of the stalwart type, a believer in the principles and policies of the Democratic party, he stood for them as a tower of strength in his community. His reading was a reflex of his character. He loved religious, political, and historical works. In the town he served on the Council and on the Board of Education. He might be termed a well rounded citizen, who neglected no interest and so ordered his life that there was time for everything. His heart was especially tender towards orphans, and his faithful service and liberal contribution to the orphans of Georgia will be missed.

In the ranks of the Confederate Veterans no man stood higher. He was for many years the beloved Commander of Camp No. 65, U. C. V. at Oglethorpe, and two years before his death was made Brigadier-General of the Western Division U. C. V. of Georgia. He also served as a member of Governor Hoke Smith's military staff.

His business operations were so successful that the estimate of his estate at the time of his death was in the neighborhood of a half million dollars. He was one of the large land owners of the southern part of the State.

His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Montezuma, six ex-Confederate soldiers, J. L. Kleckly, T. H. Marshall, Wyley Smith, J. M. Brown, J. J. Easterlin, and J. S. Elmore acting as pall bearers. *The Confederate Veteran,* in speaking of Captain De Vaughn, uses a concluding sentence so appropriate that it is worthy of being repeated: "He was a man of exalted character, generous in his benefaction, charitable in thought and firm in religious principles. His well spent life is over; and

> "As the days lay down their brightness
> And, bathed in splendor, die,"

so he went to rest, his work well done, his career complete, beloved by family and friends. A. B. Caldwell.

Walter Jasper Grace.

THE HONORABLE W. J. GRACE, of Macon, now Solicitor-General of the Macon Circuit and prominent in the legal circles of Middle Georgia, was born in Hawkinsville, November 27, 1868; son of Mathew and Elmina V. (Love) Grace. His grandparents, Mathew T. and Martha F. Grace, came from North Carolina to Georgia and settled in Houston county in 1857. His mother's people came from Virginia and settled in Laurens county in 1859.

The Grace family name presents a most interesting study. The Irish branch of the family has been most prominent in our country, and we are accustomed always to think of it as an English or Irish family, when as a matter of fact it was of Norman origin. The family is said to have been founded by Raymond Fitzwalter, surnamed La Gros, who followed Strong Bow in the conquest of Ireland, and, as one of the valiant supporters of that conqueror, was given large landed estates, together with titles of Baron of Courtstown and Lord of Grace's Country. The Irish family has been especially notable and is strongly represented in the United States in different sections of the country. The English family does not appear to have been as prominent in England as the other branch was in Ireland. Members of the family, however, were sufficiently conspicuous to win the right to coat armor. In 1819 and in 1823, genealogical histories of the family of Grace were brought out in Dublin, making several large volumes.

W. J. Grace was educated in the Gordon Institute at Barnesville, Georgia, and went from that school to the Law Department of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Bar in Dodge county, and immediately thereafter settled in Macon, where he has since practiced his profession successfully. Mr. Grace is recognized as a strong lawyer and an able representative of the State as Solicitor-General of his

circuit. His colleagues in the Macon Bar Association have honored him with the office of vice-president of the association.

Outside of his professional studies, he is a constant reader of history, biography, poetry, and political economy. He is a thoroughly well informed man upon all public questions, and in all respects a valuable citizen. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party.

On October 18, 1893, Mr. Grace was married to Miss Mary Ruth Jones, daughter of George S. and Mary Ruth (Carr) Jones. They have two children: Walter Jasper, Junior, and Martha Ruth Grace. Religiously, Mr. Grace is a Methodist.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Leonidas Felix Livingston.

LEONIDAS F. LIVINGSTON, of Newton county, for twenty years past Representative in the Federal Congress for the Capital City District of Georgia, was born in the county where his entire life has been spent, on April 3, 1832. His father, Alfred Livingston, born in Greene county, Georgia, October 24, 1804, died in Newton county, September 10, 1902, lacking a few days of being ninety-eight years old. His grandfather, Adam Livingston, was born in the North of Ireland and came to America about 1760, settling first in Pennsylvania, near the Griers, who had come over with him. He served through the Revolutionary War; moved to Virginia, thence to Greene county, Georgia, where his first wife was killed by the Indians while getting water at the spring. In 1805 the old veteran started to Kentucky, but died at Cumberland Gap while en route, and the family then, with their slaves and other property, turned back and purchased a plantation in Greene county. Alfred Livingston, father of L. F. Livingston, was the youngest of thirteen children. At the age of twenty-two he moved to Newton county and married Harriet Matilda Simonton, daughter of a Newton county farmer.

L. H. Livingston

The Livingstons belong to that North of Ireland Presbyterian stock known as "Scotch-Irish." The Simontons were of Scotch descent, and also strong Presbyterians. Alfred Livingston was a substantial man and much esteemed during his lifetime. Mr. Livingston's given name of Leonidas was shortened when a boy into "Lon,"—and for nearly the whole of his long life he has been known as "Lon" Livingston. He lost his mother at the age of four; but a watchful father made up to him, as far as possible, for this loss, and the country rearing gave him a physique which has made him one of the most remarkable men of his years to be found anywhere. When he was a boy, his father stood security to the amount of forty thousand dollars, which he had to pay, and this tremendous burden (for that day) cost the son a college education, not to speak of other things. Mr. Livingston secured the best education that was obtainable in local schools; took up farming as an occupation, though he taught school in early manhood for two years, and in 1861 entered the Confederate Army as a member of Cobb's Legion. He served in Virginia; was attacked first with measles, and then with typhoid fever, which developed into double pneumonia, and was discharged for physical disability. In March, 1862, he reëntered the service as a member of the Forty-second Georgia, with which he served the remainder of the war, and was paroled May 24, 1865, in Atlanta.

He resumed his labors as a farmer after the war, and soon became a leader. An intelligent man naturally, a student of his occupation, he got results. He was an early advocate of the stock law, which he helped to secure, and which has been of such value to the State. For many years he was a member of the Executive Committee and vice-president of the Georgia State Agricultural Society. He succeeded Thomas Hardeman in the presidency in 1884, and held the position for four years. On the organization of the Farmers' Alliance he became president of the Georgia State Alliance, which position he held for three years; building up the society from a little handful of farmers to be the most influential organization that the State has ever known. His first public official experience was

gained during four years' service in the State Legislature, from 1876 to 1880. This was in the Lower House. He was then elected Senator from the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District, and served one term. During his six years in the General Assembly he specialized in the interest of the farmers. Once in the House and once in the Senate, as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, he defeated bills having powerful support, which aimed to abolish the Department of Agriculture; and in 1883, the officials and employees of that department presented him with a fine gold watch, which he yet wears. In 1890, he entered the Democratic primaries as a candidate for Congress from the Fifth, or Capital District. His opponent was Judge John D. Stewart, of Griffin, the sitting member. After a twenty days' joint campaign, he secured such a support that Judge Stewart withdrew, and he was unanimously nominated and elected to the Fifty-second Congress. From that time on down, he was successively renominated nine times, his nomination being unanimous in each instance, and his full term of service in the Federal Congress covering twenty years. Though several times opposed, in each case his opponent withdrew before the contest ended. In 1910, he was finally defeated for the nomination by William Schley Howard.

Mr. Livingston entered Congress when Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, was Speaker. Outside of the Georgia delegation, he was an unknown man. His support of Speaker Crisp in the contest over the Speakership made them close friends, and the Speaker, who knew of his ability and industry, put him on the great Appropriation Committee, that committee of which it is said that its members have "all work and no play." His careful attention to the public business, his strong common sense, and his kindly temperament rapidly gained for him friends, so that before the end of his first term, Amos Cummings, Member from New York, characterized Mr. Livingston and Judge Turner, of Georgia, as "the wheel horses of the House."

Mr. Livingston during his long official career was a master hand in the game of politics. But this was not the source of

his strength. His readiness to oblige, the immense amount of trouble he would go to, to secure any information or to render any service demanded by one of his constituents made him for a long time invincible in his district. His Congressional career can not be entered upon in detail. Early in the battle, he championed Rural Free Delivery, and had the satisfaction, before going out of office, of seeing that system established throughout the bounds of our country. In his first term he showed a wide acquaintance with matters of finance and tariff, evidenced by his speeches. He was a strong upholder of President Cleveland in his Venezuelan policy, and was invited by the Republic of Venezuela to be its guest, which he accepted. He strongly supported our governmental policy towards Spain in the Cuban complication out of which grew the Spanish-American War. He was the author of the resolution thanking Admiral Dewey and his men for their victory at Manila, and prizes a strong letter which he received from Admiral Dewey, thanking him for the resolution. In committee, he was always one of the strong, prudent men, and rose steadily by reason of his long service to the position of being ranking Democratic member on the Committee of Appropriations at the time of his retirement.

His natural vigor never seemed to abate with the passage of years, and at seventy-five years of age he was able to hold his own in long and heated debates and in arduous committee service with the youngest men of the House.

Mr. Livingston was a great worker for his district and was largely instrumental in securing the splendid Federal Prison which now stands in the suburbs of Atlanta. The million dollar postoffice building recently completed and now in use, the finest Federal building in the South, stands as a monument to his determined efforts to give to Atlanta a building suited to its needs and worthy of its standing as a city.

On December 28, 1849, Mr. Livingston was married to Martha C. Griffin. Of the ten children born to him, four are now living, and also a number of grandchildren.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

David Bascom Nicholson.

JUDGE DAVID BASCOM NICHOLSON, of Wilcox county, was born September 19, 1853, near the town of Magnolia, Duplin county, North Carolina. His parents were David B. and Zilpha (Pearsall) Nicholson. The father was a Methodist minister, who was for twenty years a presiding elder and leader in the North Carolina Conference. His ancestors came from Ireland. Judge Nicholson attended the common schools of his county, and in 1875 graduated at Trinity College, North Carolina. He then taught school for six years, of which two were spent at the Clinton Female Institute.

In 1880, having decided to adopt the legal profession, he began study under Colonel William A. Allen, of Kenansville, North Carolina. He was admitted to the Bar in 1881, and began the practice at Kenansville. He was also for that year the Representative from Duplin county in the General Assembly of North Carolina. At the beginning of his career he allied himself with the Democratic party, and has never changed his political faith.

He moved to Georgia in the year 1893, settling in Wilcox county. During the same year Governor W. J. Northen appointed him Solicitor of Wilcox County Court. Subsequently he held same office under appointments by Governors W. Y. Atkinson, A. D. Candler, and J. M. Terrell. At the present time, and for some years past, he has been Judge of the City Court of Abbeville. Outside of his judicial duties, he practices his profession in other courts.

On December 20, 1876, Judge Nicholson was married to Miss Katie Powell, a daughter of Honorable Luke A. Powell, County Commissioner and Representative in the General Assembly from Sampson county, North Carolina. The six children born to Judge and Mrs. Nicholson are all living. Their names are: Luke P., Justin L., Edwin F., Mary Z., David B., Junior, and James M. Nicholson.

Judge Nicholson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is also connected with two fraternal organizations, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. A. B. CALDWELL.

James Henry Simmons.

AMONG the valuable men of the present generation who are doing yeoman service in the cause of education is Professor James Henry Simmons, of Brenau College, Gainesville. Professor Simmons comes of a North Carolina family of English descent, settled in that State since the Colonial period, and prominent from the Revolution down. Asahel Simmons, of Currituck, was a Revolutionary Major, entering the army at the very beginning of that struggle. Professor Simmons is directly descended from Alexander Simmons, who came from England and was a cultivated man. Locke Simmons, grandfather of our subject, was born in North Carolina, in 1796. William Gaston Simmons, LL.D., son of Locke Simmons, and father of our subject, was one of the most noted educators of his day, and has handed down to his sons his scholarly tastes and pedagogical instincts. He was forty years Professor of Natural Sciences in Wake Forest College; chemist to the State Board of Health, and treasurer of Wake Forest College for twenty years. The late Doctor Thomas H. Pritchard, writing in 1889, said that Professor W. G. Simmons was one of the three most erudite men he had ever known,—Doctor Crawford Toy and Doctor John A. Broadus, men of worldwide reputation, making up the trio. He was a profound lawyer, though his entire life was spent as a teacher. Honorable S. F. Phillips, Solicitor-General of the United States, pronounced him the ablest man who had ever read law with him. Doctor William G. Simmons married Mary Elizabeth Foote, and of this marriage Professor Simmons was born at Wake

Forest, North Carolina, in 1867. He went through the Wake Forest Academy; then entered Wake Forest College; was graduated in 1888, with the degree A.B. Yet later he received the degree A.M. Afterwards he took special courses in the University of Chicago, and Columbia University, New York.

Electing to be a teacher, from 1889 to 1891 Professor Simmons filled a chair in Carson and Newman College, Tennessee; from 1891 to 1898 he was head of the Department of English in the William Jewell College, Missouri. In 1898 he went to Shorter College, at Rome, Georgia, where he filled the Chair of English, and was secretary of the faculty until June 10, 1910, when he became a member of the faculty of Brenau College, Gainesville, Georgia. He is a hard worker and a ceaseless student. Not content with his attainments, in 1895 he did graduate work in English for one term at Chicago University, and in 1901 was again in residence for a time at that great school. In 1896 he took advantage of educational travel in the British Islands and upon the Continent of Europe. In 1895 he published a work entitled, "The Place of English in the College Course." In 1904 he published a copyrighted work entitled, "A Guide to Systematic Reading."

A devoted member of the Baptist Church, in 1892 he was appointed secretary of the Missouri Baptist Historical Society.

A lover of learning, his reading has taken a wide range, though he has specialized in the field of pure letters, together with psychology and philosophy. He takes a profound interest in the public life of the country; and though of Democratic proclivities, he reserves to himself the right of independent action. He is an orderly and systematic man. In reply to the question as to how to best promote the interests of State and nation, he answers: "First, by active and unselfish participation in public affairs. Second, by lending our efforts to the cause of general education. Third, by seeking to bring about a sentiment which will call for disinterested journalism, in place of a partisan press." In response to a further question as to the most important things demanding the attention of our citizenship looking to the general welfare, he puts: "First,

unaffected, wholesome religion; second, education; third, disinterested and conscientious voting."

On June 15, 1892, he was married to Miss Mary Lilian White, daughter of Amos W. and Laura (Cauthorn) White. Seven children have been born to them, of whom six are living: William Gaston, Laura Kate, Thomas C., James Henry, Jr., Lillie White, and Mary Foote Simmons. With the assistance of his excellent wife, he has so trained his children that they are a credit to the work of the parents and will undoubtedly prove a blessing to the community.

A man of the most kindly temperament, he yet knows how to say "No" under proper circumstances—though it would be impossible for him to speak unkindly even to the humblest. A courteous and affable man, he makes constant effort to contribute to the pleasure of those with whom he is thrown. One of his favorite phrases is, "Let us not wait to put flowers on people's graves, when we can gratify them while living by giving them bouquets of pleasant words."

Always anxious to be helpful, he makes it a practice to be always in those places where the word of counsel or encouragement can be given, and more substantial help if needful. Perhaps the one book which has been his most constant companion has been the Bible, and of that book he has a most uncommon knowledge which, coupled with his facility of expression and his unaffected piety, leads to his being in constant demand to supply pulpits when a pastor is needed. Like his father and only brother, Doctor T. J. Simmons, the distinguished President of Shorter College, Professor Simmons is a man of profound learning, but his devotion to learning has not narrowed his outlook upon life, and he takes an active interest in everything that will contribute to the moral and material betterment of our people.

It is a matter of profound regret to all thoughtful men that the men who are devoting their lives to the educational interests of our country, and whose work is second in value only to the ministry, are so poorly rewarded—but it is a matter of congratulation that there is a growing appreciation of this great vocation of teaching, and good men everywhere are doing more

to help forward their work and to honor the men who are thus consecrating their lives to the service of humanity, than was done a few years back. To this educational work of such tremendous value to the country, the Simmons family has in the last fifty years made a contribution of three splendid men, not least of whom is the subject of this brief sketch.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Olin John Wimberly.

THE late Olin John Wimberly, of Macon, was born at Guyton Place, Laurens county, on May 22, 1862, and died in Macon, January 16, 1910. He was a son of James Lowery and Helen (Guyton) Wimberly. James L. Wimberly was a lawyer by profession who rose to be Judge of the Superior Court of the Chattahoochee Circuit; who was interested largely in farming outside of his professional work, and was a man of high character and much legal learning.

The Georgia family of Wimberly was founded by John, who enlisted at Inverness, Scotland, in the troop of Highlanders raised by General Oglethorpe to repel the Spanish invasion of Georgia. After that war was concluded, John Wimberly went to Virginia, where he remained; and his son, Fred Davis Wimberly, who was a Revolutionary soldier, migrated to North Carolina, where the remainder of his life was spent, and he was buried in Bertie county. The descendants of John Wimberly came into Georgia on that great wave of immigration from Virginia and North Carolina about 1800. The history of the family in Georgia has been most creditable, and whether as planters or as professional men, they have in each generation been prominent. The name of the old Revolutionary soldier, Frederick Davis, was borne by his grandson, Captain Fred Davis Wimberly, who served with distinguished gallantry through our great Civil War. Notwithstanding the fact

Olin J. Wimberly.

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that John Wimberly enlisted at Inverness, Scotland, he was an Englishman, said to have been a native of Wimbledon, County Surrey. The original home of the Wimberly family in England appears to have been in Lincolnshire, where a coat of arms was granted to the family in the thirtieth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

Olin J. Wimberly was reared in a small village; attended the local school, showing a pronounced taste for history and mathematics,—tastes which abided with him through life; and from the local school went to Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, where he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts. He studied law in his father's office; was admitted to the Bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Macon in 1885. The remainder of his life was spent as a practicing lawyer, and the measure of his success may be gauged by the fact that at the time of his death he was said to have had the largest practice of any lawyer in the Southern States. He literally worked himself to death. He died suddenly in his office at midday on January 16, 1910, while quietly conversing with Mr. J. M. Orr, of Dublin, and fell forward without a word. The daily papers in the city of Macon and papers elsewhere had long articles upon his career and his success; but the great lesson brought out by the lamented death of this great lawyer and useful man was the fact that with all his ability, he lacked the wisdom to take care of himself. It was said of him that when not in court and not actually preparing a case, he could be found at all hours deeply buried in his studies, and he took absolutely no recreation and no rest.

Upon entering upon the practice of his profession he formed a partnership with Clem P. Steed under the firm name of Steed and Wimberly. This partnership endured until the death of Mr. Steed. He then entered into a partnership with Judge John I. Hall, which was dissolved about three years ago. Later he associated with himself other lawyers, and at the time of his death, R. C. Jordan, Arthur H. Coddington, and Boyd Morris were connected with his office. It was said of Mr. Wimberly that he entered so thoroughly into the cases of his

clients that their troubles became his own, and in addition to giving them the benefit of his legal ability and judgment, he advised them like a brother. His counsel was sought by lawyers all over Georgia and in many other States. His practice extended all over the country, coming from every direction, and was said to be not only the largest, but the most varied of any lawyer in Georgia. He was so constituted that he could deal with nothing in a careless way, and the small cases got the same measure of care as the large ones, which accounts for his success as a practitioner. He was specially strong in equity and ejectment cases, and in these special lines was considered a master. The members of the Bar Association with which he was affiliated and which honored him both in his funeral and in the resolutions placed upon their records, unanimously agreed that he was one of the ablest and most distinguished practitioners of our country. One of his personal and professional friends gave such a clear analysis of the man and the lawyer at the time of his death, that it is worthy of reproduction in full and is here given in the words of the speaker:

"Studious and cultured, every inch a gentleman in the fullest meaning of the word was Olin J. Wimberly. I have known him intimately for many years past and during my long connection and familiar association with him he has been an upright, honorable and painstaking man in and out of the profession, and his ever willing counsel has been an inspiration, owing to his marked ability. He was devoted to his chosen profession, the law, and worked unceasingly, tirelessly, with one goal in sight—to be an honor to its ranks—and in this I know he has succeeded, for in his passing a void has been left that will never be filled.

"Undoubtedly one of the most brilliant lawyers in the State, he was a pastmaster in addressing a jury. With a vast and extensive knowledge, his counsel has been sought on many occasions to handle some of the largest cases docketed in the State, and he has carried the hardest and most intricate to a successful conclusion. He had unlimited practice in both State and Federal Courts. In cases in equity and in litiga-

tion concerning land titles he had few equals. His capacity for mastering details was marvelous and the envy of his fellow practitioners.

"Regarding the man himself, he was a model. Without an evil habit whatever, he had nothing to mar or deter him in his work, and during spare time he sought the privacy and seclusion of his office to delve into legal lore—he was a constant worker. He was a powerful man among his associates and had a wide acquaintance, but with all this he had no political ambition whatever, and consequently was not an office seeker. Both affable and pleasant, he was quick to make friends and his personal magnetism was reflected in their greeting smile whenever he met them. He was a typical Southern gentleman, timid and of a retiring disposition, and it was a pleasure to know him.

"Whether the case that entered his hands was small or large, all received the same attention; none received any preferment, all were fought with an indomnitable energy and courage. He was devoted and conscientious.

"The profession has lost a legal light, the community a distinguished man."

In November, 1886, Mr. Wimberly married Miss Birdie McNulty, daughter of M. A. McNulty, of Dawson, Ga. Of the marriage there were seven children born, all living: James L., Daisy, Olin, Helen Guyton, Mary, Birdie, and Emory Speer Wimberly.

Mr. Wimberly was in politics a lifetime Democrat who contented himself with the discharge of his civic duty as a private citizen. While at Vanderbilt University he became a member of the Kappa Alpha college fraternity. Aside from the Democratic party, his college fraternity, and the bar associations, he was not identified with the numerous societies found in all large towns, as he was such an intense student that he could not find time to keep up membership in these things. He knew the value of concentration, and concentrated himself upon his work; but like many wise men have done before him, unfortunately did not spare himself.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

George Salley Jones.

GEORGE S. JONES, lawyer, of Macon, and a citizen of large usefulness to his community, is yet on the sunny side of forty. He was born in Rockdale county, Georgia, September 12, 1871, son of George S. and Martha Ruth (Carr) Jones. His father was a wholesale grocer.

The Jones family, of which Mr. George S. Jones is a member, was founded in Connecticut by the immigrants from the old country, and a branch of it came from Connecticut to South Carolina several generations back. About 1830, the South Carolina family moved to Georgia and settled in Houston county, after the birth of Mr. Jones' father. While yet a young man, George S. Jones, Senior, settled in Bibb county, where he engaged in business as a wholesale grocer.

Mr. Jones had good advantages in an educational way, attending, as a boy, private schools and the Alexander Free School in Macon, from which he went to Mercer University and was graduated from the law school of that institution in 1893, and began practice in Macon immediately after his graduation. The practice of the law has been his work from that time forward. Prior to that, however, he had had a certain amount of business training as a boy in the wholesale grocery business; and as no experience is ever lost, naturally this has been useful to him in his career.

On November 5, 1890, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Roberta Elizabeth Hardeman, daughter of Isaac and Lucia (Griswold) Hardeman. Mr. Jones is associated with Mr. Hardeman in professional practice. Of his marriage, there are eight children: George S., Junior; Isaac Hardeman, Charles Baxter, Bascom, Giles Paul, Elizabeth Henderson, Robert Bruce, and Roberta Jones.

Mr. Jones is much more than a good lawyer—he is a good citizen of the very best type. He is a thoughtful man. A constant reader of the Bible, of history, and of biography, he has come to some sound conclusions as to one's civic and religious

duty. Thus he believes that the best interests of our State and nation will be promoted if our people would pay more attention to, secure more information about, and take more interest in, political and social affairs, as distinguished from personal business affairs. He sums up for the benefit of the young man starting in life, in two lines, an ideal code: "Fear God and keep His commandments; for this is the whole duty of man"—and then *persist.*

Politically, he is a Democrat, and the right sort of Democrat. He believes that good men should not permit bad men to dominate politics; that if we would exercise greater care in selecting our officeholders, we would be on the high road to the solution of all our important and distressing problems,—and in that conclusion, he is as true as Holy Writ. But he is not merely a theorizer about the duties of citizenship. He takes an exceedingly active hand. He is president and trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association; a steward in the Methodist Church; a member of the board of trustees of the Orphans' Home of the Southern Methodist Church; a member of the State Committee of the Anti-Saloon League, has served as a member of the Bibb county Anti-Saloon League and as vice-president of the Georgia Anti-Saloon League. He is superintendent of the Vineville Methodist Sunday School, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Monteagle Training School for Sunday School Workers. In addition to these, he is an active member of the Macon Chamber of Commerce.

A. B. Caldwell.

Lucian Lamar Knight.

LUCIAN LAMAR KNIGHT, one of the most eloquent of Georgia's living sons, was born in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the ninth day of February, 1868.

His father was George Walton Knight, a lawyer and educator. His mother was Clara Corinne Daniel, sister of two gallant Confederate soldiers, Captain Wilberforce Daniel and Doctor John B. Daniel.

The ancestor of Mr. Knight, bearing the father's name, came to America from England early in the seventeenth century, soon after the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, and among the first members of the House of Burgesses was Peter Knight, a planter of large means and wide acres.

His paternal ancestor of the Walton family came over with William Penn in 1682. George Walton, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, in behalf of Georgia, belonged to this family.

Mr. Knight's mother descended from the Lamars and Cobbs, who came to this country before the Revolution, the Lamars being French Huguenots, who came to America upon the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685; while the Cobbs, it is believed, came from Wales.

His grandfather, Walton Knight, came to Georgia about 1820, and in the pursuit of his business divided his time between Augusta and Charleston.

His great-grandfather, Peter Lamar, was perhaps the wealthiest landowner in Northeast Georgia. Another ancestor, Thomas Cobb, the first of the noted Cobb family to locate in Georgia, reached the patriarchal age of one hundred and twelve years.

Mr. Knight received his early education in the grammar and high schools of Atlanta. Entering the University of Georgia, he was graduated with the degree of A.B., and at Princeton, New Jersey, received his A.M. degree. At the Univer-

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sity of Georgia he was class valedictorian and University prize debater, carrying off the latter honor from several law students. On the death of Doctor Mell he delivered the Phi Kappa memorial oration.

He adopted journalism as his profession, and was on the editorial staff of the *Atlanta Constitution* from 1892 to 1902.

He spent two years in California, where he wrote "Reminiscences of Famous Georgians," two volumes. He was at that time an invalid on Santa Catalina Island.

He was editor of the *Atlanta Georgian* from 1908 to 1910. He is now (1911) second vice-president and literary editor of the Martin and Hoyt Company, one of the leading publishing houses of the South.

Besides his "Reminiscences of Famous Georgians," he is editor of "Biographical Dictionary of Southern Authors," volume 15 of Library of Southern Literature, and of "Historical Sidelights," volume 16 of Library of Southern Literature. He is also the compiler of an "Analytical Index to the Library of Southern Literature." He is at present engaged upon the preparation of "Memorials and Landmarks of the Commonwealth."

Mr. Knight has delivered many lectures and addresses in various parts of the South,—among the most noted being the Alumni address at the University of Georgia, to deliver which he crossed the continent from California; and an address on Henry W. Grady, delivered before the Legislature of Georgia. As a speaker, he is possessed of great magnetism, and takes high rank among the orators of Georgia, a State noted for eloquent sons.

Mr. Knight was married in 1895 to Ethel M., daughter of Levi B. Nelson, one of Atlanta's leading men of capital. From this union there sprung two daughters: Frances Walton, now fourteen, and Mary Lamar, twelve years of age (1911).

Mr. Knight is a member of the Presbyterian Church of which he is an elder. He was one of the charter members and organizers of Westminster Presbyterian Church of Atlanta. He intended to enter the ministry, and was called to one of the

leading churches of Washington, D. C., but found it necessary to relinquish the cherished purpose of his life on account of ill health.

In political affiliation Mr. Knight is a Democrat. He is thoroughly Southern, but at the same time possesses a broad patriotism which takes in every portion of our great Republic.

JOSEPH T. DERRY.

Richard Ferdillius Burden.

RICHARD F. BURDEN, one of the prominent citizens of Macon, is a fine example of the adaptable American who, having achieved a large success in business, has turned to those other things which are so essential to the making up of a great Christian commonwealth, and has employed a large share of his time and talent for the uplift of his people.

From the earliest authentic family records available it appears that the great-grandfather of Richard F., Thomas Burden, was born in 1731. He was of Scotch descent, possibly of Scotch parentage, and settled in Caroline county, Virginia, whence, with his wife Mary, he removed to Newberry District, South Carolina. It was here that his son William was born in 1771. William Burden married Drucilla Liles, daughter of Sherod Liles, and from this marriage four children were born, of whom Thomas Liles was the eldest, having been born in Newberry District, South Carolina, January 25, 1809. The family removed to Georgia, and settled in Twiggs county, where William died October 6, 1820.

Thomas L. Burden grew to manhood; adopted farming as his vocation, but made many friends among his neighbors, and was called upon to accept district and county offices, which required much of his time. By this means, he became well and favorably known throughout the county, and the militia district in which he lived in Jones county is still known as the "Burden District."

On February 6, 1834, he married Sarah, daughter of Richard and Sarah (MacIlvail) Barfield. His wife was born in Jones county, November 12, 1810, being the youngest of a family of nine children. Of the marriage of Thomas L. Burden and Sarah Barfield, Richard F. Burden was born in Jones county, September 11, 1851. He was too young to enter the Confederate Army in the War between the States, but had three brothers in that great struggle: William H. and Chapman, who served in the Forty-fifth Georgia Regiment; and Thomas J. in the Fifth Georgia Battalion. Chapman was killed at the Second Battle of Manassas, August 22, 1862. At the conclusion of the war Thomas J. returned to Georgia; engaged in farming in Houston county, and reared a large and respected family. William H. entered the mercantile business in Macon, Georgia, and for many years conducted a successful wholesale dry goods and shoe business under the corporate name of S. T. Coleman and Burden Company. Later he moved to Atlanta and operated a wholesale shoe business under the firm name of Coleman, Burden and Warthen Company.

W. H. Burden was the first president of the American National Bank of Macon, one of the successful and substantial national banks of the State, and is now a resident of New York City.

Richard F. Burden got his school training in the Cross Roads Academy of Jones county,—and whatever else he may have learned, it grounded him well in the English and turned him out a beautiful penman, an accomplishment all too rare in our country, where men seem to write as badly as possible, instead of as well as possible. Mr. Burden's business career began in Macon at the age of sixteen. In 1867 he entered the service of the Freeman Transfer Company and was with them two years. He then became a clerk in the treasurer's office of the Central of Georgia Railway Company, and on August 1, 1870, entered the office of the retail dry goods business of S. T. Coleman. He settled down to steady work and spent sixteen years in the service of this company in various capacities until 1886, when he became general manager of the retail department. In 1888 he bought an interest in the business and five

years later it became incorporated under the firm name of Burden, Smith and Company. He was elected president of the company at its organization, which position he has held up to the present. It will be observed in this brief résumé of Mr. Burden's career in business, that he had the patience to wait until the right moment came, and then he was ready to act. The concern of which he is the head has become one of the large establishments of the State, using a very heavy capital and doing a business of a half million dollars yearly. In addition to that, since its incorporation in 1893, it has paid to its stockholders annual dividends which aggregate more than double the original investment, and has a large capital invested which has been earned by the business.

It is well to bear in mind the struggle that the young man had made. His mother died in 1864 when he was thirteen years old. His father followed her in 1867, before he was sixteen. He was the youngest of a family of seven. The misfortunes of war and ill health had left his father's estate very small; and the boy of sixteen, thrown upon his own resources without the means or opportunity to gain the collegiate education which he desired, went to work like a man to work out his own destiny. How well he has succeeded has been told.

But this is not all. Never for a moment has he been unmindful of his obligations to his fellows. Never desirous of public office, he took up the work of the church as a layman. A devoted Methodist, he has given a large share of his time, his talent and his money for many years past to the work of the church in its various departments. He is conference leader and a member of the Central Committee of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; he is a member of the Board of Missions of the South Georgia Conference; chairman of the Local Board of Trustees of the South Georgia Conference Orphans' Home; chairman of the board of stewards of the Vineville Methodist Church; member of the Macon Hospital Association; on the executive committee of the Macon City Hospital; member of the Board of Trustees of the Wesley Memorial Enterprises in Atlanta, Georgia; identified with the Young Men's Christian Association

and Juvenile Reformatory work in the State; and was a delegate from the South Georgia Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which met at Asheville, North Carolina, May 4, 1910.

During all these active years Mr. Burden has found time to read. His preferred reading has been along biographical lines and books of devotional character. Of late years he has been profoundly interested in all literature pertaining to the great missionary and educational operations of the church.

On September 9, 1880, Mr. Burden was married to Miss Minnie Bass, daughter of Doctor William Capers and Ann Octavia Bass. Doctor Bass was a notable man. He was fifteen years professor in Wesleyan Female College in Macon; for twenty years its president, making a continuous connection of thirty-five years with this, the first chartered college for women in the world,—and no man ever connected with it was more faithful or more highly honored for his devoted service. Of Mr. Burden's marriage, there are three children. His son, Eugene Bass Burden, a graduate of Emory College, has been actively engaged with his father in his business since his graduation, and is Adjutant of the Second Georgia Regiment, National Guard, with rank of Captain. His two daughters, Ann Octavia, now Mrs. Thos. J. Stewart, and Alice Cobb Burden, are graduates of Wesleyan Female College,—a matter which must be a special pleasure to the parents in view of Doctor Bass's connection with that notable institution.

Mr. Burden is a strong supporter of the prohibition law of the State of Georgia, and he believes that the States and territories in which laws have been enacted for the abolition of the liquor traffic and its kindred evils should see to it that these laws are rigidly enforced as a means toward the uplift of the people. He is also a strong advocate of the public school system. He would like to see it promoted, extended and improved, particularly throughout the country districts. Following this up with the development of the agricultural and manufacturing resources of the State, we would have a commonwealth in which the moral and material development would go

hand in hand,—and this is the ideal that Mr. Burden would like to see brought to fruition.

As an illustration of the largeness of Mr. Burden's views, there appeared in a missionary paper of the Methodist Church in April, 1910, an article from him showing why the church should increase its foreign missionary funds about fivefold. He shows why it should be done, and then he shows how it can be done. The whole article, covering a short column in the magazine, is strong, clear cut, forcible and conclusive.

Measured by any standard, R. F. Burden has made a success of life, and is a citizen of whom the Commonwealth may be proud. BERNARD SUTTLER.

William McDowell Bullard.

DOCTOR WILLIAM McD. BULLARD, a leading physician and prominent citizen of Monticello, belongs to a family which has been identified with Georgia for more than a century. He was born in Putnam county, October 21, 1850, son of James McDowell and Susan O. (Howard) Bullard. On both sides of the line he is of English descent, his progenitors having come from England to Virginia, and thence to Georgia about 1800. His paternal grandfather, Wylie Bullard, was killed in the War of 1812. His maternal grandfather, John Howard, came from Virginia to Georgia about the same time that the paternal line did. His maternal great-grandfather, Henry Howard (a member of the great Howard family of England, holders of the premier peerage of that country), married below his station. His family outlawed him, and so he migrated to the new country and settled in Powhatan county, Virginia. The history of this great Howard family of England is one of intense and tragic interest. Holders of the Dukedom of Norfolk (the present Duke being the fifteenth duke, and holding the far older title of Earl of Arundel, which dates back to 1155, the oldest in the English peerage),

their eight hundred years' authentic history has been one checkered with tragedies, with heroic service, and marked by devoted fidelity to their country and their king. In our own country, various branches of the Howard family have won great distinction. Doctor Bullard's father during the War between the States saw service in the hospital department of the Confederate Army in Georgia.

There appear to have been two branches of the Bullard family settled in America, one in Massachusetts, and one in Virginia. Of the Massachusetts family was Henry Adams Bullard, a great lawyer, Congressman and Judge. He moved from Massachusetts to Louisiana. In 1822 he was a Judge in that State; in 1830-34 he was a Member of Congress; he then served twelve years on the Supreme Court of Louisiana; in 1847 he was Professor of Civil Law in the Louisiana Law School, and in 1850 he was again in Congress, and died in 1851. Asa Bullard, another eminent member of that family, was one of the leading Congregational clergymen of the last century. The record of the Virginia family is incomplete, but we know that George and Joel Bullard were heads of families in Charlotte county in 1782, and John and Thomas were heads of families in Nansemond county in 1783 and 1784.

Doctor Bullard, after passing through the local schools of his home county, entered Mercer University at the age of eighteen, but left the University during his senior year, in 1871, not remaining to graduate. Later he entered the Atlanta Medical College and was graduated in 1876. He entered upon the practice in the year of his graduation, at Thomaston, Georgia. From Thomaston he moved, in 1878, to Jones county. In 1884 he moved to Atlanta, where he remained until 1886, when he moved to Monticello, which has been his home since that date. He is a successful practitioner of medicine; a man of force, and president of the Land and Improvement Company in Monticello.

Doctor Bullard married Mattie L. Jordan, daughter of Thomas and Frances Caroline (Burney) Jordan. Of this marriage two children have been born, and one, Evelyn, is now living.

Doctor's Bullard's religious affiliations are with the Methodist Church. He is not active in politics, but votes the Democratic ticket.

The family name of Bullard is an example of the evolution of English names. It does not appear as an original English name, and is evidently a variation of the old English name of Ballard or Ballord, derived from the Anglo-Saxon "Bealdheard." When or where the change from Ballard to Bullard took place there is no record, though it was probably several centuries ago. In America the Bullards have been most numerous in New England, and reference is made to them in a number of books, especially in Savage's Genealogical Dictionary; and there was a little book of twenty-two pages published in 1878, by some members of the New England family on its genealogy. The New England family traces back to Robert, John, George, and William, who came over about 1630, and settled in several Massachusetts towns; and at Sutton, Massachusetts, is an old homestead known as "Bullard Hill." Scant reference appears of the Virginia family, but some mention of it is made in the first and second volumes of Virginia county records. There is an ancient coat of arms, granted some time time after the year 1400, of which there is extant a rude drawing, which is in all probability the starting point of this family. The coat of arms shows a silver shield, with the upper third in black; a lion rampant in the center of the shield, counter-colored—that is, in the silver part of the shield the lion carries one color, and in the black part, where his head comes, another color. There is neither crest nor motto—which is evidence of its antiquity.

Doctor Bullard is a good citizen, and has contributed his share to the life of the community. In an active practice of thirty-five years, he has contributed much to the relief of humanity, and has established himself in the friendship of the community with which he has been identified for a quarter of a century.

A. B. Caldwell.

Roswell Hill Drake.

AMONG the most highly valued citizens of the growing city of Griffin is Roswell Hill Drake, president of the City National Bank, senior partner in the firm of Roswell H. Drake and Company, insurance, and chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. Mr. Drake's entire life has been spent in Spalding county, where he was born on September 21, 1866.

His father, Gilman J. Drake, was a banker and soldier. His mother's maiden name was Henrietta Dawson Reaves. The Drake family is an ancient one in England, and has given to the annals of that country several famous names, among them the great Admiral, who was one of the greatest sailors of all ages. In America the family was first founded by Thomas Drake who settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635. In 1651 Robert Drake settled in Hampton, New Hampshire. It is from this Robert Drake of Hampton that R. H. Drake derives his descent.

According to the family records, Robert Drake was born in Devonshire, England, in 1580; came to New England in 1643; settled at Exeter, New Hampshire; moved to Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1651; and had a son, Abraham Drake, who was probably born about 1644, for it is known that he was Sheriff of Suffolk county, Massachusetts, from 1673 to 1679; and this proves that 1654, which was given as the date of his birth, is an error. Abraham Drake had a son, Abraham II, born in 1689, who died on April 13, 1767. Abraham II had a son, Abraham III, born in 1715. Abraham III had a son Jonathan, born on January 15, 1758, and died in May, 1848. Jonathan had a son, Jonathan II, born on May 18, 1798, died January 20, 1833. Jonathan II had a son Gilman Jonathan, born in 1827, who was the father of the subject of this sketch.

His father came from New Hampshire to Georgia in 1854. His mother's people are from Mecklenburg county, North Carolina. The first seat of the Reaves family in America, how-

ever, was in Virginia. The great-grandfather of Mr. Drake, Lieutenant-Colonel Abraham Drake, was commissioned September 13, 1776, as a Lieutenant-Colonel of New Hampshire troops in the Revolutionary War. Between 1635 and 1775 several branches of the Drake family had settled in North Carolina, and at least three members of the North Carolina family rendered distinguished service in the Revolutionary struggle. After the close of the Civil War Mr. Drake's father established himself in business at Griffin and became the founder and first president of the City National Bank, which position he held from 1873 until his death. Though he first came to Georgia in 1854, he did not make his home at Griffin until November 3, 1857.

Mr. Drake's education was received in the public schools of Griffin, followed by a course at the famous Bingham School, formerly located at Mebane, North Carolina, now at Asheville, a school established one hundred and sixteen years ago by one Robert Bingham. It has always had a Bingham at its head and is likely to be continued under a Robert Bingham, as there are now three generations of that name living. Mr. Drake left Bingham in 1882. He took a business course in the Bryant and Stratton Business College at Baltimore, and entered upon his business career as bookkeeper in a farmers' supply store, at Griffin, Georgia. On March 1, 1888, he started an insurance business and later became general agent for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. Still retaining his insurance business, in 1891 he organized the Savings Bank of Griffin and was its cashier several years, but sold his interest in 1900 to become president of the City National Bank, a position formerly held by his father. During all these years, however, he has still retained his insurance business. Mr. Drake is recognized as a sound and prudent banker, and in Spalding county is one of the most influential citizens. He also does a large insurance business.

He has been twice married. In 1887 to Miss Annie Wheaton, daughter of William H. and Lula (Stubbs) Wheaton, of Memphis, Tennessee. Mrs. Wheaton was a native of Bibb county, Georgia. Mrs. Drake died in 1901, and in 1905 Mr. Drake married Mrs. Hepsie Simms Ellis, a daughter of Fred-

erick W. and Sarah Munroe Simms, of Savannah; Mrs. Drake's father was a native of Jones county, and her mother of Bibb county. Of his first marriage there are two children, Gilman J. Drake, aged twenty-one, and Martha W., aged fourteen.

In political matters Mr. Drake may be classed as an Independent, but his business qualifications and his high character have so commended him to the people of Spalding county that, taking no note of political affiliations, they elected him in 1907 to the Board of County Commissioners, of which he is now chairman. In religious matters he is a communicant of the Episcopal Church and in fraternal circles is affiliated with the Masons and Odd Fellows. Alive to every interest of the city he is an active member of the Commercial Club. Mr. Drake has been compelled by the demands of his business to confine his reading principally to current periodicals, which are a necessity to all intelligent business men of the present. He is a strong believer in better education as a means of promoting public welfare, and he is especially favorable to having this education carried forward along industrial lines. He thinks the best interests of Georgia and the nation would be promoted by such a division of political support that no party may consider itself the owner of our electoral votes. The history of the last twenty years in this country demonstrates that there is a good deal of force in this idea of Mr. Drake's. By good judgment, integrity, industry and courtesy Mr. Drake has wrought himself forward to be a leader in his community and a valuable factor in its upbuilding.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Augustus Cicero Felton, Junior.

AUGUSTUS C. FELTON, JUNIOR, of Macon, vice-president of the great enterprise conducted under the corporate name of Massee and Felton Lumber Company, and president of the Pelham and Havana Railroad, with headquarters at Cairo, Georgia, is a young man of thirty-eight, born near Montezuma, Georgia, December 28, 1872; son of A. C. and Cellie (McFarlane) Felton. Mr. Felton's father was a planter and a warehouseman.

The family has been identified with Southwest Georgia for about one hundred years. William Felton came from North Carolina to Georgia about 1815. The family is of English descent, and was settled in North Carolina during the Colonial period. In Georgia, the family name has been made notable by the late Doctor W. H. Felton, a most remarkable man. He was a grandson of Job Felton, who came from North Carolina. Doctor Felton was an able physician, an eminent minister, and one of the strongest political leaders the State has ever known. A man of rugged and independent character, who lived to the great age of eighty-five, he was for forty years a power in Georgia. Born in 1823 he really belonged to the last generation. In the next generation appears the figure of William Hamilton Felton, Junior, born in 1860, in Macon county, able lawyer and legislator.

Augustus C. Felton belongs to the present day. In connection with his partner—but little older than himself, he has made a phenomenal record in the building up of a great business enterprise. Mr. Felton was educated in the Gordon Institute at Barnesville, graduated in 1889, and in July of that year entered business at Macon. His first venture was in the manufacturing and handling of fertilizers, and he then became interested in the manufacture of lumber and of the products of lumber. His present business interest dates back no more than eleven years, but in that eleven years the Massee and Felton Lumber Company has built up in Macon a plant cov-

ering twenty-five acres of land and employing two hundred and fifty men, with a capital of between five hundred thousand and one million dollars, and a business extending over the entire United States. The Macon plant, together with three other plants located elsewhere, have a combined capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber per day—the raw material representing a value of one million dollars yearly. In addition to the manufacture of lumber, the concern is also very large manufacturers of sash, doors, and other products of lumber. Mr. Felton has concentrated both his energy and his ability on one line of work—he has not scattered, and the results are seen of all men.

Mr. Felton was married on June 30, 1896, to Miss Hattie Cleveland, daughter of Thomas Stone and Annie (Wright) Cleveland, formerly of Wartrace, Tennessee. Mrs. Felton's family name is one of the honored names of the Carolinas and Tennessee, the Revolutionary Clevelands having been amongst our strongest and best patriots and State builders. Of Mr. Felton's marriage there are two daughters: Elizabeth Harper and Ruth McFarlane Felton.

Mr. Felton's church relation is with the Methodist Church. Not an active politician, he votes in support of the Democratic party. He stands in the front rank of Macon's business men, a position achieved by his own labors at an age when a majority of men are just beginning to get a foothold.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Joseph Tolleson Kirby.

THE HONORABLE JOSEPH T. KIRBY, of Newnan, farmer, merchant, and Representative in the General Assembly, was born in the town where he now resides, on March 3, 1856, son of John Terrell and Lavana (Bohannon) Kirby.

Kirby is an old and numerously represented English family, the original name of which was Kirkby, which is suggestive of a Scottish beginning to the family. Numerous branches of the family in Great Britain have ranked high, there being quite a number of coats of arms; and there is a record of one of the Kirby, or Kirkby, families which resided for eighteen generations at the old Hall known as "Kirkby in Furness," Lancashire, England. The branch of the family to which our subject belongs apparently came to South Carolina by way of Ireland, and was rated as belonging to the Scotch-Irish stock which so largely settled the upper reaches of that State. The family has been very numerous in Spartanburg, and in Landrum's History of that county appears mention of twenty-nine Kirbys, of whom twenty-seven were Confederate soldiers, many of these being killed and wounded. Prior to the Civil War, for several generations, members of the family had been prominent in Spartanburg, and from that county Tolleson Kirby, grandfather of Joseph T. Kirby, came to Georgia and settled in Coweta about 1840. Tolleson Kirby's mother was a Miss Lipscomb.

Through his paternal grandmother, Teresa (Wilkins) Kirby, Mr. Kirby traces his ancestry in an unbroken line to King Edward I of England. In this same line was William Tyrrell, companion of William the Conqueror, in 1066, at the battle of Hastings.

On the maternal side he is descended from the Poseys, of French Hugeunot stock, who emigrated to England, and from there came to Baltimore with Lord Baltimore. One branch of

the family still retains (and resides on) the original grant of land made to their first American ancestor, in Charles county, Maryland.

Mr. Kirby attended the Newnan schools and the University of Georgia. He then took a business course in a Baltimore business college, and began his business life at Newnan in 1876 as a merchant. He spent nine years in the mercantile business, and in 1885 engaged in banking, being cashier of a national bank for five years. He then went back to mercantile business in combination with farming. These interests he has continued up to the present time, but the farming has become the heavy end, as he has now one of the largest farms of the country, running between forty-five and fifty plows.

Outside of these large business interests, which naturally have been very engrossing, he has yet found time to serve the public. For two terms he was an Alderman of Newnan; for four years chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. In 1908 he was elected a Member of the General Assembly; served that term and was reëlected in 1910 for the present term.

Mr. Kirby has been twice married. His first wife was Lou Walker, daughter of M. T. and Julia (Callaway) Walker, of West Point. He married secondly, Lillian Dent, daughter of Joseph E. and Elizabeth D. (Stegall) Dent, of Newnan. He has one son, Joseph Tolleson Kirby, Junior.

Mrs. Kirby's father was Joseph Ephraim Dent, born near Danville, in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and removed to Georgia at the age of sixteen. A few years later he brought his father's family to the State. His brother, W. B. W. Dent, of whom a brief sketch appears in Volume II of this work, was a Member of Congress in the fifties of the last century. Joseph E. Dent was a merchant, banker and farmer. His father, John T. Dent, was a son of William Barton Dent, who was descended from Colonel Thomas Dent, who came from Gisboro, Yorkshire, England, in 1662, established the Gisboro Manor at the mouth of the Anacostia River, in Southern Maryland, and founded a family, later distinguished. This Thomas Dent married Rebecca Wilkinson, and a daughter of this marriage,

Barbara, married Colonel Thomas Brooke—long time President of the Council of Maryland, and one time Acting Governor of the Colony. A descendant of this Thomas Dent, John Dent, was a member of the First Provincial Convention of Maryland, which on July 26, 1775, issued the famous manifesto, to which his name is attached.

In a political way Mr. Kirby has been a steadfast Democrat through life, and though well informed on political matters, and a strong supporter of the party with which he is aligned, his greatest interest has inclined in the direction of the development of the country, rather than to political things. He is a strong fraternalist, being affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the various Masonic bodies from Blue Lodge to Shrine, the Odd Fellows, the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and the Order of Elks. Religiously he is a communicant of the Baptist Church.

His preferred line of reading is history—which is almost equal to a certificate of good citizenship. He is a strong believer in economic government, and believes the greatest need of the country to be a more economical administration of governmental affairs and the improvement of our labor laws.

Mr. Kirby has made a conspicuous success of his business affairs, and now, a vigorous man, in easy circumstances, thoroughly well equipped, is in position to serve the State well, and has the inclination to so do. BERNARD SUTTLER.

John Theophilus Moody.

THE late John T. Moody, whose business life was spent in the city of Atlanta, was born in Gadsden, Alabama, May 25, 1868, and died suddenly on May 26, 1909, being exactly forty-one years old. He was a son of William Robert and Helen Slade (Ralls) Moody. His father, William R. Moody, was a Confederate veteran who served through the four years of the war as a member of the Fourth Alabama Regi-

Yours Very truly
Jno. R. Bradley

ment, attached to the E. M. Law Brigade, Hood's Division, Longstreet's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia; enlisted from Selma in April, 1861, and eleven months of his service was spent in the Rock Island (Illinois) Prison. His mother, Helen Slade Ralls, was a daughter of Doctor John Perkins and Agnes Mary (Hamilton) Ralls. Doctor John P. Ralls, a physician by profession, was a man of great learning; spent several years in Europe in the study of his profession; was an accomplished linguist, being a perfect French scholar; was attached to the Davis administration in a high official capacity during the war, and survived until 1904.

In Mr. Moody's ancestral line appear some names very familiar, especially to Georgians. Among his earlier known ancestors in America appear the names of Thomas Lackington Cooper, who married Sally Anthony; Henry Blount, who married Sarah Blow; ex-Governor David Emanuel, who married Ann Lewis, and Abraham Stowe, who married Mary Horn. He had, therefore, some of the best blood of the country in his veins. He was reared partly in the country and partly in a village which was almost country. His father was unfortunate in business and unable to give to the boy the advantages of a complete education. He began work on his own account at an early age, and at sixteen went to Rome, Georgia, where he secured employment in the warehouse of his uncle, Colonel D. B. Hamilton, one of the leading citizens of Northwest Georgia. He remained there four years, and then came to Atlanta, being then twenty years old. He was married October 30, 1888 (being then not quite twenty-one years old), to Miss Mabel Y. Holliday, daughter of George H. and Mary E. (Wright) Holliday, of Atlanta. George H. Holliday was a native Georgian, born in Fayetteville; member of the Georgia Cadets of the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta, and at the age of sixteen went with the corps of cadets into the Confederate Army, when Georgia was invaded. This corps of boy cadets first went into action at the Battle of Resaca; maintained the honor of the flag gallantly in the trenches around Atlanta, and in the retreat from Savannah had the post of honor in the rear guard. Mr. Holliday belonged to Company

B of the cadet battalion, commanded by Colonel Capers. Of Mr. Moody's marriage there are two children: Mary Helen Moody and John Theophilus Moody, Junior.

Mr. Moody's business career in Atlanta, covering a period of twenty-one years, was an active and strenuous one. He was first associated with the fertilizer and cotton department of Maddox-Rucker Company. In 1890, in copartnership with G. S. Brewster, he organized the company of Moody and Brewster, dealers in and manufacturers of fertilizers and corn products. He organized the Moody Loan and Banking Company, of which he was president, and the Fulton Savings Bank, of which he was president. The firm of Moody and Brewster, after a very successful career of some years, became embarrassed, and eventually failed. Nothing dismayed by this failure, Mr. Moody, a most versatile man, at once turned his attention to life insurance and to other forms of business. He served as president of the Empire State Investment Company of Atlanta, as general manager for the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York, as general manager for Georgia of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, and at the time of his death he was engaged in the real estate field independently.

Mr. Moody was a Methodist in religion and a Democrat in politics. His chief recreation was found in hunting.

John T. Moody was a brilliant man. Before he was thirty years old he had made a success in business and a fortune. Had he been less ambitious he would not have been overtaken by misfortune—and had he been spared he would have overcome the misfortunes of his earlier years beyond any question. But attacked by a deadly disease (meningitis), he passed away in a few hours, in the prime of his life.

A. B. Caldwell.

Andrew Perry Stewart.

NO man in Atlanta is better known, and no man is better liked, than Andrew P. Stewart, who for twenty-one years past has held the office of County Tax Collector. The mere fact that one has held for more than twenty years an elective office requiring a reëlection every two years by popular vote, indicates some unusual qualities. These qualities Mr. Stewart possesses in large measure. He has a geniality which is born of genuine kindness of heart. To do some one a service is to him a special pleasure. The position which he holds is not one altogether calculated to make a man personally popular, his chief contact with the public being in the capacity of one who takes money from them, and it is the sort of money that people part with reluctantly. That Mr. Stewart in such a position as this has been able to make himself personally the most popular man of the county, speaks volumes for his tact, and the fact that he has held the place so long, speaks other volumes for his fidelity.

He is a Georgian, born in Jackson, Butts county, on December 14, 1848, the son of Frederick S. and Margaret (Nelson) Stewart. His father was by occupation a contractor and builder. Frederick Stewart was a native of Oglethorpe county. During the War between the States he served as a member of the Sixth Georgia Battalion of Aritllery, was a good soldier, a good citizen, a Christian man, whose life was characterized by charity and benevolence, and died in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1887.

Up to the age of ten years, Mr. Andrew Stewart was reared in Jackson. His people moved to Griffin, and then to La Grange. His education was obtained in the schools of these three towns.

Arriving at manhood, he came to Atlanta, then a growing town, something like forty years ago. He secured a position with F. M. Richardson, in whose service he remained for three years, and then engaged with L. B. Langford, a hardware mer-

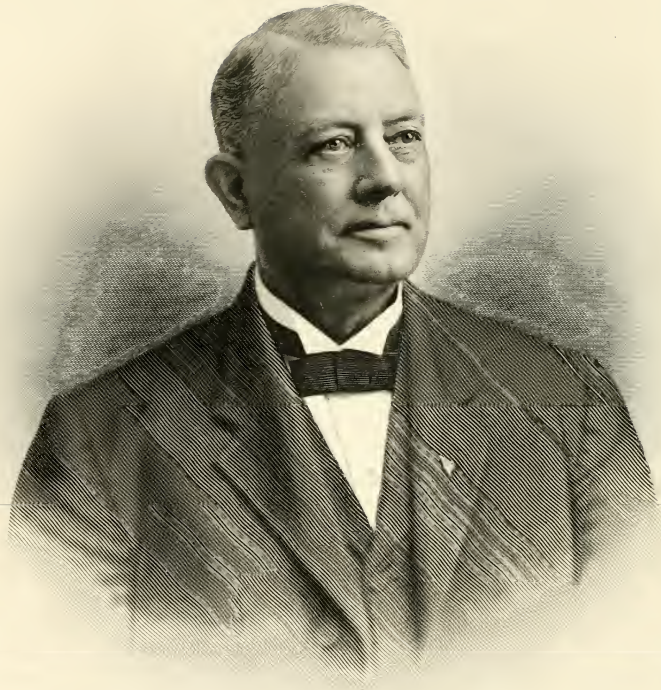
chant of that day, with whom he remained ten years. Mr. Langford desiring to retire from business, Mr. Stewart purchased the stock and continued the hardware business until 1888, when he sold out to Mr. C. A. Conklin.

Prior to that time he had taken a keen interest in the affairs of the city, and had represented the Fifth ward in the City Council in 1878-1879. In 1889 he was first elected to the office of Tax Collector, and has been reëlected every two years from that time up to the present, with every probability that he will continue to be reëlected for the remainder of his life. It has come to be a recognized fact in Atlanta that however much some other citizen might desire to step into Mr. Stewart's place, it will be absolutely useless for him to make the attempt. During this long term of public service, he has discharged the duties of the place with such fidelity, and kept his accounts so accurately that not a shadow of blame has ever attached to him for any official transaction. He has some peculiar qualifications for public life aside from his ability to give good service. He is blessed with a most tenacious memory, which he has cultivated, and a face once seen, or a name once heard, is never forgotten. This is one of the facts which has entered into his remarkable success in retaining the friendship and good will of the people.

He was married in 1872 to Miss Fannie S. Manning, a daughter of the late Judge Jethro W. Manning, of Atlanta. They have one adopted son, Ovid Stewart.

Mr. Stewart is well known in fraternal circles in Atlanta, being a member of the various Masonic bodies and the Odd Fellows. He also holds membership in the Atlanta Athletic Club.

He perhaps derives more pleasure from his church work than from any other source. For many years he has been a deacon in the First Baptist Church, one of the strong congregations in the city, and for an equal length of time the superintendent of the Sunday School. The Sunday School is a large one, and it is said of Mr. Stewart that he knows every child in the school by name and sight, and fraternizes with them whenever he meets them on the street. It is hardly necessary to add that he is wonderfully popular as a Sunday School superintendent.



Sincerely yours
W. M. Ennis

In the county government, Mr. Stewart is a tower of strength. He looks zealously after interests committed to his care, and stands always for the utmost rectitude, not only in the collection, but in the disbursement of public funds. It is perhaps within bounds to say, that no other county in Georgia possesses a Tax Collector of equal strength.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

William Martin Ennis.

WILLIAM M. ENNIS, the subject of this sketch, was born February 28, 1847. His long and excellent lineage was composed of men who had faced the vicissitudes and trials of life with brave and untiring efforts, from the early Colonial period through the first half of the nineteenth century. His father, Nathaniel Tarpley Ennis, was born in Baldwin county, Georgia. In this county a Captain William Ennis was Sheriff and another Nathaniel Ennis represented the county in the General Assembly some years back. Nathaniel Tarpley Ennis moved from this county to Pike county, Georgia, and there, in 1846, married Miss Martha Antoinette Milner. There, also, W. M. Ennis, the elder son of this union, was born.

In tracing the Ennis family we go back to the Colonial period. In 1790 there were a half dozen families of the name in Maryland, two in Virginia, one in North Carolina, and four in South Carolina. This would indicate that Maryland was the original seat of the family in this country.

The Milners, his mother's people, have long been known and prominent in Georgia and are now very numerous. Simeon Milner, the grandfather of W. M. Ennis, moved from Morgan county, Georgia, to Pike county, Georgia, about 1820.

Young Ennis was reared on the farm with but limited educational advantages. His rural home was broken up by the Civil War, which had recently opened. His father entered the Confederate Army in February, 1862, and in February, 1864, the

son, a youth of seventeen, likewise joined the army near Shelbyville, Tennessee, as a member of the Quitman Guards, which was later attached to the Fifty-third Georgia Regiment, Colonel Sims commander, in Bryant's Brigade of Longstreet's Corps. His first engagement was in the Battle of the Wilderness. He was with the Army of Northern Virginia in the Petersburg trenches, a few days before General Grant blew it up at that point, being in the retreat from Richmond, Virginia, when, on the 6th of April, 1865, he, with several thousand others, was taken prisoner, carried to Newport News, Virginia, and held until July, 1865.

He came home a youth of eighteen. Sad indeed were the prospects that lay before him. Both parents were dead; he, himself, was penniless; and he had no clothes except the soldier's uniform upon his back. Then, too, as before stated, he had had but slight educational advantages, having attended a rural district school for about three months only.

Strong indeed must have been the spirit that would fight against such fearful odds. But the soul of young Ennis was filled with aspirations for success and onward he must go. Laboring under such difficulties, it was necessary that he should begin life's journey in a very humble way. So he became a railroad laborer, receiving one dollar a day. The story of his experiences and the vicissitudes of those days are interesting, though space can not here be given to record them. Faithfulness, which was uppermost in him in regard to everything which he undertook, soon gained for him the position of brakeman. Although business became very dull at this time, he was so efficient that he was enabled to hold that position for five years, when he was promoted to that of conductor. He seems to have had the faculty in those days of making friends of the men immediately above him, for each and every one of them worked hard to have him promoted. Having then been promoted to local freight conductor between Atlanta and Macon, a position which he held for ten years, he made a remarkable record for always having his train with the schedule, as he never missed a meeting point for three years and some months, except in the case of an accident to some other train. In 1881 his long and

faithful service brought another promotion, and he was made passenger conductor, a position which he held for seventeen years, until 1898.

During all the years of active service on the railroad he had had but one serious accident, and that from no fault of his own. He felt, as he had reached the age of fifty, and had been so fortunate, that it was time for him to retire from the railroad service, which he did.

He is partial to comparing the old ideas and methods employed in the railway system of those days with the modern plans now used. Then there were tallow candles to light the coaches, and links and pins to connect the cars. Now, they have self-couplers and electric lights. Then the best engine would pull sixteen cars—now, fifty.

He will ever hold in grateful remembrance the strong friends that he made while in the railroad service. He recalls particularly Captain W. H. McKay, who was a conductor while he was brakeman. To Captain McKay's loyal friendship he attributes much of his own comfort and efficiency while in the service. After long and faithful service Captain McKay has passed to the beyond. Another one of the staunch friends of those days, yet living, is Captain J. O. Waller, who served as brakeman on the Central for three years with Captain Ennis. Later, Captain Waller was promoted to freight conductor and then to passenger conductor on the Georgia Southern and Florida, where he remained for seventeen years. He, too, like Captain Ennis, concluded that he had been in the railroad service long enough, so he retired. He is now living on his comfortable farm near Vienna, Georgia, in Dooly county. Captain Ennis says much of the credit for the good record which he made while working for the railroad was due to the cordial coöperation of Captain Waller. His deceased brother, P. E. Ennis, was also a faithful ally of those days.

In 1866 Captain Ennis married Miss Cynthia Ann Carden, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Land) Carden, who was a member of an old Virginia family. After thirteen years of married life she passed into the Great Beyond. To them five

children were born, of whom three are now living: John Thomas, Charles Wesley, and William Edward Ennis.

Since 1898 Captain Ennis has given his time and thought to the supervision of his farm in Pike county, Georgia, which he has endeavored to have cultivated by scientific methods. For several years he has grown Elberta peaches in an orchard which he has added to his farm, and recently he has entered what is sure to become one of the great industries of the South by adding a pecan grove to his farm. He is one of those farmers who realize the necessity of living at home; hence, he grows all the food products necessary and raises his own hog and hominy.

It is rather unusual, indeed, to find a man, after thirty years in one occupation, taking up a new work at the age of fifty and making it a success; but the old soldier and railroad man was equal to the undertaking, for that true progressive spirit still lay warm in his breast and will ever be the staff of his old age. In twelve years he has trebled the modest capital with which he began and during those twelve years he has lived comfortably and kept the latchstring outside the door for his friends. Of course, this growth would seem rather small to some of the great captains of industry—but to one who appreciates the conditions of farm life, it is not only a substantial success but a strong testimonial to the capacity of the man who brought it about.

A Democrat in his political beliefs he has never cared for public place. The only institutions with which he has ever affiliated himself are the Baptist Church, which he joined fifty years ago, in 1860, and the Order of Railway Conductors, in which he still holds membership.

His preferred reading has been the Bible and books of a character which teach good morals and citizenship and a high standard of living. He believes in honesty in government; in the extension of educational advantages; moral, and religious training and industry. He is a strong supporter of the Prohibition cause. His code of living has been to be loyal to every charge, giving the utmost that was in him to the discharge of the duties intrusted to him and honest in his dealings with his fellow men. His life is a fine example of a multitude of

P. J. McDonald

upright, honest, working Americans—men who live by the Golden Rule, who work hard, long, and faithfully, and who, whether they accumulate much money or not, win the highest and very best success, inasmuch as by their lives they set good examples for the youth of the country, and help to make a strong nation by their civic virtues.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Perry Greene McDonald.

THE REVEREND PERRY G. McDONALD was born in Bibb county, Georgia, on June 30, 1859, and died in Dooly county on January 17, 1909, not quite fifty years of age. He was descended from that great Scotch clan, MacDonald, which for the six hundred years since the battle of Bannockburn, has always claimed to be the premier clan of Scotland, and during these six centuries have insisted on holding the right wing on the battlefield. In the battle of Culloden, in 1745, Prince Charles Edward was defeated because the MacDonalds having been placed in the left wing and the right wing given to the Camerons, refused to advance and support the brilliant charge made by the Camerons. The clan in Scotland was divided into four great branches, each with a separate chief. The original clan was known as the MacDonalds of Keppoch, then came the MacDonalds of Clanranald, then the MacDonalds of Glengarry and the MacDonalds of Sleat. Besides these leading divisions there were something like forty dependent septs or families bearing various names. In 1745 the various branches of the clan could muster three thousand fighting men. After Culloden great numbers of the clan emigrated to America. Among them, Flora MacDonald, the heroine of the escape of Prince Charles Edward, settled in Cumberland county, North Carolina. Then there was prominent in that State General Donald MacDonald, who espoused the cause of royalty at the opening of the Revolution and was defeated at the battle of

Moore's Creek by the Whigs under Colonels Caswell, Lillington, and Moore. General MacDonald was granted parole after the battle and does not seem to have taken further part in the Revolutionary struggle. The chief of the MacDonalds of Keppoch settled in Delaware after Culloden and built a house which was modeled after the old house in Scotland, which he called Newcastle, and this gave the name to the present town of Newcastle, Delaware.

Our subject was a son of the Reverend Middleton and Polly Busbee McDonald. His immediate family came from North Carolina and settled in Bibb county, Georgia, something like one hundred years ago. At the age of eighteen years young Perry McDonald started out in life on his own account and for about five years traveled over the State of Georgia teaching penmanship, of which he was a master. He felt, however, that this was preliminary work. He was a man of deep religious feeling and identified with that section of the Baptist church known as Primitive Baptists. It is part of the creed of this section of the Christian church that the ministers work at their trades or occupations during the week, even as St. Paul did at his trade of tent making, and preach the gospel on the Sabbath. Mr. McDonald, feeling that he was called to preach the gospel, and thoroughly convinced of the correctness of the Primitive Baptist theory, was a merchant and farmer as to secular occupations, and a most capable and successful preacher of the gospel as to religious work. On January 31, 1883, he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Busbee, a daughter of Colonel George Washington and Mary Elizabeth Busbee. Of this marriage five children were born, of whom four are now living: Mrs. Lilla May Ketchum, Misses Ethel and Vera Clare, and Middleton McDonald.

Mr. McDonald was really a remarkable man. As incidents in his life it may be mentioned that in 1879 he was teaching school at Nashville, Georgia. In 1884 he was editing the *Dooly County Vindicator*. During the three years he was editing this paper the county went through the celebrated prohibition campaign. Mr. McDonald espoused the cause of prohibition with as much zeal as his forefathers had ever done when

they pushed home a charge from the right wing of the army, and it was largely owing to his effective work in that campaign that Dooly county voted out liquor and has been a dry county even unto this day. But these were merely incidents. Starting in without capital, he acquired an estate of over eight thousand acres of excellent land in Dooly county, forty houses in the town of Vienna and much other valuable real estate. His efforts in the mercantile business were equally successful. He seems to have had the faculty of making everything go that he undertook. Yet over and above all he always felt that his life work was the preaching of the gospel. It seems one of the unsolved mysteries why a man of this type should be taken in the prime of his life and usefulness; but those who knew Mr. McDonald can not doubt that for many, many years preceding his death he was ready, at any hour, to give to the Master an account of his stewardship.

As in every other country and in every other age, the McDonald family have made an honorable record in the State. One of the strongest Governors who has ever administered the affairs of Georgia was Governor Charles J. McDonald, who, at a time when the State's affairs were in the utmost confusion, by his rigid integrity and firmness of character restored order and solvency to the disordered finances of the Commonwealth.

A. B. Caldwell.

Walter Gordon Park.

WALTER GORDON PARK, attorney, of Blakely, and a leading citizen of Southwest Georgia, comes of a family of great antiquity, the American descendants of which have reflected much credit upon their famous progenitors.

The Park families are now numerous all over Great Britain and America. There is very considerable material from which to trace out the ancestry of these Parks. One family originated in Normandy. The founder of this family followed William the Conqueror to England, fought well in the conquest of that

country and was rewarded with grants of land in the North of England, the command of the Royal Parks, the position of "Master of the Hunts" and the title of Baronet. He was thereafter known as Sir Thomas de Parke, and Sir Robert Parke, who settled in Connecticut six hundred years later, was one of his direct descendants. The Scotch Parks, a numerous family, are believed also to be descended from this old Norman soldier. Another of the big families is of Huguenot origin. The Huguenot family in Southern France took the name of Parc from the locality in which they lived. After the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes they went to England, Scotland and the North of Ireland, and the Pennsylvania family and the Southern family of Parks is said to be descended from these Huguenots.

Sir Robert Parke, founder of the Connecticut family, came from Lancashire, England, in 1630. The Pennsylvania Parks came from Ireland in the person of Arthur Park, who came from Donegal and settled in West Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1720. His son was Joseph Park, also born in Ireland, whose wife's name was Mary, one of his daughters having married a Noblett, a notable family of Pennsylvania, who are also now numerously represented in the South. John Park, grandson of Arthur Park, who was a soldier in the Patriot armies, was killed at the famous battle of Cowpens, South Carolina. William Park was a soldier under General Sumter. His son was Major John Park, who was born in Clarke county, Georgia, in January, 1800. Major John Park was father of six sons and two daughters: They were Reverend William Park, D.D., editor of the *Sandersville Herald and Georgian* for twenty-five years; Major John W. Park, of Greenville, Georgia, one time president of the Georgia Bar Association; Honorable James F. Park, Ph.D. and LL.D., one time Mayor of La Grange; Howard P. Park, A.M.; Robert E. Park, former Treasurer of Georgia, a planter in Alabama; Lemuel M. Park, a former president of the Park Cotton Mills, La Grange; Mrs. M. C. Huntley, of La Grange, and Mrs. V. V. Blalock, of Greenville, Georgia.

The subject of this sketch is a son of Doctor James F. Park and his wife, Emma Bailey. His father was a distinguished scholar and educator. The line of descent seems to be as fol-

lows: Arthur Park, original immigrant; Joseph Park, son of Arthur; John Park, son of Joseph; William Park, son of John; John Park, son of William; James F. Park, son of John, and W. G. Park, son of James F. Park. The Parks have been gallant soldiers in every war in which their country has been engaged. An uncle of W. G. Park, the late Captain Robert E. Park, was one of the bravest soldiers of the Confederate Army, and for many years the faithful State Treasurer of Georgia, which position he held at the time of his death in 1909.

Walter G. Park was born at Tuskegee, Alabama, on February 20, 1870. His father, himself one of the distinguished educators of the country, saw to it that the lad had good training. From the Park High School at Tuskegee he went to the University and graduated in 1892 with the degree of A.B. After teaching school in La Grange, Georgia, for four years, he studied law in the office of T. A. Atkinson and was admitted to the Bar in 1898. In that same year he was sent by the people of Troup county to the General Assembly and served four years. His services in that capacity were so satisfactory that in 1905 he was sent to the State Senate, where he served a term. In 1906 Mr. Park married Miss Merle Capps, of Toccoa, Georgia, and of this marriage there was one child, Merle Park.

Recognizing the fact that Southwest Georgia had before it a great growth in the coming years, Mr. Park located in Blakely and besides his general practice now holds the position of Solicitor of City Court.

He is a communicant of the Methodist Church and affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Aside from his professional studies he is a general reader, and having begun with the ground work of a good education he is now one of the well informed men of Georgia. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party.

He regards immigration as the key with which to unlock the treasure house of the latent resources of the State and bring to the people that larger prosperity which natural location, climatic conditions and a fertile soil entitle us to expect.

Mr. Park is fortunate in his ancestors, who have been among

the best people of France, Great Britain and America. He was fortunate in his father, who recognized the value of learning and saw that the son was well grounded. He is fortunate in his own personality that he is willing to labor hard and honestly for a fair compensation. He has made character and standing and the family history, up to the present so strong, will not suffer any loss at his hands.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Thomas Philip Busbee.

AMONG the prominent citizens of Dooly county who ranks high in every respect is Thomas P. Busbee, of Lilly. Mr. Busbee is a native Georgian, born in Pulaski county on July 3, 1868. His parents were Colonel G. W. and Elizabeth (Tucker) Busbee. His father, yet living, past seventy years of age, was for thirty years active in the practice in law, and engaged in agricultural industry. Still in good health, he now confines himself to looking after his farming interests, having retired from the law practice. Colonel G. W. Busbee, upon his marriage, settled in Hawkinsville about 1860. Both he and his wife were born in Bibb county. The Busbees came from North Carolina to Georgia in the early days, while the Tuckers go back to Virginia for their American origin, and in the Old Dominion the family has a most distinguished record. Mr. Busbee was educated in John H. Brantly High School at Vienna, Georgia. In 1886, a youth of eighteen, he engaged in the mercantile business at Vienna with his father. Later he began farming on his own account in a small way and has made a success of it. He now owns one thousand acres of good farming land and operates a seventeen horse farm. Outside of his farming Mr. Busbee has, to some extent, conducted the business of a supply merchant, and also he now holds the position of president of the Planters Bank of Lilly. He is a staunch and zealous Democrat in his political beliefs, but has confined his political activities to the local field and has not been himself a

seeker after public places. On January first, 1909, he was elected Mayor of Lilly for a term of two years by unanimous vote, a very high compliment to his standing in the community. With reference to his banking interest it may be said that in July, 1909, he succeeded by his individual efforts in organizing the Planters Bank with a capital of $25,000 paid in and was logically chosen as its president.

Religiously he leans toward the Baptist Church. In fraternal circles he belongs to the Order of Elks.

His principal reading has been current periodicals, dealing with agricultural and political matters. He has formed intelligent opinions as to the best way to promote the welfare of our State. He regards better education as the keynote, and he would make that education practical, so that the youth would learn self-reliance and be well equipped for the struggle of life. He lays great stress also upon proper instruction in good morals. In public life he would like to see clean politics and the State placed upon a basis of rigid economy in its expenditures.

His principal work in life has been along agricultural lines, and he sees, therefore, most clearly the need for better agricultural training. He says there is room for much improvement in this industry, and that in the next ten years that he believes that this improvement will be made. It is to be hoped that he is right, for it is a sorrowful fact that the agricultural interests of this Commonwealth have not kept equal pace with the improvement in other directions. Having done much in the way of agricultural improvement, and succeeded in the establishment of a bank, he secured the establishment of the Lilly Oil Mill Company, of which he is president, and which is most helpful to the growth of the town and of great value to the farmers. He produces on his own farms 150 bales of cotton annually. Mr. Busbee is that type of man which once possessed of a good idea never stops until it has been worked out.

On December 23, 1896, he married Miss Emma Adams, a daughter of Judge Sumner and Susan Adams. They have four children: Jeff Davis, Terry T., Charles Crisp, and Ollie Philip.

A. B. Caldwell.

Frank Scarborough Etheridge.

THE smaller towns of Georgia have during the last twenty-five years developed many strong men, some of whom have migrated to larger cities seeking wider opportunity, and some of whom remained in the communities where they have won success and are contributing much to the general upbuilding of the State, both upon its material and moral side.

One of these useful men of Middle Georgia at the present time is Frank S. Etheridge, of Jackson, president of a half dozen banks, cotton merchant, interested in manufacturing, and most active in the religious life of the community. Mr. Etheridge is of Scotch descent. The first record of the name in the South is found in Norfolk county, Virginia, where back in the early Colonial period the name appears among the vestrymen of the old Episcopal parish of that day. From there they evidently drifted into North Carolina, for in the Halifax District of that State the records show where William Etheridge was commissioned an Ensign in one of the regiments raised for the Continental Army in 1776. The Etheridge family greatly multiplied in North Carolina, until in 1790 there were thirty or forty families in the State. Calvin Etheridge, a member of one of these North Carolina families, settled in Houston county, Georgia, when a boy; married Sarah G. Scarborough after arriving at manhood; and of this marriage Frank S. Etheridge was born near Perry on March 31, 1857. He had the usual rearing of a farmer's boy, and attended a private school in Perry, from which he obtained a substantial educati n. In 1877, a youth of twenty, he entered mercantile life as . clerk in his native town of Perry. In 1882 he moved to Jackson and engaged first in mercantile business. Mr. Etheridge developed great aptitude for business and finance, succeeded well in his mercantile operations, and always alert to grasp an opportunity in 1882 organized the Jackson Banking Company, the first of the three banks operating in that flourishing town; was elected its president, and has retained that position to the pres-

Yours truly,

C. D. Wheridge

ent. His mercantile operations have come to be centered in the cotton business, and he is junior partner of the strong firm of Smith and Etheridge, a cotton commission house.

With a natural turn for banking he has continually extended his operations in this direction, until he is now the president of six banks, two of them, the Jackson National and the Jackson Banking Company, being located in Jackson; another at Flovilla; another at Locust Grove, and two others elsewhere. He is also secretary of the Pepperton Cotton Mills, at Jackson. His twenty-eight years of active work in Jackson has made him one of the leading financiers of his community, and this measure of success has been won by steady industry, sound judgment and strict integrity.

He is a very active member of the Baptist Church, being a deacon in the church and superintendent of the Sunday School,—giving generously of his thought, his time, and his means to the religious work of the community, which is as truly constructive in its character as the building of mills or the running of farms; for while the one makes property, the other makes men.

On October 16, 1884, Mr. Etheridge was married to Miss Imogene Lamar, daughter of Doctor Thomas Lamar, of Americus. They have one son, William Lamar Etheridge, a live young man, who is assisting his father.

In a political sense, Mr. Etheridge belongs to that class which is the salt of the nation—he is an Independent.

A. B. Caldwell.

Luke Robinson.

IT IS perhaps within the truth to say that in every town of the Southern States, prominent in the various walks of life will be found the descendants of Scotch-Irish immigrants, who, between 1650 and 1800 came to the Southern States from the old country. The sturdy Scotchmen who emigrated to the North of Ireland and then in turn after a generation or two came on to America, appear to have greatly strengthened the Scotch blood by the intermixture with the Irish. The Irish blood gave a dash of the adventurous spirit which characterized that people and which was all the solid, steady Scotchman needed to make him the ideal pioneer. It was not surprising, therefore, that in the making of all of our Southern States they cut so large a figure, and the newer States, like Tennessee, Kentucky, and Georgia owe to them an enormous debt. They were always on the front line, and to the courage of the pioneer added the solidity of the prudent and law abiding citizen. Of this stock comes Doctor Luke Robinson, of Covington, who, though yet a young man, stands at the head of his profession in that flourishing little city.

He was born in Walton county, Georgia, on May 17, 1869, son of Doctor Jesse I. and Frances Elizabeth (Etchieson) Robinson. Luke and Jesse Robinson, the progenitors of the family in Georgia, came from Ireland about 1800. Luke was a Baptist preacher who settled in Henry county near where the town of Conyers now stands and was the recognized head of the family. His son, Jesse I. Robinson, was a physician for thirty-nine years in the active practice, and served as a surgeon in the Confederate Army. Doctor Luke Robinson received his education in the common schools of the country, with a short term at Mercer University, at Macon. Having decided to follow his father's profession he entered the medical college, at Atlanta, Georgia, and in 1893 was graduated with the degree of M.D. He began the practice of his profession that same year at Walnut Grove, Walton county, from which place he later removed

J. A. Stewart

to Covington, and has there built up a practice second to that of no man in his county.

On January 17, 1894, he married Miss Emma G. Armstrong, a daughter of Captain William and Lucy Armstrong. Of this marriage there have been born five children, all living.

Doctor Robinson is a communicant of the Southern Methodist Church. In politics he is a lifetime Democrat. A strong fraternalist, he is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, and Woodmen of the World. For years past he has served as medical examiner in his county for some of the leading life insurance companies of America. His life is a record of hard work and professional success. His practice has not left him much time for outside ventures, but in church and State he has contributed such time as he could spare to the duties of citizenship. His personal character is above reproach, and both for his professional work and the integrity of his life he is esteemed one of the valuable citizens of Newton county.

R. J. Massey.

Joseph Spencer Stewart.

DURING the past decade there has been a marked advance along educational lines in Georgia. The common schools have increased in efficiency, the high schools have been brought up to the highest standard, the institutions of higher learning have come fully abreast of the times. In this admirable advance, in which much systematic effort has been expended and much constructive ability shown, no more striking figure looms up than Joseph Spencer Stewart, Professor of Secondary Education in the University of Georgia.

He was born in Oxford, Georgia, September 23, 1863, the son of Joseph Spencer and Rebecca Hannah (Starr) Stewart. From Emory College in 1883 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and in 1897 from the University of Georgia received the degree of Master of Arts. He was married to

Miss Selma M. Hahr, of North Carolina, August 19, 1900. Six children blessed this union, three daughters, Alice, Rebecca, Selma (dead), and three sons, Joseph, Frederick and Franz.

Professor Stewart began his educational career as principal of Cherokee Institute, Cave Spring, Georgia, in 1883, and for six years directed the affairs of that institution most successfully. The two succeeding years were devoted to the presidency of Harwood Seminary, in Marietta, Georgia. The pressing need for a system of public schools in that progressive little city becoming apparent, Professor Stewart was called upon to organize it. He was chosen as superintendent of that system of schools, a position he filled with signal ability for four years, developing the schools of that city to a point where they compared favorably with the best in the land.

From that position Professor Stewart was called in 1897 to the presidency of the North Georgia Agricultural College, at Dahlonega, Georgia, where he served for six years. During those years his efficiency as a college educator was fully demonstrated and under his guidance the institution was brought up to a much higher plane of usefulness than it had before occupied. In 1903 he was elected Professor of Secondary Education in the University of Georgia, which position he is now filling with marked ability.

The creation of this professorship by the University of Georgia marked a new era in educational development in this State, and incidentally in the entire South. About this time the General Education Board began to manifest a keen interest in a number of educational problems in the South, among them the better development of the high schools and a closer and more efficient correlation of those schools with the colleges and universities. The work that had been commenced by Professor Stewart at once gained the attention and the approval of this board and its active help was extended to the University for the further development of this line of work. Since then the General Education Board has established like professorships in each of the Southern States, and high schools throughout the entire South have received immense benefits.

Largely through the labors of Professor Stewart the plan of accredited high schools in Georgia was perfected, until now the leading high schools of the State are all in close and intimate touch with the University. High school faculties have been enlarged, curricula raised, and equipment provided, so that graduates may fully meet the entrance requirements of the University upon presenting their certificates of graduation. In this way not only are graduates prepared for entrance into college, but those children who do not go to college receive the advantage of a much better education than they otherwise would have received. Not the least efficient work by any means done each year by Professor Stewart is his visiting these high schools, inspecting their work and keeping them up to the highest standard of efficiency.

In 1897 Governor Joseph M. Terrell appointed Professor Stewart to plan the curriculum and buildings and to assist him in locating and organizing the eleven District Agricultural Schools of the State of Georgia. The work done in this connection was so efficient that those institutions, pioneers of their kind in Georgia, moved off smoothly and successfully and have since been doing most satisfactory service.

The Boys' Corn Club movement that is now attracting so much attention throughout the South and that is destined to bring about a tremendous increase of the corn crop of this section, was originated as a Statewide movement by Professor Stewart in 1905-'06 through a series of contests planned by him for the high schools of the State, and conducted with splendid success. Later on the plan was taken up and amplified by the United States Government and various institutions of learning.

An eminent service rendered the State by Professor Stewart was his work in connection with the adoption of the constitutional amendment by the people of Georgia, allowing counties the privilege of levying a tax for the support of high schools. He was chairman of the committee on education, charged with the duty of securing the passage of this law, and chiefly to his untiring efforts was due the victory in the Legislature and at the polls.

Professor Stewart's life has been one of active service to the people through the best educational endeavor. He has used his voice in hundreds of educational addresses and is the author of numerous pamphlets and articles on education. He is now preparing a history of Public Education in Georgia. He was the author of the bill resulting in putting United States History, Georgia History, and Physiology in the common schools of Georgia, and aided in drawing the bill to create teachers' institutes in this State. He is a member of the National Educational Association, the National Society for Industrial Education, the Southern Educational Association, the Conference for Education in the South, the Georgia Educational Association, of which he was president in 1905-'06, and the Georgia High School Association, of which he is now president. In politics he is a Democrat, in religion a Methodist, and both as citizen and church member he has performed his duties with ability and fidelity.

Although yet a young man, Professor Stewart has already left a marked and lasting impress for good upon the educational system of his State and of the South, and still greater service and achievements await him. TOM REED.

Walter Willie Wisdom.

THE South has made such long strides in material advancement during the past forty years that many people have gained the impression that it is already fairly developed. As a matter of fact the South is but in the infancy of material development. As an illustration of this the cotton crop may be mentioned. The South contributes three-fourths of the raw cotton produced in the world—and yet in the South, but one acre in eighteen of its total area is planted in cotton. Should the need arise the cotton acreage could easily be increased threefold without trespassing upon the needs of any other industry. So

Yours Very Truly
W. H. Wisdom

in minerals, the great coal and iron fields have barely been touched. A few years back the South was absolutely unknown as a producer of mineral oil; today the oil fields of Texas are among the largest in the world, and this is but the beginning in this great line of industry.

Among the active citizens of Atlanta engaged in development work is Colonel W. W. Wisdom, a native Georgian, born in Houston, Heard county, Georgia, on July 1, 1860. His parents were Doctor L. C. and Mary J. (Baber) Wisdom. His father was a physician and Confederate soldier—a native of Virginia who moved to Troup county when a young man. His grandfather was born in North Carolina. On the maternal side his people have been settled in Georgia for several generations.

Colonel Wisdom obtained his education in the Corinth (Georgia) Academy, and in 1880 began his business career at Hogansville, Georgia, in the mercantile line. He removed from Hogansville to La Grange in 1895, and engaged in business as a real estate, stock and bond broker. His operations were successful in La Grange, and he promoted several subdivisions or additions in that city. He took an active part in the life of the community and was for fifteen years chairman of the board of stewards of the First Methodist Church, and is yet a member of the board of trustees of the La Grange Female College.

In 1885 Mr. Wisdom was married to Miss Leila Arnold, of Grantville, Georgia, daughter of W. G. and Tiny (Banks) Arnold. Mrs. Wisdom's father was a large planter of Coweta county, and her mother was a native of South Carolina. Three children have been born to them, all living: Walter W. Wisdom, Junior; Thomas C. Wisdom, and Miss Dena Wisdom.

Colonel Wisdom is a member of the Knights of Pythias in fraternal circles, and a Democrat in his politics.

In 1910 he moved to Atlanta. His work during the preceding fifteen years had shown him somewhat of the opportunities existent in the South, and he resolved to take up the development of an oil company. So he became secretary and treasurer of the Tennessee Oil and Gas Company, with offices in Atlanta, a corporation owning five hundred and thirty-four acres of land

in the oil fields of Northeastern Tennessee, and capitalized at two million dollars. From the extreme western end of New York, stretching southwesterly through the States of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, there runs an oil field, forty to one hundred miles wide, and distinctly the greatest in the world. This great oil field is the original source of the tremendous kerosene oil industry of the United States, which had its beginning in Western Pennsylvania about the time Colonel Wisdom was born. Out of this has grown the greatest financial corporation in the world, the Standard Oil Company, which now operates thirty thousand miles of pipe lines and has paid to its owners untold millions in dividends. The East Tennessee extension of this field possibly marks the southern limit; though it would not be wise for any one to distinctly state that as a fact, in view of the discoveries of recent years. The oil industry is a very peculiar one. Every few years a new field is discovered. After the original field there was developed the Lima oil fields in Ohio and Indiana. Going farther west, Eastern Kansas was opened up; south of that, Oklahoma; then another jump to the south, and the Texas fields came into being—the largest jump of all being from Texas to the California coast, where the Southern California fields have in late years paid millions of dollars to the owners, the price of oil lands in that State having risen in a few years from two and a half to ten thousand dollars per acre.

In his latest venture Colonel Wisdom is dealing with a proven field, the East Tennessee field having already been shown to be rich in crude petroleum of a high character, and the probabilities now are that his efforts in this direction will not only be profitable to him and his associates, but add millions to the property values of the South.

A good citizen, Colonel Wisdom believes that the most important public duty of our people is to guard sacredly the purity of the ballot box, and thus maintain a high grade of public service and good quality in our citizenship.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Yours Truly

W. E. Campbell

William Edward Campbell.

DOCTOR WILLIAM EDWARD CAMPBELL, of Atlanta, is a native of South Carolina, born in Belton, May 27, 1865, son of Alfred and Mary Melissa (Cox) Campbell. His father was a farmer, and of the third generation of the family in America—his grandfather having come from Scotland, settled first in Virginia, and later moved to South Carolina. They belonged, like all the Campbells, to that great Scotch clan, the most powerful of all the Scottish clans, and one of the most ancient. Some idea of the magnitude of the clan may be judged by the fact that in 1745 they could carry into battle five thousand fighting men; and the Dukes of Argyll, the hereditary chiefs of the clan, have been for several centuries the most powerful among Scottish noblemen. There were four great divisions of the clan: Campbell of Argyll; Breadalbane, Cawdor, and Loudoun—but to use a paradoxical phrase, not all the Campbells are Campbells, for in the course of time there became incorporated into the clan, for one reason or another, at least fourteen different septs who did not bear the original clan name. On the maternal side Doctor Campbell is of English descent, and his mother's people were among the early settlers in South Carolina.

Doctor Campbell's educational training and experience had been of the most thoroughgoing sort. He went through the Belton (South Carolina) schools; taught school for a year in Belton; read medicine for a year under a preceptor in the old fashioned way; entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, and was graduated from that institution in March, 1888, with his medical degree. After graduation he carried on a general practice for several years in his home town, but a most zealous student of his profession, he was not content and he took several postgraduate hospital courses in New York, amounting altogether to five years, attending during these years the New York Polyclinic, the Postgradute School, the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and other hospitals of that city.

On October 29, 1889, he was married to Miss Lula A. McGee, of Belton, South Carolina. They have three children: William E, Junior; James David, and Miss Ernest Campbell.

In 1894 Doctor Campbell moved to Atlanta, where he has since resided, and established himself as an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist. He has built up a good clientele as a specialist; was for some eight years a lecturer in the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons on his specialties; holds membership in the Fulton, the Georgia, the Southern, and the American Medical Associations, in addition to which he is a member of the Ophthalmological, Rhinological, and Otological Society of America, composed of the leading specialists of the United States.

Outside of the practice of his profession he has a large farming interest, to which he devotes a certain share of his time. In the hospital work of the city he is connected with the Presbyterian and the Tabernacle Hospitals. He is an earnest churchman, being a deacon in the Baptist Church, and a worker in the Sunday School cause. In fraternal circles he holds membership in the Masonic bodies and the Knights of Pythias. Politically he is affiliated with the Democratic party.

Now in the prime of life Doctor Campbell has won a recognized position in his profession as a skillful practitioner, and in the community as a valuable citizen in all ways.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

John West Evans.

JOHN WEST EVANS was born in Hancock county, Georgia, September 27, 1844, and died in Ashburn, Georgia, on January 16, 1904, in the sixtieth year of his age. The present flourishing little city of Ashburn practically owes its existence to the business which he helped to establish there in 1889. His parents were Sterling G. and Mary (West) Evans. There are two branches of the Evans family, one Welsh and one

Yours truly
John W. Evans

Irish. It is a very ancient family in both countries, and very numerous in Wales. Many Evans families have been established in our country since the early days by both the Welsh and the Irish lines. On the maternal side, the Wests represent a very old English family, which has been prominent in that country for more than six hundred years, and is now numerously represented in the British peerage. In America the first authentic information we have about the Wests is the settlement in Virginia in 1622 of Anthony West, who was a prominent man in his day, and the progenitor of a majority of the Southern Wests.

John W. Evans was educated at the old Mt. Zion Academy in Hancock county under the teaching of ex-Governor W. J. Northen, who yet survives. The outbreak of the Civil War found him a youth of seventeen, eager for the struggle. He first joined the Fifteenth Georgia Regiment, and later was attached to the Ninth Georgia and served until the close of the war. Returning from the army he became a farmer and followed that pursuit until 1879, when he accepted a position as cashier in the banking house of Lewis, Leonard and Company, at Hawkinsville. He remained there until 1886, when the attractions of the lumber business caused him to form a partnership with J. S. Betts and to establish a business at Dempsey, Georgia. This was removed in 1889 to Ashburn, then a very small village, and the firm of J. S. Betts and Company built up an immense business, and incidentally built up the town of Ashburn. Mr. Evans was postmaster at Ashburn from 1889 until his death, and the great business with which he was identified, now conducted under the corporate name of J. S. Betts Company, has long had a reputation throughout lumber circles all over the South.

In 1872 Mr. Evans married Miss Ella Bohannon, a daughter of James Bohannon, an extensive planter of Dodge county. Of this marriage six children were born, of whom five survive Mr. Evans, as follows: John L., Victoria, Ella Mae, Sam J., and Aurena, now Mrs. J. R. Burgess. The eldest son, John L. Evans, succeeded to the management of his father's large in-

terests, having been attached to the lumber business since a boy, and is taking care in a most capable manner of the great interests entrusted to him.

Religiously, John West Evans was a communicant of the Methodist Church, and superintendent of the Sunday School up to the time of his death.

He owed his business success in life entirely to his own efforts. He had the wisdom twenty-five years ago to see that there had come a golden age for the lumber business, and forsook a good position to try his hand in a field of larger opportunity. He built up a great enterprise and made much money, and in the doing of this was a chief factor in the building up of one of the best towns of South Georgia, and enabling a large number of men to make an hundredfold more than he made for himself. Not only did he make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, but he made many blades to grow where none grew before, and served his generation well.

A. B. Caldwell.

Samuel Ernest Leigh.

GEORGIA has few more versatile sons than the Honorable Samuel E. Leigh, of Grantville, who is a graduated lawyer; was for years a successful educator; is now a leading farmer and manufacturer of his section, and has been a most useful legislator. Mr. Leigh was born near Newnan on December 6, 1848, son of Benjamin and Mary Eugenia (Culberson) Leigh. His father was a farmer, who served both in the Indian War of 1836, and the War between the States, and was for long years connected with the State Militia. His immediate family was founded in Georgia by his grandfather, Anselm Leigh, of Virginia, who moved to Wilkes county, Georgia, and the family later moved to Coweta.

The Leigh family is an ancient one in Great Britain, dating back for many centuries, holding many grants of coat armor,

and has contributed many distinguished men both in the old country and the new. A member of Mr. Leigh's family was Senator Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Reporter of the Supreme Court of Virginia, and United States Senator, who was one of his direct ancestors.

Mr. Leigh attended local schools in his youth; went through the Walker High School at Newnan, thence to Emory College, of which he is a graduate, and in 1870 began teaching in Coweta county. Later on he spent two years at the University of Virginia, in the Law School then under the care of the famous John B. Minor, accounted the greatest teacher of law in the United States. After graduating from the Law School he was admitted to the Bar in Virginia, but has never practiced the profession. He taught school for more than fifteen years; was principal of the Grantville High School for fifteen years, and finally retired from the schoolroom in 1891.

The owner of a large farm he gave his attention to the operation of his farm, combined with the conduct of a cotton gin and sawmill. His operations in these directions were so successful that the constant accumulation of capital caused him to invest in other directions, and he now has large interests in banks and cotton and oil mills, outside of the local interests at home, which he personally looks after.

For many years past he has been president of the County Board of Education; and in looking back over the past he derives much pleasure from contemplating the careers of many of his pupils, a large number of whom are successful business men, bankers, and professional men, from Florida to Maine.

Mr. Leigh has been a staunch Democrat all his life in a political way, and in 1902 the people of Coweta county sent him to the General Assembly and kept him there four years. During his four years of service he was a conspicuous and most highly valued member of that body. Every interest that appeals to him enlists his most active support. A leader in educational work, useful in the Legislature, he is equally a leader in the church. In the Methodist Church, of which he is a member, he is a trustee, member of the board of stewards, and

recording steward. In addition to that, he is district lay leader of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the La Grange District, and was sent by his conference as one of its delegates to the General Conference which met in Asheville, North Carolina, in 1910. This is the highest honor that can be conferred upon a Methodist layman. He is active in fraternal circles, being a member of the Chi Phi college fraternity; of the Masons, Red Men, Odd Fellows, and Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

The record here given illustrates the statement made in the beginning, that Mr. Leigh is one of the most versatile men in the State,—and shows more than that, that in everything to which he turns his hand he is a pronounced success and easily becomes a leader. His county possesses no more valuable and no more highly valued citizen than he.

Mr. Leigh was married on August 3, 1904, to Mrs. Itura R. Colley, who was formerly one of his pupils, and who is a daughter of Thomas C. Moreland, a prominent farmer of his section.

Mr. Leigh regards education as the key to a larger prosperity and a greater degree of happiness for our people. Having spent many years of his life in the training of the youth he is in a position to judge of the needs of our people in this direction, and his opinion in this matter is worthy of respect. Next in importance to education Mr. Leigh places the building of good roads. During his four years in the General Assembly he was an ardent advocate of the bill creating the District Agricultural Schools, now in successful operation. This measure was introduced by his former classmate at Emory, H. H. Perry, with whom Mr. Leigh shared first honors at college.

Bernard Suttler.

Frederick Davis Patterson.

DOCTOR FREDERICK D. PATTERSON, of Cuthbert, while comparatively a young man, has already won a position of eminence in his profession, and has a reputation which extends far beyond the borders of his section.

He is a native of Stewart county, born in 1866, son of John K. and Alice (Wimberly) Patterson. His mother's family, the Wimberlys, belong to an old Georgia family. On the paternal side, his grandfather, Job C. Patterson, came from Ireland to Baltimore about 1810. His great-grandfather, the Irish editor, Robert Emmett, was banished from Ireland, with his family. In about 1830 he moved to Stewart county, Georgia. John K. Patterson, second of the family in the State, was a farmer by occupation, served during the Civil War as a Confederate soldier, and was for nine months a prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Both the Pattersons and the Wimberlys are old names in Great Britain. The Wimberlys are of English origin, and the Pattersons were originally Scotch. From Scotland branches of the family settled in England and Ireland, and it thus happens that we have English, Scotch and Irish Pattersons. Both families possess ancient coats of arms, which show them to have occupied honorable positions in the past centuries.

In our own country the Pattersons have furnished many useful and valuable men, both in the public service and in the ordinary walks of life, not less than seventeen having served in the Federal Congress, and at the present moment twenty-five are conspicuous in various parts of the United States as authors, soldiers, Governors, scientific men, Congressmen, and professional men, each one of the twenty-five referred to being a leader with a reputation more than Statewide.

Doctor Patterson was reared on a Stewart county farm, and attended the South Georgia Agricultural College at Cuthbert. Having selected the medical profession as his chosen work, he

entered the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University and graduated in March, 1890, with the degree of M.D. In that same year he began practice at Lumpkin, in his native county, and after four years there moved, in 1894, to Cuthbert, where he has since practiced medicine and built up a large clientage. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations, and a some time writer for the medical press. Doctor Patterson's position in his profession may be judged by the fact that, only a little past forty years of age, he has already served for years as president of the State Board of Examiners, and is now councilor of the Second District Medical Association.

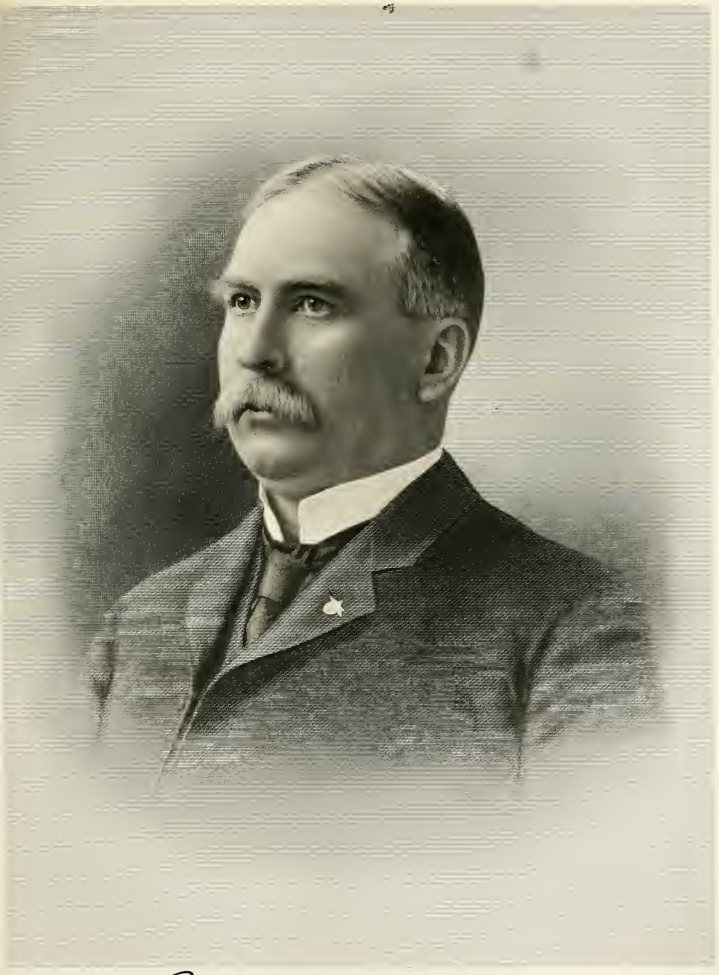
In 1892 he married Miss Clara Humber, daughter of Lucius F. and Salatha (Redding) Humber, of Columbus, Georgia. They have three living children: Lucius K., Fred D., Jr., and Robert A. Patterson.

Doctor Patterson is affiliated with the Democratic party to the extent of a voting interest. He thinks the most important matter to which the people of Georgia could give their attention at the present moment is to see that the public school teachers, who are at best illy paid for much hard work, should at least receive their modest stipend promptly. The conduct of the State in this matter in the past has not been creditable, and Doctor Patterson's position is eminently sound.

A. B. Caldwell.

James Yancey Carithers.

JAMES Y. CARITHERS, president of the Athens Electric Railway, merchant, planter, legislator, and general business man, is a native of Georgia. He was born in Walton county on April 13, 1854. His parents were Hugh A. and Mary Griffith Carithers. His father was a planter and a man prominent in his day, serving during the Civil War as a member of the State Militia, and in 1880 became a Member of



J. J. Carrithers

the Legislature from Walton county, in which body he served for six years. On the paternal side the family is of Scotch extraction, originated in America by two brothers who settled in Pennsylvania, from which State a branch of the family drifted, first to South Carolina and then to Georgia. On the mother's side the descent is from German and Welsh stock. Mr. Carithers was reared in Walton county, educated in private schools, followed by attendance at the Martin Institute at Jefferson, Georgia. In 1880 he entered business life at Athens in the mercantile line, and from that became interested in the cotton business. These pursuits he followed until 1894. During this time he had become largely interested in the Athens Electric Railway, and in 1894 became the president of that corporation, which position he has since retained and to which interest he gives most of his time.

Mr. Carithers' superior ability was recognized by his fellow citizens, and in 1893-4 they pressed him into service as a member of the City Council of Athens. In 1905 he was sent to the State Senate, from the Twenty-seventh District, composed of Clarke, Oconee, Walton, Newton, and Rockdale counties, and said to be the largest Senatorial District in the State. He is a large land owner in Walton, Oconee, Greene, and other counties of his section of the State and is very active in promoting the agricultural interests of Georgia. In addition to these interests, he has stock in cotton factories at Athens and is helping to build up that very important industry.

Mr. Carithers is a communicant of the Baptist Church, and in politics is a staunch Democrat, of the Stalwart breed. A believer in fraternal organizations he is affiliated with various Masonic bodies, the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Elks, and Junior Order of American Mechanics.

He has been twice married. On May 19, 1885, he married Miss Ida Carter, a daughter of James W. and Laura Carter. After many years of married life she died, and on November 2, 1903, he married the second time, Miss Eula Witcher, daughter of W. T. and Matilda (Wise) Witcher.

It is but natural that a man of Mr. Carithers' capacity and

information should have clear views on all matters affecting the public welfare. He believes that the interests of Georgia can be greatly promoted by the building of good roads and by improved methods of agriculture. A sound thinker he recognizes the fact that the agricultural interests of the State are not only the most important in the value of product, but constitute the basis upon which rests all the business prosperity of the State. He believes, therefore, that the citizens should concentrate largely their attention upon this great industry, should study it from every business angle, and leave no experiment untried that will in any way add to the productiveness of the soil or the value of its products.

Mr. Carithers had the advantage in early life of good home training and did not start handicapped, as so many young men do, with insufficient education and the burden of poverty. His success in life, however, is due to his own efforts. He depended not upon his antecedents or his connections, but went into the hurly burly of business determined to achieve results on his own account. Every opportunity has been made the most of and today he stands as an excellent example of worthy American citizenship, who has achieved from every standpoint a substantial measure of success. TOM REED.

Harry George Hastings.

THE remarkable development and improvement now taking place in Southern agricultural methods, which is adding enormously to the wealth of our section, is due to a comparatively small number of intelligent men who are putting strenuous labor into the good work. Occupying a most honorable position among these men is Harry G. Hastings, head of the seed firm of H. G. Hastings and Company, of Atlanta—a young man of forty-two who may be classed as a "seed farmer," and who in the past ten years has contributed as much as any

W. G. Hastings

other one man in Georgia to the improvement of agricultural conditions.

Mr. Hastings is a descendant of an old English family. We know that Thomas Hastings came from England and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634; and from Thomas Hastings is descended a comparatively numerous family of New England, scattered from Connecticut to Maine. George W. Hastings, a descendant of this New England family, a publisher by occupation, married Candace L. White, and of this marriage Harry G. Hastings was born in Springfield, Ohio, March 8, 1869.

The Hastings family is an exceedingly ancient one in England. The first authentic account that we have of them is one Robert de Veroix, who came from Venoix, near Caen in Normandy; followed William "The Conquerer" to England, and was made the first Mareschal, or Portreeve of Hastings in Surrey. It will be seen that his original name was taken from the town from which he came—Robert de Venoix, or Robert of Venoix. In England, on account of his official position in Hastings, he is put down in the year 1086 as Robert de Hastings. He was not the only one who took a name in that way, as many men in those days took family names from the localities in which they lived. The Hastings families multiplied and prospered, and in the year 1295 Sir Henry de Hastings appears on the writs of that day as Baron Hastings. A little later Sir Thomas de Astley appears, under the title of Baron Hastings, among those who fought at Evesham against Henry III, and he appears to have acquired the title by marriage. In our own generation, the present Baron Hastings, still bearing the family name of Astley, is the twenty-first Baron. Coming down the line a little further, we find where, in 1529, one of the Hastings family became Earl of Huntingdon, and the present Earl, the fourteenth of the line, bears the name of Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings. From this brief record it will be seen that the Hastings family is both ancient and honorable. In our own country a number of the members of the Hastings family have won distinction in various walks of

life. In the present generation, Daniel H. Hastings was Governor of Pennsylvania, 1895-1899.

Harry G. Hastings comes of good stock and has by his own abundant labors shown himself to be a most worthy member of an historic family. He was educated in the public schools of Springfield, Ohio, followed by a course in Oberlin (Ohio) College, and in business schools.

His family had moved to Florida; and in 1889 he became interested in agriculture in Putnam county of that State and embarked in the seed business. He prospered in a moderate way, and being a clear headed man of business, full of ambition and energy, he decided to move to Atlanta, which he recognized to be the central point for large business interests in the South. He came to Atlanta in 1899, and in the years which have since elapsed has built up a business of immense volume, extending all over the country and using the product of many farms which are operated especially for the purpose of growing seeds for the Hastings seed house.

His success in a commercial way has been large, but that is the least part of it. In the beginning of his career Mr. Hastings realized that Southern agriculture was at a low ebb by reason of outworn methods and the utter absence of anything like seed selection. He set himself to work to do his part towards remedying these evil conditions. A man of a high order of intelligence, he recognized that the breeding up of seeds—the distribution of better and more productive varieties, would go a long way towards the betterment of conditions, and he has made that his special work. He has not been satisfied to be merely a seller of seeds, but has always aimed at being a producer and seller of better seeds than the people had been getting. To this end he has not only distributed through his own business a vast amount of useful literature, but is one of the principal owners of *The Southern Ruralist;* has built up what many people consider the best agricultural journal in the South, and which certainly has the most extensive circulation, and in this way has reached and helped many people. Not content with that he loses no opportunity to utilize the press

and the current periodicals for the expression of his ideas. As an illustration of this, in *The Atlanta Georgian* of May 24th there appears a cut of two cotton stalks. One shows a cotton stalk bearing two matured bolls; the other a cotton stalk bearing sixty or more matured bolls. The first will produce a bale to twenty acres, the second two and one-half bales to the acre. This is followed by an article written by a reporter of the paper—his information being gained from Mr. Hastings. On his farms near Hogansville Mr. Hastings commenced a series of experiments. He started in with the knowledge that the average cotton plant bears eight bolls, and the average yield is less than two-thirds of a bale. Against that he had seen an exhibition plant bearing six hundred bolls, and he had seen a yield of three bales per acre. In 1909, on fourteen acres, he experimented with twenty-eight varieties. In 1910, on sixty-five acres, he experimented with forty varieties. He has in the past few years developed several varieties which are a vast improvement on the old common seed, and he is steadily going forward. He estimates that the loss to the Cotton Belt in waste of labor and fertilizers on these unprofitable varieties is two hundred million dollars a year,—the loss to Georgia being thirty-five million dollars annually. In *Progress* for May, a periodical published by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, he elaborates upon this article in *The Georgian* above referred to, and shows where an increase of ten bolls per plant on each cotton plant grown in the State of Georgia would mean an extra one hundred millions of dollars each year to the people of Georgia.

It is gratifying to note that Mr. Hastings' efforts have been profitable to him. Too often it happens that the men who are trying to do something for the country are the losers by their efforts. In his case, while he has prospered and made thousands for himself, he has literally made millions for the people with whom he deals, by giving them better seed and showing them better methods. The value of such a man to the community can not be computed, and it is greatly to the credit of Mr. Hastings that from the very beginning of his career he has

not been satisfied merely to make money, but has been an upbuilder along correct lines.

On December 25, 1891, Mr. Hastings was married to Miss Pearl M. Freeborn, daughter of William and Emma (Eyles) Freeborn. They have three children: William Raymond, Harry Stanley, and Donald Madison Hastings.

Mr. Hastings is a member of the Congregational Church, of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, of the Transportation Club, of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, in which he holds position of district vice-president; of the Georgia Poultry Association, of which he is president; and while in Florida served as secretary of the Florida State Horticultural Society.

Few young men of forty-two can point to such a record of achievement; and few men in Georgia of any age have contributed as valuable service to the Cotton Belt as has Harry G. Hastings.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

John Dozier Little.

JOHN D. LITTLE, of Atlanta, though a young man, is easily one of the foremost lawyers of the city and State. Mr. Little is of mixed Scottish and French Huguenot descent. He was born in Talbotton, Georgia, on April 17, 1871, son of Judge William A. and Sarah Virginia (Dozier) Little. This branch of the Little family, of Scotch origin, was first located in Virginia about 1760; while the Dozier family of French Huguenot stock located in South Carolina in 1748. About 1830 Mr. Little's grandfather, William G. Little, came to Georgia and settled in Wilkinson county. He was a man of mark in his day and served several years in the State Senate. His son, William A. Little, born in Baldwin county in 1838, was just ready to enter upon the practice of the law at the outbreak of the War between the States. He enlisted as a private in July, 1861, in a company of State troops. At the expiration of his brief enlistment, he joined Company C

Thos. L. Lee

of the Third Georgia Cavalry, and was later transferred to Company E, Twenty-ninth Georgia Battalion. His company was attached to the cavalry corps of the Western Army commanded by the famous General Joe Wheeler, and he participated in the hard campaigns of that command. Once taken prisoner he had the good fortune to be exchanged within a month. He was promoted Lieutenant; transferred to the Gulf coasts, and later made Captain, which rank he held at the surrender. He returned to Talbotton and began the practice of law. In 1866 he was County Solicitor; in 1868 he was Assistant Secretary of the State Senate; in 1872 he was Solicitor-General of the Chattahoochee Circuit; in 1877 he was member of the Constitutional Convention, having in the meantime removed to Columbus; in 1882 he was in the House of Representatives and chairman of the Finance Committee; again in 1884, and again in 1886 he was in the General Assembly, and from 1884 to 1888 was Speaker. In 1891 he served by appointment for one year as Attorney-General of the State, refusing to become a candidate for the office.

John D. Little fairly inherits the legal ability of his father, who ranked as one of the best lawyers in the State and also as one of its most honorable citizens. His father's service as a lawyer was capped by seven years upon the Supreme Bench of the State.

John D. Little, though born in Talbotton, was reared chiefly in Columbus, to which place his father removed when he was a very small boy. He attended the Slade School for Boys; was prepared for college by a tutor; entered the University of Georgia and was graduated in 1888, with the degree of A.B., and in 1890, with the degree B.L. In October, 1890, he engaged in Columbus in the practice of law in connection with his father, and January 1, 1902, moved to Atlanta and became a partner of the law firm of King, Spalding and Little. This firm was recognized as one of the leading law firms of the State. The connection was maintained for seven years, until January 1, 1909, when it was dissolved and Mr. Little became a member of the law firm of Payne, Little and Jones.

This firm has a large practice, represents a number of leading corporations, including the Central of Georgia Railway, and is universally recognized as one of the strongest in a city which is rich in strong lawyers.

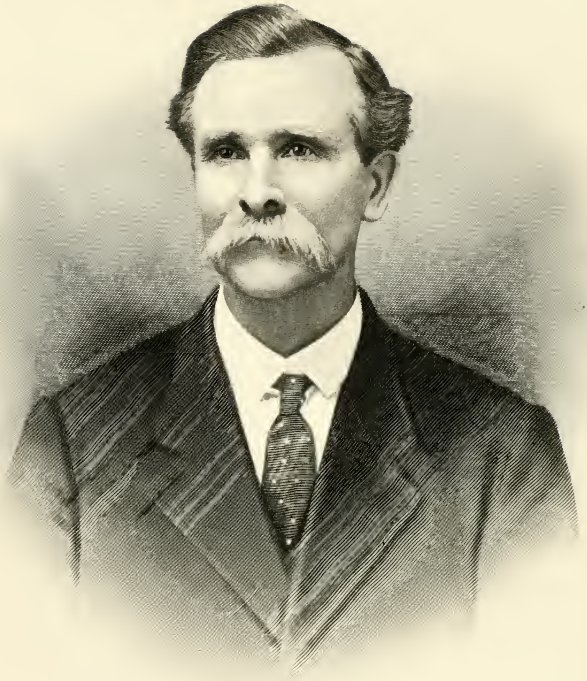
Mr. Little through life has been a Democrat and has always contributed his share to the public service, having been for seven years one of the Representatives from Muscogee county in the General Assembly, and for four of these years, 1898-1901, Speaker of the House.

He is one of the leaders in the social life of the community, holding membership in many clubs and societies, the list including the Maryland Club, of Baltimore; University Club of New York; the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity; the Capital City, Piedmont Driving, the Mechanical and Manufacturers, the Transportation, and the Athletic Clubs, of Atlanta. He was one of the organizers, and is president of the Brookhaven Country Club, and is active in the work of the Chamber of Commerce. His religious affiliation is with the Episcopal Church.

His preferred reading is along biographic lines,—this of course outside of his legal studies. He is a man of extensive information, the highest culture, and the finest social qualities. In social life he has a most excellent partner in his wife, who at the time of his marriage was Mrs. Ilah Dunlap Jordan, of Macon, a daughter of Captain S. S. Dunlap, one of the oldest merchants of Macon, with a record of forty-five years in business, and the founder of the largest hardware firm in that city. Mrs. Little is one of the recognized social leaders of the South, as well as one of its most accomplished and beautiful women.

John D. Little comes of strong stock, and the stock has lost nothing of its strong qualities in his hands. He is a keen, shrewd, capable lawyer; an able parliamentarian, well informed upon all public questions, active in those things bearing upon the public welfare and ready to do his share. He has won in his early prime a very strong position in the community, and his past career gives promise of very large usefulness in the future.

BERNARD SUTTLER.



Yours Truly
L. C. Turner

Leonard Christopher Turner.

LEONARD C. TURNER, of Armuchee, Floyd county, is one of those excellent farmers whose work in the last thirty years has put Georgia in the forefront of Southern States. Mr. Turner was born near Cartersville on December 18, 1856, son of John Harbinger and Elizabeth Ann (Shelton) Turner.

According to the traditions of this branch of the Turner family it was founded by John Turner, an immigrant from England who settled in Pennsylvania. His children drifted southward into Virginia and the Carolinas, and Mr. Turner's grandfather came from South Carolina to Georgia in 1832 and drew a tract of land in the big bend of Pumpkin Vine Creek, where he built a cabin among the Indians on what is now known as "the Tom Wallace plantation." Mr. Turner's grandmother's maiden name was Ettha Reeves, and she was a cousin of President Zachary Taylor.

After obtaining such education as the local common schools afforded, Mr. Turner began farming in 1877, in Paulding county, later moving to Floyd.

He has a patriarchal family. He was married on January 14, 1877, to Emma Jane Denton, daughter of Reverend James Gilbert and Frances Amanda (Dunn) Denton. Eleven children have been born of this marriage, of whom nine are now living, as follows: James Roland, Bertha Lee, Leonard Oscar, Ivy Clarence, Joanna Beatrice, George Washington, Emory, Buel Stark, and Seaborn D. Wright Turner. Two of his sons are in the employ of the Federal Government. One of his sons, James Roland Turner, living near Anniston, Alabama, is credited with being the premier farmer of Calhoun county, and has done much valuable work in an editorial way for the benefit of his brother farmers. J. S. Turner, of Dallas, a brother of Mr. Turner, is also a most useful man, having been many years a school teacher; served his county as County School Commissioner, and his town as Mayor.

Mr. Turner had a pretty strenuous life as his children were growing up. He says the training of his children and giving them educational advantages kept him struggling hard; but as they grew up and launched in life on their own account the strain was relieved and he was able to accumulate a modest estate. He is thoroughly well known throughout his section as not only a good, but a valuable citizen. He served as Deputy Sheriff in Paulding county as far back as 1880-81. He was Deputy Sheriff in Polk county in 1896. On the organization of the Farmers' Union he took an immediate and active interest, serving as president of his local union for four years, and for two terms was county business agent of the Floyd County Union. He was chairman of the committee that purchased the cotton warehouse in Rome for the Union, the first one acquired in the State, which resulted in the saving of thousands of dollars to the farmers of Floyd county. He traveled over nine counties in the interest of the Union; organized many Unions, and wrote many articles for the Rome and Dallas papers and the *Union News*. He was the first man in Floyd county to take hold of agricultural demonstration work, and by growing two bales of cotton on one acre of land that had previously yielded only half a bale he showed to his fellow farmers the possibilities of Floyd county land and rendered them great service.

He has always declined to enter politics, believing that he could serve his fellow citizens more effectually in private life. Since 1905 he has spent part of each year as a traveling salesman for the North Georgia Fertilizer Company, of Rome.

He is a member of the Baptist Church, interested in the Floyd County Farmers Insurance Company, an earnest student of agricultural literature, profoundly interested in education and the building of good roads. Naturally such a man is a strenuous upholder of clean politics. He classes himself in politics as a Democrat. He wants to see educational facilities enlarged along industrial lines especially. He would like to see a public road system worked out that would evenly distribute the money collected as road tax, and thus by building good roads increase the value of farm lands and so increase the

Yours Truly
J. M. Carter

tax revenue accruing to the county and State. In rearing a family as he has done of excellent men and women who are now contributing valuable service to the Republic, Mr. Turner has done more for the country and its future welfare than he could have done by the accumulation of a vast estate. It is pleasant to note that he has won the good opinion of a large constituency. One of his daughters, Miss Beatrice, is a noted belle in her section, of decided talent, and with an army of admirers.

A. B. CALDWELL.

Jasper Noah Carter.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Carter family are to be found in almost every part of Georgia. The pioneers of the family in Georgia came from Virginia and Carolina. Those coming prior to the Revolutionary War settled first in the neighborhood of Augusta, from which they pushed on into Middle Georgia as the frontier was extended.

Jasper Noah Carter, of Meigs, one of the leading men of Thomas county, was descended from one of these Virginia families, which originally settled in the Augusta section, though his father, Silas Thomas Carter, was born in Washington county. Silas T. Carter was the son of Silas and "Betsy" (Shepard) Carter. He was a wise man in his generation, and his wisdom was tempered with a genial humor which gave him a wide personal popularity. At the time of his death one who knew him well said of him: "There goes out with his life a beautiful light not reproduced in this generation." Silas T. Carter married Nancy Simmons, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Carlton) Simmons, of Screven and Bullock counties. She was a woman of high Christian character and remarkable energy, taking care of herself and family of three small children by her own efforts in an isolated and frontier country, while the father fought in the War between the States.

Of the marriage between Silas T. Carter and Nancy Simmons, Jasper Noah Carter was born in that portion of Thomas

county which is now in Grady, November 19, 1858. His earliest recollection is that of his father, when early in the year 1862, he left his little board cabin in the wilds of northwest Thomas to enlist in the First Georgia Regiment in the War between the States. His next recollection is of when his father returned from the army seriously wounded. Silas T. Carter possessed two characteristics of the Virginia Carters from whom he was descended. He was a pioneer and one of the early settlers of the South Georgia wilderness; and when war came he promptly became a soldier. These have been two prominent features in the Virginia family of Carter. As far back as 1625 the name appears in the annals of Virginia. From that time down to the present it has been one of the most numerous families of Virginia, and one of the most conspicuous. Bishop Meade, in his great work on Virginia, gives the names of over forty prominent members of the family. Robert Carter, known as "King" Carter, was in his day the largest land owner of the State of Virginia, the wealthiest man, and lived in princely state. Landon Carter and Charles Carter, descendants of "King" Carter, were members of the Committee of Sixteen which had charge of the military affairs of Virginia in the old French War in which George Washington won his reputation. As far back as 1726 Robert Carter was Governor of Virginia under the English crown. They settled first in the extreme eastern counties of the State, and continuously pushed to the west, following the general direction of the James River; and as early as the Revolution the family was strong in the Piedmont section of the State. One of King Carter's daughters, Ann Carter, married Benjamin Harrison, founder of the family which has given two Presidents to the United States, and the numerous descendants of the old pioneer are now found scattered all over the Union. The family was strongly represented in the Revolutionary War.

From this brief sketch, it will be seen that J. N. Carter has in his veins the best American blood. His father had moved into the wilds of Thomas county prior to the war. The results of the war left him, in common with other Georgians, destitute.

The little boy therefore had early to learn the lesson of hard labor; and though his parents had the most earnest desire to give an education to their children the conditions then prevailing did not permit them to realize their desires in full. However, Mr. Carter obtained some school training in the school at Cairo, and later in the high school at Thomasville. He followed this up with a course in Moore's Business College in Atlanta, from which he received a diploma in 1880. His earlier years in business were spent in a subordinate capacity, and finally, in 1888, he found himself in a position to venture in a moderate way as a merchant in the town of Pelham. In the following year he removed to Meigs (where he has since resided), opened a store, and later began the manufacture of naval stores and sawmilling. He has been continuously successful, and his business has grown into large proportions. He is now the owner of much valuable property; has a large and successful mercantile business; is president of the Meigs Lumber and Manufacturing Company; engaged in sawmills and kindred industries; operates a ginnery and naval stores business, and is vice-president of the Bank of Meigs. Indeed, it may be said that he is interested in every important interest centering at his town. His success may be gauged by the fact that he is today the largest property owner in Thomas county.

Mr. Carter belongs to that class usually spoken of as self-made men. By contact with his fellows he has acquired a rare knowledge of men. Added to this he possesses executive ability of a high order, and has in a large measure both energy and perseverance. His business judgment is so rarely at fault that throughout the section in which he operates men defer to it and are governed by it. Added to all these qualities, his personal integrity is beyond question. He belongs to that most useful and valuable class who, while making fortunes themselves, are contributing largely to the progress and development of the State, by the manufacturing and agricultural interests which they are building up. Mr. Carter is in himself a striking illustration of what can be done with Georgia's resources of field and forest by a man of energy and perseverance.

Very respectfully
J. H. Herald.

the Democratic Congressman from New York, and his son, Samuel Hand, a distinguished jurist, now living. Another descendant of this family was Daniel Hand, a noted philanthropist, born in Madison, Connecticut, in 1801, and died in 1891. Next in order we find General Edward Hand, a famous soldier of the Revolution, born in Ireland in 1744. He was a doctor by profession, and in 1774 came to Maryland as Surgeon of the Eighteenth Royal Irish Regiment. He resigned his position in the army to take up the practice of his profession, and in 1776 aligned himself with the Patriots and was made Lieutenant-Colonel in the Continental Army. He showed very considerable military capacity, was promoted in 1777 to Brigadier-General, served with credit in that position, and was appointed Adjutant-General on the staff of General Washington, as successor to the lamented Alexander Scammell, in 1781. He held various positions in civil life after the Revolution, and died in Rockford, Pennsylvania, in 1802.

According to the tradition of Doctor Joseph H. Hand's branch of the family, they are of German stock, and the family was founded in this country by two brothers who came from Germany in the Colonial period, one settling in Maryland and the other in New York. According to this same family tradition, they were active in the Revolutionary War, some members of the family holding commissions in the army. It is known that in the Maryland line there were men of this name, so that so much of the family tradition as relates to the Revolution is confirmed.

On the maternal side, the Bowers also came from Germany, and are said to have been connected with the family of the Prince of Orange. They settled in New York, and were active in the Revolutionary War. The German form of this name was probably *Bauer*. Some time subsequent to the Revolutionary War, Doctor Hand's people settled in South Carolina, and from that State his grandfather came to Burke county, Georgia, in which county his father was born, and at five years of age was taken by his parents to Houston county, Georgia, where he grew to manhood, married, and entered the medical profession. Doctor I. H. Hand was not only a successful physi-

cian, but prominent in the life of his section and a successful man of affairs. In addition to his medical title, he had won at college the degree of Master of Arts. He made noted contributions to the medical and other scientific journals. He served in the Constitutional Conventions of 1865 and 1877. In addition to this important service, he was for a number of times a member of both houses of the General Assembly of Georgia, and at one time was a candidate from the Second Congressional District on the Populist ticket. For a number of years, Doctor I. H. Hand served as Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, and in the Medical Department of the University of Florida.

Doctor Joseph Hand had the best of educational training. His academic studies were in the Sam Baily Institute, and his medical studies were prosecuted in the Georgia College of Medicine and Surgery and the Medical Department of the University of Florida, he having graduated from both of these institutions, in 1884 and 1887 respectively.

In 1884 he entered upon practice at Milford, Georgia, and in 1888 moved to Blakely, where he has since resided and built up a large practice.

In 1897 Doctor Hand married Mrs. Rossie V. Albert, of Quincy, Florida.

It may be noted here, that he started in life as a lawyer and practiced for three years, before turning his attention to medicine. It is probable that the power of heredity was too much for him, and finally turned him into the profession where he has won such a large measure of success.

Outside of his medical studies, Doctor Hand is partial to serious reading, and has found both pleasure and instruction in such works as Hall's "Problems of Human Life," Buckle's "Civilization of England," and other works of that character. He has served his town a number of times as Councilman, and though loyal in his support of the Democratic party, has no political aspirations other than such as will enable him to give service to his home community. He is a member of the Sanitary Board and the Board of Trade of Blakely.

In fraternal circles he holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, being a member of the Grand Lodge of Georgia of the Knights of Pythias. His religious preferences are towards the Methodist church. He holds membership in all the various medical societies operating in Georgia. In a local sense, he regards prohibition, education and religion as the prime needs of Georgia, and the things to which our people should give careful attention in order to make the State constantly a better place for homes, and also to make the people constantly more law abiding, more moral, and more intelligent. On national questions, he is persuaded that a proper revision of the tariff is a matter of prime importance.

Those who have known him longest and best, and indeed everyone in his community, bears testimony not only to his mental capacity and to his skill as a physician, but the fact that he is a most useful citizen, inasmuch as he stands always squarely for those things which are right, and is ever ready to extend the helping hand to those who for any reason are in need of it. A man of rigid integrity, he has won a decided measure of financial success, and while doing so has also won and holds not only the respect but the friendship of the people of his section.

He has recently built in Blakely one of the most beautiful homes in Southwest Georgia, which would be an ornament and a credit to any community in the land.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Stephen Absalom Turnell.

AMONG the strong characters and substantial business men of the town of Madison, is S. A. Turnell. Mr. Turnell is in the third generation of his family in Georgia. His grandfather, John Turnell, came from England to Virginia, and later on came to Georgia with his wife Martha. Mr. Turnell's maternal grandmother was America Nun-

nally, whose father was a Revolutionary soldier, and who married Thomas Sansom. The Nunnally family is now numerous in Georgia and several members very prominent. His grandfather settled in what is now Fulton county, about the year 1800, at the time when there were so many immigrants from Virginia coming into Georgia. John Turnell had a son George, who married Martha Sansom, and they settled in what was then Clarke, now Oconee county, where George Turnell carried on farming, and died in 1882.

S. A. Turnell was born in Oconee county on August 14, 1856. His education was obtained in private schools in Clarke and Morgan counties, the family having moved to Morgan county about 1870. His life was spent on the farm up to the age of seventeen, and he then began his business career as a clerk in a mercantile establishment in Madison. He continued with various organizations for about eight years, and in 1882 became a partner of P. M. Atkinson, at Madison. This partnership lasted two years. Since that time he has conducted a very large and successful mercantile business under various styles, and is now at the head of the Turnell-Thomas Company. A man of great business activity and enterprise, he built the Morgan Hotel at Madison, which he later sold, and is now, in addition to his other interests, president of the Mallory Plow Company. He has found time to serve his town for several years as an Alderman.

In 1894 he married Miss Cora Lou Armour, a daughter of Colonel J. N. and Adrian (Moore) Armour, of Greene county. Of the six children born of this marriage three are now living: Martha Adrian, Ella Virginia and Stephen A. Turnell, Junior.

In politics, Mr. Turnell is identified with the Democratic party. In fraternal circles he is a Mason. In religious matters he is a very zealous and active Methodist, for twenty-five years a steward of his church, and for several years Sunday School superintendent. A general reader and a man of extensive information, he has found the most pleasure and helpful inspiration from the Bible and the press of the country.

His wife's sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Harris Armour, the

secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is one of the most prominent and effective temperance speakers and workers in our country. Mr. Turnell's strong and positive character, and his convictions on the liquor question, have made him extremely active in the work of prohibition in Georgia. In Morgan county he was one of the leaders of the prohibition column, and on top of his strenuous work put one thousand dollars of his money in that struggle. What he believes he believes, and what he believes he is willing to back up with his time and his money.

A positive force in the community for good, he has earned the respect of all the people and the devoted friendship of a large number.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Edgar Young Mallary.

A LEADER in the business world, and also in educational and church circles in the city of Macon, is Edgar Young Mallary, banker and financier. Mr. Mallary was born in Cuthbert, Georgia, March 20, 1861. His parents were the Reverend Rollin D. and Mary Jane (Dagg) Mallary. His father was a prominent Baptist minister and educator.

Mr. Mallary has a notable ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Charles Dutton Mallary, born in Vermont in 1801, moved to South Carolina in 1822; ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1824; moved to Georgia in 1830; appointed agent in 1837 for the newly organized Mercer University, collected one hundred and twenty thousand dollars (an enormous sum for those days), and put the University on a firm basis. He then took up evangelistic and pastoral work until 1852, when he retired on account of failing health, and died near Albany, Georgia, on July 31, 1864.

Mr. Mallary's maternal grandfather was an equally notable

man. He was the Reverend Doctor John Leadley Dagg, born in Virginia, 1794. Left an orphan—thrown upon his own resources at the age of fifteen, he became not only one of the strong educationalists of his generation, but one of the most learned and brilliant men. He became a Baptist minister in 1816. In spite of lifelong bodily infirmity, he gained a national reputation by reason of his attainments and his beautiful character. He came to Alabama in 1836, and was called to Mercer University in 1844. For eleven years he was president of Mercer. As an author his works rank with those of the best theological writers of the nineteenth century.

The Reverend R. D. Mallary, father of our subject, a devoted Southerner, enlisted in the Confederate Army, but was discharged, owing to physical infirmity.

The Mallary family is said to have originated in Yorkshire, England; and the name was, and is, spelled there Mallory. According to English genealogists, the name originated in Flanders, and there is a French form *Mellery*. Another English genealogist claims that the name of Mallory was derived from the French village *Meilleray,* and was brought into England by the Norman Conquest. In our own country the Connecticut family has furnished the distinguished minister above referred to, the grandfather of our subject, and whose people were first settled in Connecticut. Another member of this same Connecticut family represented Vermont for twelve years in the Federal Congress; and still another distinguished member of this Connecticut family was Garick Mallery, a famous ethnologist and soldier, who, it will be noted, spelled his name in a slightly different way, and yet was a member of this same Connecticut family. Again coming from Connecticut, we find George Scoville Mallory, editor and educator; and Stephen Russell Mallory, who was Confederate Secretary of the Navy. These two last named, though belonging to the Connecticut families, spelled the name after the old English fashion. The Virginia Mallorys always use the old English spelling; and one of that family represented Kentucky about the middle of the last century in the Federal Congress. A second Stephen

R. Mallory has been a distinguished Senator from the State of Florida. It will be seen that Mr. E. Y. Mallary's ancestry leaves nothing to be desired.

Mr. Mallary was educated at Proctor's School at Rome, Georgia, and Doctor J. G. Ryals' School at Cartersville. From these he went to Mercer University, where he took a partial course; and in 1881 embarked in business as a traveling salesman for a hardware house. He occupied this position for three years, until 1884, when he took up the same work for A. B. Farquhar and Company, of Macon, wholesale dealers in hardware and machinery. He remained with this firm until it went out of business in 1887; and then was one of the organizers of the firm of Smith and Mallary (wholesale machinery) which several years later was changed to Mallary Brothers and Company.

In 1896 Mr. Mallary sold out his interest and organized the Dime Savings Bank, of which he was president. A few years later this became the Commercial Savings Bank. In August, 1908, Mr. Mallary organized the Commercial National Bank, of which he has been president since its establishment. He took an active part in organizing the Georgia Kaolin Company, miners of kaolin in Twiggs county, and the Eagle River Mining Company, operating gold mines in Alaska. He is now president of the Commercial National Bank, the Commercial Savings Bank, the Georgia Kaolin Company, and the Eagle River Mining Company.

Mr. Mallary's business ability is of the highest order, and he has prospered in his undertakings until he is recognized as one of the strongest financiers of his city. But, in his active prosecution of his business interests he has not forgotten other essential things and is one of the most useful and valuable men in Macon by reason of his services in these other essentials. He is chairman of the board of deacons of one of the local Baptist churches, and one of the most earnest supporters of the cause of religion in Georgia. He is chairman of the prudential committee of the Board of Trustees of Mercer University. He served for sixteen years in the National Guard of

the State, starting in as a private and retiring as a Captain. He holds membership in the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, in the Macon Chamber of Commerce, in the Georgia and the American Bankers' Associations. In the Masonic fraternity he reached the rank of Knight Templar. Politically he votes the Democratic ticket.

It will be seen from this, that every interest has had careful attention. He has not forgotten civic duty.

Mr. Mallary has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Blanche Nelson, daughter of the Reverend Doctor W. A. Nelson, a Baptist minister then living in North Carolina. His second wife was Mrs. R. G. Lewis (whose maiden name was Mary Jelks) daughter of James O. Jelks, member of a prominent Hawkinsville family. They have four children: Annie Laurie (now Mrs. Homer Cling Parker); Nelson Dagg, Edgar Young, Junior, and Blanche Roberta Mallary.

Insofar as the numerous demands upon his time have permitted, Mr. Mallary has been a reader,—the Bible holding first place in his regard, followed by standard historical works, Scott and Shakespeare.

He believes that three things are needed for a greater material prosperity and higher moral attainment in Georgia. These things are: Civic righteousness, Christian education, and scientific farming. It will be observed that in this summary he puts the moralities first and the material side last. No better evidence can be given of his character than this summing up, as it proves that he looks upon life from the right viewpoint.

A. B. Caldwell.

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Yours Truly
C. S. Cary

Charles Simmons Cary.

CHARLES S. CARY, of Sparta, prominent in the business, social and religious life of that town, was born in Bullock county, Alabama, on December 30, 1862, son of Charles Williamson and Helen (Simmons) Cary. His father was a civil engineer by profession.

This branch of the Cary family is descended from that Colonel Miles Cary who first settled in Virginia in 1640, since which time the family has been a leading one in the Old Dominion. Apparently the family was of Norman origin, for we find it spelled *Kari* in the eleventh century. In the twelfth century there appears Adam *de Karry,* Lord of Castle Karry, Somerset county, England. This appear to support the Norman origin. Then appears Henry *Cary,* Lord of Kursdon, who, through his mother, Mary Boleyn, was a cousin of Queen Elizabeth. From him were descended Earls of Devon and Monmouth. Patrick Cary, the poet, was of the same family. Coming down the line we find Sir George and Sir Henry Cary, members of the London Company of 1620. The son of Sir George, a second Sir Henry Cary, fought in the army of Charles I, and on his overthrow was fined in a large sum. In 1651 he was again put under the ban of the law and his fine estate, Cockington, was confiscated. In 1654 he emigrated to Virginia, but on the restoration under Charles II he returned to England. The first Sir Henry Cary above mentioned was a literary man, and was created Viscount Falkland by James I. His son, Lucius, second Lord Falkland, served under Charles I, and was accounted the very flower of the English nobility. He was accounted the finest character on either side of that unhappy struggle between King and Commons, unless it might be Hampden, on the side of the Commons. It is noteworthy that both of these princely men fell on the battlefield, each contending sincerely for the right as he saw it.

The first of the family to come to Virginia was Colonel Miles Cary, who came over about 1640. He was born in 1620,

and thus was in early manhood when he came over and settled at "Magpie Swamp," in Warwick county. He was Justice of Warwick in 1652, Burgess in 1659, Escheater-General of Virginia in 1665, Collector of Lower James River and Member of the Council of Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia. Colonel Miles Cary was a large land holder and slave owner, a strong Royalist, given to profuse hospitality, and the leading man in the colony for fifteen years. He was killed in an action with the Dutch on June 10, 1667, being then forty-seven years of age.

One hundred years later, in 1776, appears Archibald Cary, a member of the Virginia Convention. Archibald Cary was a stern hater of kings and all things pertaining to kings. He was familiarly known as "Old Iron," partly because he owned iron furnaces and mills, and partly because of his rugged character. When someone proposed to make Patrick Henry dictator, "Old Iron" promptly told him: "The day of your appointment will be the day of your death, for, before the sun sets, you will find my dagger in your heart!" From this we can see what a stout Republican "Old Iron" was.

Mr. Cary's father graduated from the University of Georgia with first honors, and his mother was a first honor graduate of Wesleyan Female College, in Macon. C. S. Cary was educated in the high school of Sparta, and his present business interests date from 1890, when he engaged in farming and the sale of fertilizers in Sparta. His business interests have prospered, and he is now recognized as one of the most substantial men of that section, in addition to his own personal business being a director in the Sparta Savings Bank and in the Union Store. In addition to these interests Mr. Cary owns nearly all the stock of the Friese Planing Mill Company, and is also engaged in opening up a granite quarry for monumental and building purposes.

He has served three terms successively in the City Council, has been Registrar of Hancock county, and though not a seeker after public place inherits the patriotism of his ancestors, and is always ready to perform civic duty when called upon. Religiously he is a Methodist.

In 1898 he married Miss Mary Rives, daughter of George S. and Mary (Hardin) Rives, of Hancock county. They have three sons: Charles Williamson, George Rives, and Howard Rutherford Cary. The Rives name also suggests another distinguished Virginia family, which in the last generation was so ably represented by William C. Rives, United States Senator and Foreign Minister, and by Judge Alexander Rives, his brother, who was on the Federal Bench.

Mr. Cary believes that the raising of our own supplies by the farmers of Georgia is the keynote to a larger prosperity in the State. As this conclusion is based upon close observation and to some extent on personal experience as a farmer, and is in line with the best thought of the country, there can be no question of its wisdom.

The history of the Cary family in America is of great interest. In addition to the Virginia family above referred to, John Cary, of the same stock, came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1634. John Cary was the father of twelve children, and one of his daughters, Mehitabel, married for her second husband Miles Standish, a son or grandson of the Miles Standish who came over in the "Mayflower." One of his descendants, Samuel Cary, in 1762, married Deliverance Grant, of the family to which General Grant traced his ancestry. In the Virginia line the marriage connections of the Carys of Virginia include the Pages, Carters, Lees, and Fairfaxes, which makes Mr. Cary a remote kinsman of General Lee. Elizabeth Cary, a descendant of Colonel Miles Cary, was the wife of the eighth Lord Fairfax. In the Revolutionary War the Massachusetts Carys furnished two officers and the Virginia Carys two officers to the Revolutionary armies. One of the Virginia family served on General Washington's staff.

The coat of arms of the Cary family is: Argent, on a bend, sable, three roses of the field leaved vert. Crest—A swan, wings elevated, ppr. Motto—"*Virtute excerptæ*" (meaning, "Conspicuous by bravery," or "By valor gained"). The story of this coat of arms is that it was bestowed upon Sir Robert Cary by Henry V in 1413 for valor displayed upon the battlefield.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Hansford Dade Duncan Twiggs.

IN each generation since the Revolutionary War the Twiggs family has been prominently represented in Georgia life. General John Twiggs, of the Revolutionary armies (whose sketch appears in Volume I of this work), jointly with Elijah Clarke and William Candler, maintained the Revolutionary struggle in Georgia when nearly all other men had despaired. John Twiggs won the soubriquet of "Savior of Georgia," and was prominent in public life many years after the war. His son, Major-General David Emanuel Twiggs, was born of the marriage of John Twiggs and Ruth Emanuel, sister of David Emanuel, one of the strong Patriots of the Revolutionary period. The sketch of David E. Twiggs appears in Volume II of this work. The present generation is represented by the Honorable Hansford D. D. Twiggs, of Savannah, the great-grandson of Major-General John Twiggs and a nephew of Major-General D. E. Twiggs.

Hansford D. D. Twiggs was born in Barnwell, South Carolina, on March 25, 1837, son of George W. L. and Harriet Eliza (Duncan) Twiggs.

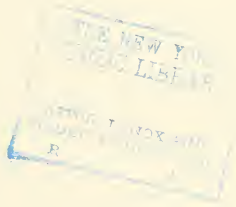
The Twiggs family in America dates back to 1636, when the original immigrant settled in Maryland. The family was of honorable station in England, as shown by the possession of ancient coat armor.

Another uncle of Colonel Twiggs, Major Levi Twiggs, was killed in the Mexican War, in which struggle General David E. Twiggs was one of the most conspicuous figures.

Colonel Twiggs' father was a planter, born in Richmond county, Georgia, on February 22, 1813. His mother was a native of South Carolina, born in 1815. Colonel Twiggs was reared chiefly on his father's plantation in Richmond county, entered the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta, was graduated in 1858, took up the study of law in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, remaining there one year, then entered the Law Department of the University of Georgia, and was graduated on January 11, 1861.

Yours. truly.

H. D. D. Suggs



He had barely got started in his profession when the War between the States came upon the country. One of the first to volunteer, Colonel Twiggs was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Georgia Regulars, which later was consolidated with the Second Regiment, under the title of the First Georgia Regulars. In the second year of the war, he was promoted Captain. His command was sent to the Army of Northern Virginia, and at the engagement at Lewinsville he was temporarily relieved from duty with his regiment and served on the staff of General J. E. B. Stuart at the special request of that officer. He participated in the desperate Seven Days Battle around Richmond, and was wounded at Malvern Hill. He was again wounded at Sharpsburg, and captured. Upon being paroled he returned home and when exchanged he was ordered to report to General Beauregard, at Charleston, South Carolina, for staff duty, and was assigned to the staff of General W. T. Taliaferro, at Savannah. On July 13, 1863, General Taliaferro was ordered to take charge of Battery Wagner, on Morris Island, South Carolina. Captain Twiggs accompanied him as Inspector-General, and took part in the defense of Battery Wagner against the desperate assault made by the Federal troops. Again he was wounded in that struggle, and sent home for recuperation. In August, 1863, he rejoined his regiment and remained until the close of the war; was in the closing campaign under Johnston in resisting Sherman's march through the Carolinas, and was surrendered with Johnston's Army at Greensboro in 1865, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

After the war Colonel Twiggs remained until January, 1868, on the home plantation, when he formed a law partnership with Alfred P. Aldrich and settled in Augusta. In 1870 he removed to Sandersville, and in that year was made Judge of the Superior Courts of the Middle District, serving until 1873. From that time he followed the practice of his profession in Augusta until 1892, when he removed to Swainsboro, where he practiced law until 1897, and then moved to Savannah, where he has been active in the practice of law.

While living in Augusta, in 1880-1881, he represented Richmond county in the General Assembly, and served as Speaker

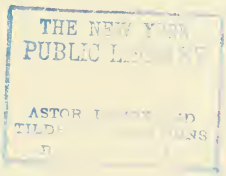
pro tem of the House. He is a member of the United Confederate Veterans, of the Phi Kappa Sigma college fraternity, of the Order of Elks, and the Yacht Club of Savannah.

On May 21, 1861, he was married to Miss Lucie E. Wilkins, daughter of Joseph C. and Elizabeth (Grant) Wilkins, of Liberty county, Georgia. Of the five children born to them, only one is living—David Emanuel Twiggs.

Colonel Twiggs is a man of immense erudition. His reading has covered a wide range, including all standard literary works, both of prose and poetry. He has been especially partial to the great authors like Hugo, Dickens, Scott, Bulwer, Thackeray, Shakespeare, Dante, Milton, Goethe. Among philosophical writers he has found much of interest in Darwin, Spencer, and Emerson. "In Tune with the Infinite," by Ralph Waldo Trine, has been a favorite book with him. The Vedantic philosophy, introduced by Abakananda, and the works of the Yogi cult, by Ramarachara, have proven helpful to him, as in them he has found much useful truth. The works, however, which have attracted him most are publications known as the "Harmonic Series." "These books," he says, "contain startling truths, which must appeal to all earnest and thoughtful men and women who have considered deeply the subject of a future life."

Colonel Twiggs is a member of the Christian Church. He believes that the young man striving to succeed in his life work, if he be a lawyer, should remain in close touch with his office when he is not in court; that he should prepare his cases thoroughly before going into court; should cultivate and live up to the highest conception of professional ethics, be liberal in his practice, let his professional word be his bond, and never turn away a deserving man or woman who needs service because they are without money.

Easily one of the most brilliant lawyers and orators in the State, he has won high rank in the profession, and as a public speaker has been sought for far and wide, being really one of the noted orators of the country. The opinion, therefore, of a lawyer of his standing, is of value to the young practitioner just starting out.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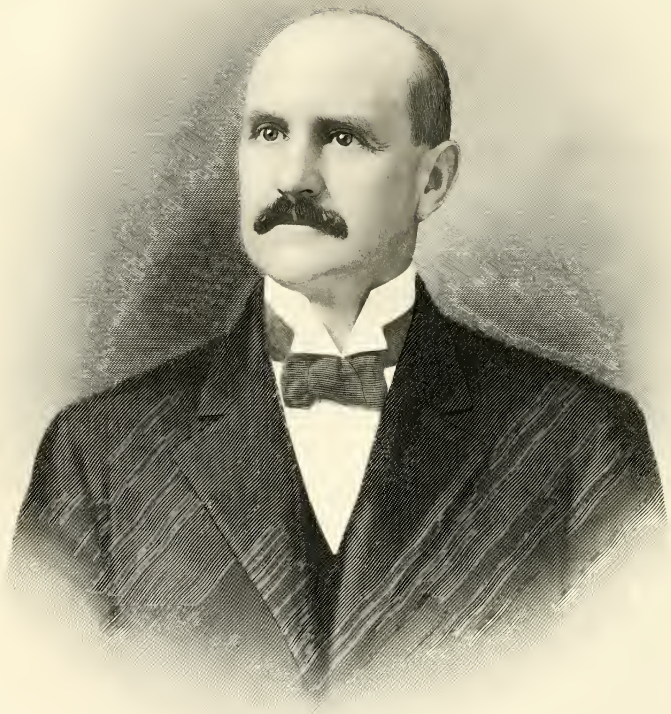

A. N. Evans

Referring to the needs of the State, and how best to promote its welfare, Colonel Twiggs is strongly impressed that we need to promote a more thorough system of technical education; that lynch law should be strongly suppressed. He regards sumptuary laws as unwise, and believes the only solution of the liquor question to be under a system of local option. He is a strong advocate of the present good roads movement, and believes the system can not be made too extensive nor too far reaching.

Colonel Twiggs is upholding brilliantly and well the reputation of a family second to none in the history of Georgia in the quality of service rendered, and the ability of the individuals who have rendered that service.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Andrew Willis Evans.

ANDREW WILLIS EVANS, of Sandersville, lawyer and present Mayor of his town, is a native of the town over which he presides, and was born on June 9, 1874, son of Beverly D. and Sallie P. (Smith) Evans. His father was a lawyer. The surname Evans is of Welsh origin, and is said to be identical with Owens and Jevons. Genealogists believe that the meaning of the root word was "well born." All the Welsh family names are extremely ancient. It is not surprising, therefore, to find in the centuries which have elapsed since they came into use that the various branches of the Evans family in Great Britain have been honored with more than twenty coats of arms.

Our subject belongs to a South Carolina family. His father, Beverly D. Evans, came from South Carolina to Sandersville in 1852, then a young man of twenty-six. Beverly D. Evans was a son of Thomas Evans, of Marion county, South Carolina, who served for twenty years as State Senator. Thomas Evans married Jane Beverly Daniel, of the famous Daniel family of

Virginia. Sallie P. (Smith) Evans, wife of Colonel Beverly D. Evans, and mother of our subject, came from the old North Carolina families of Jordans, Tarvers and Smiths—Jordan Smith being her grandfather. This immediate branch of the Evans family was first settled in 1750 in Marion county, South Carolina, on what was the "Welsh Neck."

According to Bishop Gregg, Nathan Evans, founder of the Marion county family, was a native Welshman, and was grandfather of the Honorable Thomas Evans and of General William Evans. According to the Bishop, Nathan must have come over a little after 1735. One of his sons, David, was a Captain in the Revolutionary War and a man of note. Nathan Evans was the grandfather of Thomas Evans, who in turn was the grandfather of our subject. Nathan George Evans, in a later generation, was a gallant General in the Confederate Army. Coming down the line to the present generation, John Gary Evans has been a very brilliant Governor of South Carolina; and Beverly D. Evans, Junior, now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Georgia, is a brother of our subject.

A. W. Evans was educated in the Sandersville High School and Mercer University. He was admitted to the Bar in March, 1897, and has pursued the practice of the law, since that date, in Sandersville, with success.

In 1899 he married Miss Lillian Booz, daughter of Major Thomas H. and Martha Ann (Whitehead) Booz, of Cedartown, Georgia. They have three living children: Lillian Beverly, Marion Chesley, and Martha Taliaferro Evans.

Mr. Evans is a strong Democrat in his political convictions and has served acceptably as a Democratic Representative in the General Assembly of Georgia for the years 1902, '03 and '04. At present he is giving good service to his native town as its Mayor. Religiously he is a communicant of the Baptist Church. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias.

It would be difficult to find in the descendants of any one man more notable men than have come from the sturdy old Welshman, Nathan Evans: There was a Revolutionary Captain, David; he also had a son named Nathan. The second Nathan

appears to have married twice. By the first wife there was a son and two daughters. This son was Thomas Evans, before mentioned, so long a representative in the State Senate. By the second wife there were three sons, one of whom was General William Evans. Thomas appears to have left ten sons and one daughter. Nearly all these were men of prominence in their respective walks of life. Nathan G. Evans was a West Pointer, a gallant Confederate Brigadier-General, and father of John Gary Evans, the Governor.

General William Evans, son of Nathan, the second, was a Brigadier-General of Militia, a member of the Nullification Convention of 1832, and a man of great business capacity. The record of these older members of the family is, of course, not pertinent to the life of A. W. Evans, but they serve to illustrate the qualities of the stock from which he comes and which he appears to have inherited in full measure.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Moses Wiley Harris.

ALL things considered no State of the American Union has made greater progress along the line of agriculture than Georgia has done during the past forty years. There are several reasons for this: While there were many large plantations in Georgia in the old period, the vast majority of the people were moderate land owners who took a hand in the cultivation of their own farms. They were thrifty and industrious beyond the people located in other sections of the Cotton Belt, where the large plantation was the rule. They believed in a measure of education, and their children did not forsake the farm and the plantation as soon at they had secured a modicum of education. In no State of the South have the people kept themselves in as close touch with the soil as the people of Georgia. Another reason is found in the fact that Georgia has been blessed with an uncommon number of intelligent farmers—men of education and attainments, men who have

devoted their lives to the upbuilding of their lands, and who are today reaping an abundant harvest as a result of their intelligent labors. Of this class—and high up in this class—is Moses W. Harris, of Sparta.

Mr. Harris was born in Hancock county on August 29, 1856; son of Samuel H. and Sarah E. (Carnes) Wiley. It will be seen that his name was originally Wiley; but he was adopted at two years old by an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Harris, who added their name to his own surname, and he thus became Moses Wiley Harris. His father, Samuel H. Wiley, was a farmer, connected with the DeWitt family, famous centuries ago in Holland, and later settled in the middle colonies of our country. His paternal grandmother was a sister of Mrs. Carlisle P. Beman, whose husband was one of the greatest educators our country has ever known. His mother's family, the Carnes, is of Scotch origin, and has an honorable history in Georgia, where it has given name to the town of Carnesville in Franklin county. Among his ancestors in the maternal line was Thomas P. Carnes, born in Maryland in 1762; settled first in Augusta and later in Milledgeville. He was Solicitor-General; Judge; Congressman; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1798, and one of the most highly regarded Georgians of his day. His biography appears in Volume I of this work.

Mr. Harris' people in the paternal line settled in Greene county, Georgia, prior to 1780, moving from that county to Hancock. Mr. Harris was educated in the famous old Mount Zion School of Hancock county, which was conducted first by the Bemans, and later by ex-Governor Northen; and from that school he went to the University of Georgia. In 1875, a young man of nineteen, he started in on his own account farming in his native county, and this has been his life work. He says of himself in very modest fashion, that he has raised and educated a family of eight children, and has "sought to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before." It must be said that his modest claim is more than verified by the record; for he has grown many blades of grass where only one grew before, and his children are a credit to him. He has been a scientific

farmer, practicing the doctrine which he preaches, of raising supplies at home—the thing which he considers fundamental to the future prosperity of the State, and has devoted his special attention to the growing of grain and grass, combined with stock raising, mainly of mules and Hereford cattle.

Notwithstanding his modesty and the fact that he is not a seeker after notoriety, his reputation has extended far beyond the borders of his own county. He believes that the best interests of our people require a more intelligent agricultural system and great attention to stock raising. He would supplement that by the building of good roads, the increase and improvement in schools, and a strong support of the religious interests of the State.

His secular reading has been chiefly along the lines of the daily press. A Democrat in his political convictions, he has been content with being a private in the ranks. Whenever he could render public service he has been ready, and in this way he has served his people as a Justice of the Peace for fifteen years, and gave four years of service as secretary of the board of trustees of the Georgia State Sanitarium.

He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity. He is a stockholder of the First National Bank of Sparta, and a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Sparta.

On January 11, 1876, he married Miss Lizzie H. Gardiner, daughter of James T. and Marthe E. (Harris) Gardiner, of Augusta. Mrs. Harris' father was a prominent cotton merchant. Nine children have been born of this marriage, of whom eight are living: James M., Martha E., Carolina Hurt, Henry Beman, Birdie, Elizabeth Mary, and Moses W. Harris, Junior.

Mr. Harris is a fine type of the very best citizenship of Georgia. Never a self-seeker, content with doing well the work which has come under his hand, he has by the example which he has set and by the results which he has obtained been of vast service to his community in showing to his fellow farmers how they could be to some extent independent of the slavery of the all-cotton system. A. B. CALDWELL.

Thomas W. Milner.

JUDGE THOMAS W. MILNER, of Cartersville, belongs to a family which, during the past three generations, has given a very large number of excellent citizens to Georgia. The Milners are of English descent, the family in that country dating clear back to the Anglo-Saxon times, and genealogists tell us that it was an Anglo-Saxon form of our common name of Miller, derived from an occupation. The family from which Judge Milner comes settled first in Virginia; thence moved southward to North Carolina and South Carolina, and finally, about 1830, his immediate progenitors settled on the Etowah River near Cartersville, in what was then Cass county and now Bartow—this family coming from Laurens District of South Carolina.

Judge Milner was born in Bartow county September 1, 1846. His parents were the Reverend Richard A. and Lucinda S. (Brogden) Milner. His father, the Reverend Richard A. Milner, was a graduate of the University of Georgia—a Presbyterian minister, one of the pioneer preachers of the Gospel in North Georgia, who passed away at the early age of thirty-nine, leaving a widow and six children. Judge Milner's grandfather, Arnold Milner, was the founder of the first Presbyterian Church at Cartersville. The church was first called "Friendship," and was organized in Arnold Milner's house in 1838. Judge Milner's grandfather was not only one of the first settlers of that section of country, but in conjunction with his eldest son, Henry Milner, they were among the first to manufacture pig iron in Georgia. Judge James Milner, another son of Arnold Milner, and uncle of the subject of this sketch, was a prominent lawyer of that section and was Judge of the Cherokee Circuit from 1865 to 1868. After a certain amount of training as a boy in the common schools of the time, Judge Milner entered the old Georgia Military Institute, then located at Marietta, and was a Corporal in the Cadet Battalion and one of the color guard of the battalion when Sherman invaded Georgia. The Cadet Battalion composed of these student boys—for they were merely

boys—were put into active service upon the invasion of Georgia, and served for more than a year before the close of the war, participating in the Atlanta campaign, and after the fall of Atlanta, from Oconee Bridge to Savannah. During this year of hard service, Judge Milner—boy though he was—learned to be a soldier.

At the close of the war conditions were not favorable for the young men of the South, and so, contenting himself with such a basis of education as he had, Judge Milner studied law with his uncle, James Milner, and was admitted to the Bar in Bartow county in 1866. With the exception of two terms on the Bench, Judge Milner has been a practicing attorney for forty-four years. He made character both as a citizen and as a lawyer; and in 1877 he was elected by the people of his county a Member of the General Assembly, serving two terms in that capacity. In 1887 he was elected Judge of the Cherokee Circuit, of which his uncle, James Milner, had been Judge more than twenty years previously. He served two full terms, covering the period from January, 1888, to January, 1897, as Judge of that circuit, and then resumed his practice.

He is loyal to the faith of his fathers, and is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. Aside from the church, the only other organized body to which he belongs is the Masonic fraternity.

On December 21, 1871, Judge Milner was married to Miss Annie E. Harris, daughter of James W. and Annie E. (Hamilton) Harris, of Athens, Georgia. Of the six children born to them five are living: Watt Harris, Thomas Hamilton, Florence, Eva, and Mary Lou Milner.

A Democrat in his political beliefs, Judge Milner is far too even minded to allow political prejudice to run away with his judgment. He belongs to that type of citizenship which is conservative in the true meaning of the word.

Judge Milner's life has been an example of good citizenship. He has been a clean lawyer and a just Judge. He has reared an excellent family, and is a living proof of the exception to the rule that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country"—for he has gained honor in his own country.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

John Lewis Tye.

JOHN LEWIS TYE, one of the leaders at the Bar of Atlanta in the present day, is a native Georgian, born at McDonough on March 4, 1859, son of Doctor L. M. and Mary Ann (Crockett) Tye. Mr. Tye's father was a native of North Carolina who came to McDonough about 1840. According to the family tradition this Tye family is of Scotch-Irish descent—and this may be true, but the original name is very ancient in England, where it is found in Essex and in Suffolk under the present spelling of Tye. A very ancient spelling is *Teigh;* and the Irish form of the name is *Tighe.* The word originally meant "a piece of pasture land," and the probabilities are that the family name was derived, when men were taking surnames, from some man who was a large owner of pasture land or a raiser of stock. However that may be the family has had honorable position in Great Britain for some centuries past.

Mr. Tye went through the schools of McDonough and when a boy of thirteen entered a preparatory school at Kirkwood, Georgia, from which he went to the State University. He was graduated from the State University in 1876, with the degree of B.A. Among his classmates may be mentioned: Andrew J. Cobb, L. M. Landrum, B. M. Hall, George D. Thomas, and others. From the State University he went to the Law School of Columbia University, and was granted his law degree in 1880. While in college, both in the State University and the law school, he took high rank as a debater and gave promise of his coming superiority as an attorney. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Atlanta in 1880, and for thirty years has been one of the hard workers among Georgia lawyers. He promptly won a footing at the Bar, and having no political ambitions, and adhering steadily to his professional work, he soon gained a large practice, which he has handled with consummate legal skill and ability. It is probably true that, as a sound lawyer, Mr. Tye has not his superior at the Bar.

Though never a politician he has always been a staunch Dem-

ocrat, and in 1884 the young lawyer was nominated as an elector on the Democratic ticket, and thus had the pleasure of casting his vote for the only Democratic President elected since the war.

In 1890 he formed a law partnership with Mr. J. Carroll Payne, and the law firm of Payne and Tye was one of the best known and most successful in the State for nearly twenty years. Payne and Tye probably had the largest corporation business of any firm in Atlanta, and took part in nearly all the important railroad legislation which has been before the courts during the past twenty years. One of the brilliant successes won by them may be mentioned. The United States had acquired possession of the Atlanta and Florida Railroad Company, and Payne and Tye were able to secure jurisdiction of the property by the State Courts and for this were allowed by the court a fee of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Since the dissolution of the firm of Payne and Tye, in 1908, Mr. Tye has continued in active practice, retaining a large part of the business of the old firm and adding thereto many new clients. He is now attorney for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and the Western and Atlantic Railroad. He is a director in the Georgia Savings Bank and in the Third National Bank.

He holds membership in nearly all the prominent clubs in Atlanta; is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity; belongs to the State and American Bar Associations—being vice-president of the American Bar Association, in itself a high honor, and is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the North Avenue Presbyterian Church, and a strong upholder of the cause of religion and morality.

Mr. Tye is a good student, outside of his profession. A man of the finest mental powers he reads carefully and becomes year by year a fuller man. Current literature and history have especial attractions for him. He is a modest man. Asked to tell something of himself he says he "has just been a lawyer in Atlanta since 1880."

Mr. Tye was married in 1883 to Miss Carrie Wilson, daughter of Benjamin J. Wilson, of Atlanta. They have seven chil-

dren: Myrtle, Benjamin, who is an attorney; John L., Junior; Carroll, Ethel, Carolyn, and William Tye.

Mr. Tye's record, both as a lawyer and as a man, is above reproach. Judge Tanner, some time Clerk of Fulton County Superior Court, in Mr. Tye's early days said that he was one of the ablest young lawyers at the Bar, and to this Judge Van Epps added the opinion that no young lawyer had ever appeared in the City Court of Atlanta better equipped for the practice. He has fully realized that promise, and today there is not in the State a sounder or more upright lawyer than John L. Tye.

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Richard Welborn Moore.

PROMINENT in the business, the professional, the civic, the social, and the religious life of Sparta is Judge Richard Welborn Moore. He was born in Hancock county on September 3, 1873, son of James W. and Mary J. (Culver) Moore. His father was a planter and a Confederate soldier; a native of Hancock county, to which the family had originally come from North Carolina. These North Carolina Moores have a great history. When the Revolutionary War came on James Moore became Colonel of the first Continental regiment raised in North Carolina. He, with Colonels Caswell and Lillington, were responsible for the brilliant victory won at Moore's Creek Bridge on February 27, 1776, over the Scotch Highlanders under the command of General McDonald—and this victory settled the complexion of Eastern North Carolina for the remainder of the war. He only commanded the regiment a short time, and was then promoted to Brigadier-General in the Continental Army. But he was only one of the Moore tribe in that struggle: Roger was a Captain; Dempsey Moore was a Lieutenant; Alfred was a Captain in the same regiment of which James was a Colonel. Among other members of the family who were noted were: Maurice, Maurice, Junior;

Augustus, Bartholomew, and William. These North Carolina Moores belonged to the ancient Irish family of which the Marquis Drogheda is the present head. They go back to James Moore, who was Governor of the two Carolinas in 1670, and again in 1700. In 1705 his son, Sir Nathaniel Moore, was also Governor of the two colonies.

Judge Moore therefore comes from a family with an American record of two hundred and forty years, and a most honorable one. He was educated in the Culverton and Sparta schools, followed by a two years course in the Technological School of Atlanta. He then studied law, and in 1894 was admitted to the Bar and began the practice of his profession in Sparta. Later he took on farming and peach growing. A most capable business man, as well as a good lawyer, his affairs have prospered in every direction, and he is now recognized as one of the strong men of Hancock county, though yet on the sunny side of forty. In business circles he is president of the Sparta Savings Bank.

In 1896 he was appointed by Governor Atkinson Solicitor of the County Court, and held that office thirteen years, until 1909. In 1902 he was elected Mayor of Sparta and served for six years. In 1909 he was elected Judge of the Sparta City Court, which position he is now filling ably.

He is a Methodist and an Odd Fellow. Naturally his politi cal affiliations are with the Democratic party.

Judge Moore is a strong advocate of education. He wants to see our people concentrate their attention on the extension and improvement of education, and believes this to be the most important matter looking to the future prosperity of the State.

He has been twice married. In 1896 to Miss Mary Treadwell, of Sparta. Subsequent to her death, in 1908 he married Miss Effie Brown, of Newnan. He has one daughter, Mary Julia Moore.

Judge Moore is a man of much personal popularity; very active and vigorous in everything that attracts his interest. His personal popularity has been won not by the arts of the demagogue but by faithful performance of duty, combined with strong personal magnetism.

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Charles Edward Caverly.

CHARLES EDWARD CAVERLY, merchant, who for many years past has been prominent in the business and civic life of Atlanta, is a native of Florida, born in the village of Newport, Wakulla county, on September 22, 1852, son of James and Sarah W. Caverly. Mr. Caverly's paternal grandfather was Michael Caverly, of Caverly's, White Castle, County Cork, on the Atlantic seaboard of Ireland, where the Irish branch of the Caverly family lived for many centuries. His father, James Caverly, came to America about 1834, when he was a youth of eighteen; enlisted in the United States Army, served in the second Seminole War in Florida, and at the termination of that war settled in the village of Port Leon, in Wakulla county. Port Leon was entirely destroyed by a hurricane about 1847; and after the disaster the village of Newport was founded about eight miles higher up the St. Marks River.

The Caverly family, according to Burke's General Armory, was founded in Yorkshire in the time of Henry I, when John Scott came from Scotland and married Larderina, daughter of Alphonsus Gospatrick, Lord of *Calverly*. By this marriage the canny Scotchman acquired the estate of his father-in-law, and took as his own family name that of the estate, *Calverly*,— which in time became corrupted into the present form of Caverly. Both the ancient and modern forms of the name are yet preserved by descendants of the ancient family in Great Britain.

James Caverly, father of Charles E., became a most loyal citizen of his adopted country; was very successful in a business way, and acquired a plantation of about one thousand acres and a number of slaves. He ardently espoused the cause of the Confederacy in the War between the States, and because of his capacity and extensive acquaintance with the people and the resources of the country, headed the Commissary Department in that section of the State: collecting a tenth part of all agricultural products, which went to the support of the

C. E. Caverly

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Confederate soldiers in the field. In view of the blockade of the Confederate coasts this was a most important service, as the Confederate Armies had to depend entirely for their supplies on the resources of the back country. The end of the struggle left James Caverly, as it did other Confederate partisans, broken in fortune. His personal property and his slaves had been swept away, and he had nothing but the naked land. Charles E. Caverly was then a boy of thirteen. He had attended the village schools of Newport and Waukeenah, in the adjoining county of Jefferson. His father succeeded in opening a store in the old town of St. Marks. Here the son obtained his first experience of business, as a clerk in his father's establishment. The father died in 1868, and six months later, in March, 1869, young Caverly, then not seventeen years of age, came to Atlanta and started life on his own account.

Mr. Caverly's mother belonged to the old New England family of Combs, and was born in the town of West Waterville, Maine, the name of which was afterwards changed to Oakland. The family was originally French and can be traced back in New England to 1635.

Associated with others at an earlier period, but for a number of years alone, Mr. Caverly has pursued his business with marked ability and success. In 1887 he moved to Columbus, Georgia, and spent seven years in that city, following his vocation, where he won the esteem of all who knew him. While a resident of Columbus he served as president of the Board of Trade, also of the Columbus Public Library. In 1894 he returned to Atlanta and resumed business. He is one of the best known of our citizens, who has contributed much to the civic life of the city by his readiness to render any service needed, and by his efficiency in the discharge of every duty assumed.

In 1888 Mr. Caverly was married to Miss Mary Williamson. They have seven children.

He is prominent in the club life of the city,—a member of the Piedmont Driving Club, the Atlanta Athletic Club, the Cold Springs 'Cue Club, the Brookhaven Club (newly organized), and is a charter member of the Capital City Club, which is the oldest and strongest of the city clubs.

In the Chamber of Commerce he has been both an active and valuable member for years past, and has taken a conspicuous part in the movements initiated from time to time by that body. Mr. Caverly is a firm believer in the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, and was chairman of the first committee of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce appointed to push that project. He is a man of finish and culture, having supplemented an interrupted educational course by extensive reading and travel. He is ever ready to contribute of his time, his means, and his ability, to anything that will aid in the upbuilding of Atlanta. BERNARD SUTTLER.

Isaac Glasgow Swift.

AMONG the many excellent men who are now doing such good work in the development of Elberton and its vicinity perhaps no one man has been of greater value to the community than Isaac Glasgow Swift, the capable president of the Swift Cotton Mill, at Elberton.

Mr. Swift was born in the town where he now lives on November 1, 1856, son of William A. and Mary Keller Swift. His father was by occupation a merchant. On the paternal side he is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and on the maternal side Dutch-Irish.

The original Swift family was English. In that country the family can be traced back for more than a thousand years, and authentic records are in existence from the year 1164 to date. The Irish family came from the English family, and was founded by one Goodwin Swift, who was secretary to the Irish Dukes of Ormond. In America there appear to have been two or three branches. Thomas Swift, of England, married Elizabeth Capen, daughter of Bernard Capen, of Dorchester, England, and they emigrated to Masssachusetts in 1634 and settled in the township of Dorchester in that State, and were the founders of one of the American families. Another family was founded by William Swift, of Sandwich, Massachu-

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setts, and a little later these two families furnished many strong men in the early days of our country. Among them General Joseph Gardiner Swift of the United States Army, Colonel Herman Swift of the Revolutionary Army, Chief Justice Zepheniah Swift, of Connecticut; United States Senator Swift, of Vermont; Generals John and Philetus Swift, of New York. The Virginia family, from which our subject is descended, may have been descended from these Massachusetts Swifts or may have been an independent branch which came direct to Virginia. The one thing that seems to be clear in the history of this family is that originally there was a common origin, and that origin was English whatever may now appear to be the case. There is reason to believe that the Georgia family comes from the William Swift who settled in Sandwich, Massachusetts.

Mr. Swift's branch of the family came from Virginia to Georgia, and settled at Madison, Morgan county. Among his relatives who have been prominent in Georgia is Thomas M. Swift, who represented the Elberton District in both houses of the Legislature.

Mr. Swift obtained his education in the private schools of Elberton. In 1876, being then a youth of twenty, he engaged in the mercantile business in Elberton and followed the vocation of a merchant until 1888, a period of thirteen years. He then moved to Athens where he engaged in business as a broker for a period of three years. In 1893 he returned to Elberton as cashier of the Elberton Loan and Savings Bank, which position he held for eleven years. He then engaged in the real estate business until October, 1908, when he was elected president of the Swift Cotton Mill, which position he now holds.

It will thus be noticed that Mr. Swift has had a varied experience, one position appearing to qualify him to hold another, and in each place he has been amply able to perform efficiently the duties attached to it. He is now recognized as one of the strong men of his city, and through the building up of a manufacturing enterprise is contributing largely to the growth of his community.

Always a public spirited man, though not a seeker after public place or office, he served his people several years as a member of the City Council, one term of two years as Mayor of Elberton, and four years as a member of the Board of Education.

On January 19, 1888, he married Miss Bessie Thurmond, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Long Thurmond. They have three children, Elizabeth, Thurmond, and Sarah Swift.

In religion Mr. Swift is a communicant of the Methodist Church. In politics he is a Democrat. He is identified with the various Masonic bodies from the Blue Lodge to the Shrine, also Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite. His preferred reading and that which has given him most pleasure and a strong insight into questions affecting the public welfare, has been the histories of America and France, the two great Republics of the world, and as to the promotion of the best interests of the State and nation he has come to a definite conclusion. He would abolish all trusts. He believes them to be baneful to the country, killing the aspirations of young men, rendering their ambitions abortive. The logical results of the system of trusts will be in another generation the entire dominance of the business of the country by a comparatively small number of men, and all opportunity for initiative or individual success denied to the youth of the coming generations except in so far as they can be utilized as employees of these great corporations. A clear headed business man, Mr. Swift considers the system as destructive both of the business interests of the country and eventually of republican institutions. He is recognized as one of the foremost citizens of his section and the success which he has won is the result not alone of his business capacity, but of thirty years of steady industry and faithful performance of duty.

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R. N. Everett.

Robert William Everett.

AMONG the citizens of Georgia of the present generation the Honorable Robert W. Everett, of Rockmart, ranks high. He is a native Georgian, born in Houston county on March 3, 1839. His parents were Alexander and Harriet Blanche (Bryan) Everett. His mother belonged to that Bryan family so honorably represented in the early days of Georgia by Jonathan Bryan, one of the foremost Patriots of the Revolutionary period, whose name is preserved in Bryan county. The Everetts are of old English stock and bear honorable position in England, as shown by the possession of coat armor. The family was founded in America by three brothers who came from England, one settling in New York, one in Massachusetts, and one in Isle of Wight county, Virginia. Mr. Everett is descended from the Virginia branch. His great-grandfather, residing at that time in Chowan county, North Carolina, served as a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. His grandfather, Miles Everett, came to Georgia in 1827. He stopped one year in Jasper county and in 1828 moved to Washington county, Florida, where he settled Orange Hill, with a block house for a residence. Mr. Everett's father, Alexander Everett, was a farmer who moved to Houston county about 1833, and was married in 1835. The Massachusetts family has made a distinguished record in our country. Alexander H. Everett, of Boston, son of Reverend Oliver Everett, was one of the prominent public men of the last century, giving many years to the public service, and contributing much to the literature of his day. His brother, Edward Everett, was even more distinguished, for during his long life of seventy-five years he was for at least forty years one of the leaders of the nation. Still another brother, John, attained distinction. William, son of John, was a great scholar and author. Charles Carroll Everett was a prominent theologian, Edward D. a journalist, Edward F. journalist, Erastus an educator, Horace a Congressman, and Joseph a clergyman. All of these were

members of the Massachusetts family and in their generations were leaders.

After attending the country schools of Houston county Mr. Everett entered Mercer College, then located at Penfield, Georgia, and graduated in 1859 with the degree of A.B., and later had conferred upon him the degree of A.M. From the time of his graduation until 1875, with the exception of the Civil War, he taught school. In the Civil War his first service was in Morgan's command. From that he was transferred to Forrest's and was in active service during the whole war in the territory covered by Forrest's command. His military record was a perfect one, as he never missed a roll call during the war except when on detail duty.

In 1875 he took up farming as an occupation and has followed that to the present time. Mr. Everett has carried into his farming sound business sense and has always made it pay. He takes pride in the fact that he never bought a bushel of corn, a pound of flour, a pound of meat, nor any other supplies that could be produced on the farm. This easily explains why he has made farming pay.

In 1882 the people of his county sent him to the Legislature, where he served until 1885. He was again sent to the Legislature in 1897 and served for that year and 1898. He took an active part in the building of the new Capitol, made the minority report which saved the Railroad Commission to the State, was a strong advocate of the "Tech" school, and chairman of the Agricultural Committee.

In 1891 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in his district against the Honorable Judson Clements. He beat Clements in the nomination, and in the general election had as opponents Doctor W. H. Felton, Independent, and Captain Z. B. Hargrove, Republican. He won over both competitors, and during his term in Congress gave the same faithful service that he had given in other positions, never missing a roll call during his term. During his Congressional career he served on the Committee on Education, and the Committee on Mississippi Levees and Improvements.

Since his retirement from Congress he has quietly followed

his occupation as a farmer, interrupted only by a term in the Legislature. An attendant of the Baptist Church he has given to the work of that organization the same regular and faithful service that he has given to everything else. As a teacher of a country Sunday School, to which he has given many years of service, for one period of fifteen years he did not miss a single Sunday. He is an occasional contributor to the agricultural press, and a regular reader of agricultural and Biblical literature and of books and periodicals bearing upon business interests.

On December 17, 1868, he married Miss Emma Cornelia Borders, a daughter of Captain S. A. Borders, who for a long period was Ordinary of Polk county. They have two children—Robert Borders, district manager for Massilon Engine and Threshing Company for Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida; and William Bryan Everett, cashier Citizens National Bank.

Looking to the promotion of the interests of the State, Mr. Everett regards the building of good roads as indispensable. He would follow that with compulsory education, and make strenuous efforts to solve along proper lines the perplexing questions growing out of the great mass of negroes in our midst. He believes also that corporations should be strictly regulated, regardless of the time or trouble or expense that may be involved. He is a Democrat of the old school, believing in government by the people, not afraid to trust the people, and absolutely opposed to the present system, whereby the country is exploited for the benefit of the few. He is past the Biblical limit of three score and ten, but is vigorous in mind and body, and can look back with satisfaction on a record of fifty years of faithful performance of every duty which has come under his hand.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

William Augustin McCarty.

THE town of Sandersville, in Washington county, is an old town, as Georgia towns go. It was largely settled by Virginians more than a hundred years ago, has prospered in an easy going sort of way, and is a place of considerable wealth. In 1877 it was a rather dilapidated village of less than one thousand inhabitants, with an unusual number of families of the better sort, but with no great ambition to build up the material interests of the town. That year marked the advent into the community of William A. McCarty, the subject of this sketch, and with his advent the beginning of a new era.

Mr. McCarty was born in Richmond county, Georgia, on July 13, 1852. He is of mixed Irish and French blood, his father, George McCarty, of Irish descent, having married Emily DuVal, whose ancestors were French. His paternal grandfather came from Ireland about 1815. Margaret Byrd, his paternal grandmother, was a native of South Carolina. She came to Georgia a widow, and settled in Richmond county when Mr. McCarty's father, George McCarty, was a very small boy. This was about 1825. His maternal grandfather, Beal DuVal, was a Frenchman born, who came to Augusta from Baltimore about 1840. He was a foundryman, and conducted quite a business for that period. His maternal grandmother was Louisa (Tilkey) DuVal. His mother, Emily (DuVal) McCarty, was born in Baltimore in 1830. His parents and grandparents are all buried in Augusta.

Mr. McCarty's career is worth telling. The Civil War found him a barefooted boy on the streets of Augusta, helping out the family exchequer by selling the *Augusta Chronicle*. During school sessions up to the age of fifteen he attended St. Patrick's Parochial School in Augusta, and in 1868, then in his sixteenth year, he entered the service of Gray and Turley, dry goods merchants in Augusta. He spent nearly ten years with this firm, a firm which had the reputation of being

the hardest taskmasters that the city of Augusta had ever known, and at the end of his ten years' service he had saved up from his small salary the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars. But in those hard years he had done something more than save six hundred and fifty dollars. He had acquired a valuable business experience; and he decided the time had come to make a venture on his own account. The sleepy little town of Sandersville attracted his attention. In 1877 he came to Sandersville, looked over the situation, and decided to locate. There was not a vacant store open on the public square. On the north side, where there had never been a dry goods establishment, stood a dilapidated cabin twenty by thirty feet, in which a barroom had been conducted before the war. It was a wretched excuse of a house, but the only available thing. He put up a sign of "The Augusta Store" over this cabin. He had no shelving or counters, and there was no suitable lumber in Sandersville, so he brought his material from Augusta, got out his father's old tools, laid off his coat, and made his own store fixtures. His business was a success from the day it was opened. The new methods which he introduced, his personal magnetism, the bargains which he offered, revolutionized the business of the village, and in a little while Doctor A. Mathis built especially for him a modern and commodious store. The measure of his success may be judged by the fact that when a great fire swept the town in 1888, when he had been eleven years established, his net loss was twenty-six thousand dollars. Undismayed by this blow, he immediately rebuilt on a larger scale than ever; and his imposing mercantile edifice, with its two floors covering forty-six hundred square feet, drew trade from far and near.

But his personal success was the least part of his work. His live methods not only revolutionized the business of the town and attracted new trade, but woke up all the other merchants, and Sandersville began to take on new life as a result of this vigorous modern merchant. His public spirit was equal to his business capacity. He took hold vigorously of everything needed in the town. He was more responsible than any other man for the building of the new school which is one of the best

equipped and best arranged in the State, being the first selected from the Board of Education to serve upon the committee which contracted for and managed its construction. Mr. McCarty takes a just pride in the fact that all the money he made he invested in the town. He built in 1883 the first brick structure for business purposes; and his little son, then one year old, and now a practicing physician, handled the first brick which was set in the foundation by W. W. McMillan, of Milledgeville, who was the contractor. His residence is the largest and most attractive in the city. He was foremost in the organization and building of the oil mill, a sixty thousand dollar corporation, of which he is the largest stockholder, and became president of the corporation, conducted under the style of the Farmers' Oil and Guano Company. He has served long as a director in the Sandersville Bank, as chairman of the Board of Water Works and Electric Lights, as a director in the Augusta Southern Railroad. He has never sought position of any kind outside of his business, and all of these things have come to him in recognition of his ability and his good citizenship.

The firm of W. A. McCarty and Company, which operated without change from 1877 to 1903, became a household word in that section of country, in everything pertaining to the dry goods line was headquarters, and it came to be a saying that "If it is to be had you will find it at McCarty's." In 1903 he sold out his business, with a view of retiring; but has since reopened as a member of the firm of McCarty and Tucker, composed of himself and M. R. Tucker.

On August 9, 1881, Mr. McCarty married Miss Lula Skinner, daughter of Jesse J. and Eliza (Brown) Skinner, of Washington county, Georgia. They have five children. The sons are Doctor George S. McCarty, a practicing physician of Sandersville, and Thomas Y. McCarty. The daughters are Ruth Alice, Ella Phillips, and Grace Elizabeth McCarty.

Mr. McCarty is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, of the Knights of Columbus, and the Democratic party. He has given much thought to public questions, and is a man of clear cut opinions, to which he does not fear to give expression on proper occasions. He believes that the best interests of

the State will be promoted by the extirpation of barrooms, by a high license for liquors under rigid police regulation; and he would place a prohibitory tax upon the carrying of deadly weapons and the manufacture of them. He regrets that his time has not permitted as extensive reading as he would have liked, but in his reading he has found much benefit in the life and maxims of Benjamin Franklin. Shakespeare has given him much pleasure, both in its reading and in the rendition of Shakespearean plays upon the stage; and he thinks that good is to be derived from the study of character as illustrated by high comedy and tragedy on the stage. For the young man just venturing upon the serious work of life, he regards punctuality in the keeping of engagements as a cardinal matter. Next to that, the performance of duty, regardless of circumstances, and thoroughness in whatever calling one may be engaged, however humble it may be, as vital things in the working out of success.

McCarty is an old name in Ireland, the original form of which is *McCarthy;* and centuries back the family acquired by some public service a coat of arms, which consists of a deer in full course, painted red upon a silver shield, surmounted by a crest consisting of a forearm with the right hand grasping a salamander. The motto is *"Forti et fideli nil difficile,"* which in English means that to the brave and faithful nothing is impossible. Of William A. McCarty it may be truly said that he has lived up to the family motto.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Walter Eugene Steed.

AMONG the younger men of the present generation in Georgia the Honorable Walter E. Steed, of Butler, occupies a prominent place, both in the professional and public life of the State. He comes of old English stock, first settled in Virginia in the Colonial period. In England the family is an ancient one, and we find in that country three different spellings of the name: *Steed, Steede* and *Stead.* There are several coats of arms in the family, one of which goes back to the Steed family settled in Kent county, England, in 1588. Kent and Norfolk counties, England, seem to have been the original seats of the family. In the Revolutionary period there were several families in Virginia. An offshoot of one of these families had migrated to South Carolina, from which State Abraham Steed moved to Georgia in 1792, settling in Columbia county. He and his brother Philip served in the Revolution from that county, and were granted lands in that and Lincoln counties. This Abraham Steed was great-great-grandfather of our subject, whose great-grandfather, Philip Steed, had a son who married Mary Saunders, of Lincoln county, and they moved to Talbot county in 1828. James Anthony, son of Philip, married Sarah Cornelia Jenkins, and of this marriage Walter E. Steed was born in Talbot county on September 23, 1867.

He was educated at the Gordon Institute, at Barnesville, Georgia, one of the famous schools of the State, from which he went to the University of Georgia, entering the Law Department and graduating in 1888 with the degree of B.L. Among other prominent men of the State who were in the same class, are Arnold Broyles and Albert Howell, of Atlanta, and B. S. Miller, of Columbus.

Mr. Steed established himself in the practice of law at Butler, Georgia, which has since been his place of residence. In 1892, being then only twenty-five years old, he was elected Mayor of Butler, and in that same year was appointed Judge

of the County Court by Governor Atkinson for the full term of four years. In 1898 and 1899 he served as State Senator from the Twenty-third District. From 1900 to 1904 he represented his county in the Lower House of the General Assembly, and was then again elected Senator from the Twenty-third District for 1905 and 1906, serving nine years as a member of the upper and lower branches of the General Assembly. He is at present chairman of the County Board of Education, and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Third Congressional District Agricultural and Mechanical School, at Americus, and member of the State Democratic Executive Committee from the State at large.

For a young man but little past forty years it will be seen that Mr. Steed has given an immense amount of time to the public service, notwithstanding which he has been able to build up a large and, for his section, lucrative practice at his profession. Besides the general practice he is the attorney for and a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Butler, and attorney for and stockholder in the Butler Fertilizer Company. He is a member of the Methodist Church, of the Masonic order, of the Knights of Pythias, vice-president of the Good Roads Clubs of Georgia, and president of the Good Roads Association of Taylor county.

On June 3, 1893, he married Miss Isabella Corbin Carithers, of Butler, and they have one son, William Walter, who is now in attendance upon the Gordon Institute, at Barnesville, where his father was educated.

Mr. Steed's legislative service brought him into Statewide prominence. He was a leader both in the upper and lower house. During his various terms he served on a majority of the important committees, such as Appropriations, Corporations, Education, General Judiciary, Hall and Rooms, Pensions, Railroads, University of Georgia, Amendments to Constitution, and was chairman of the Penitentiary Committee. He believes that the attention of the people of Georgia should be concentrated on the educational and industrial development of the State. His investigations have led him to the conclusion that our national government has been more concerned about

the rights and welfare of foreigners than that of our own illiterate and unfortunate white natives, and in this conclusion he has struck a keynote; for the many millions that we have been spending in the furtherance of our imperialistic ideas and the building up of a far distant people whom we can never assimilate, could have been spent to much greater advantage in taking care of our own.

Mr. Steed is not only a thinking man, but he is an orator of more than usual force and magnetism, with a pleasing and graceful style, and bringing to bear upon every question which he discusses a large fund of information. He was the author of Resolutions commendatory of Admiral Schley when that distinguished sailor visited Atlanta. He was the author of a pure food bill of a most thorough character introduced into the Legislature. He has, at various times, been called upon to deliver memorial addresses, and on every occasion of that sort has made a marked success. His work in connection with the agricultural schools is now of the most valuable character, and is most highly appreciated by the public.

Mr. Steed is a man of fine presence and striking personality, and despite the old adage that "handsome men can not succeed in politics," he has succeeded in everything he has undertaken so far. He is now recognized as one of the hardworking, safe and patriotic public men of the State, who has made a success both of private ventures and in his public services.

Perhaps the most striking feature by which the individuality of Senator Steed has been characterized is the remarkable fidelity he has always manifested in the discharge of public trusts and his unfailing loyalty to the obligation of personal friendships, traits that are jointly responsible for the strong hold he has taken upon the hearts of the people of Georgia.

ALBERT HOWELL.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

Joseph W. Beeler

Joseph Harben Felker.

THE Felker family has been prominent in Walton county for eighty-five years. The founder of the family in Walton county was Stephen Felker. Stephen Felker was born in South Carolina on November 6, 1799. He was a carpenter by trade, moved first to East Tennessee, and in 1822 to Oglethorpe county, Georgia; from there to Clarke, where he took up contracting and built a number of houses in Athens, among others the Carr house, near the old Georgia Railroad depot, which was recently burned. In 1824 he moved to Walton county, and built the Harris house, near High Shoals. He was twice married. Both of his wives came into Walton county about the same year he did—1824. His second wife was Malinda Harben. She also was a native of South Carolina, born on July 4, 1817. His first wife was Miss Melton, a sister of General Echols' wife. General Echols was once President of the Georgia State Senate, and a distinguished soldier of the Mexican War. Hal G. Nowell is a grandson of Stephen Felker, his mother having been a daughter by the first wife. Mrs. Governor McDaniel is the oldest child of Stephen Felker by the second wife. J. H. Felker is the youngest, and all the children from the oldest to the youngest were born at the old homestead (Broad Street, Monroe), which is now owned by J. H. Felker. Governor Colquitt was also born on this lot.

The Felker family is of German origin. Stephen Felker's grandparents came from Germany to Virginia. His parents were born in Virginia, moved to South Carolina, and in his boyhood moved to East Tennessee. He was a man of remarkable business ability, and after settling in Monroe took up the business of a private banker, to which he added planting. A Governor of Georgia once said of him: "I have seen many men in my time, but I have never seen a man with more common sense or more energy than Stephen Felker." Starting with his bare hands he amassed a fortune of over four hundred thousand dollars—an immense sum when all the circumstances are considered.

The Harben family (spelled originally *Harbin*), appears to have been founded by one Robert Harbin in England, to whom a coat of arms was granted in 1612. He built at that time Newton House, a fine old mansion that is still standing near Yeovil, England, and is still in the Harbin family. Edward Harbin of this family went to Barbadoes, West Indies, in 1650, while the English civil-war was raging. His son Joseph Harbin emigrated and settled near Charleston, South Carolina, where he bought land on the Ashley River in March, 1680. An old map made in 1694 shows his plantation among the very earliest settlers. He was a wealthy merchant and planter and owned many slaves, which he brought from Barbadoes. As shown by records in the State Department of South Carolina, he was a warm friend of Governor Robert Gibbs, one of the early Governors of the colony. He was about thirty-five years old when he settled in South Carolina, and at that time had three children. The United States census of 1790 shows the names of eight Harbins as heads of families in that State, and one of them was the father of Malinda Harben, wife of Stephen Felker and mother of our subject. This was Nathaniel Harbin, of Oconee county, South Carolina, near the present village of Harbin, who was the father of Nathaniel P. Harben, who in turn is the father of Will N. Harben, the famous Southern author. (The spellings of the name here given are as they appear in old records.) Another distinguished member of the family was Reverend T. B. Harben, a Presiding Elder in the Southern Methodist Church, the author of a book on church government and an eminent pulpit orator. He moved to Knoxville, Illinois, where he was again made Presiding Elder, and made most effective speeches in the campaign when Cleveland was candidate for President. These speeches were published. He was a brother of Malinda Harben, the second wife of Stephen Felker, and therefore an uncle of our subject.

Joseph H. Felker was born in Monroe, on the old Colquitt lot, Broad Street, on February 7, 1860, and as a boy attended the private school of A. J. Burruss, at Monroe, Georgia. He entered the University of Georgia, at Athens, and was graduated with the class of 1879, with the degree of Bachelor of

Arts. During his student course he was spring debater in his sophomore year, and on the champion debate in his senior year. In that debate were Judge R. B. Russell, now of the Court of Appeals; Honorable Hooper Alexander, of Atlanta, and the Honorable Thomas Mell, of Athens. Ex-Chief Justice O. A. Lochrane presided over the champion debate when J. H. Felker graduated, and after the debate was over he went across the stage, congratulated young Felker, and advised him to study law, saying that he had the very art.

He took up the study of law under Governor McDaniel, was admitted to the Bar after examination in open court in Athens in May, 1880, and entered upon the practice at Monroe in June of that year. In his law practice he has been successful, has handled many large cases, and now generally has one side of every important case in his section. Outside of the law practice, being a versatile man, he has been interested in banking, newspaper, mercantile, and farming interests.

On September 21, 1881, Mr. Felker was commissioned Solicitor of the Walton County Court by Governor Colquitt. He was unanimously elected Mayor of Monroe for the term of 1883-84, leading the fight for prohibition against barrooms until they were run out of town. September 21, 1889, he was commissioned Solicitor of the Walton County Court by Governor Gordon, and on September 21, 1893, was reappointed by Governor Northen,—making three terms from three different Governors. In 1896 and again in 1898 he was elected to the General Assembly. And here occurred an incident worth telling, because it illustrates how a capable lawyer who has the general welfare at heart, can find a way to circumvent evildoers. The Woodall blind tiger in Walton county had baffled the skill of the Judge, Solicitor and officers for over ten years. It was a veritable barricaded fort of logs. The man on the inside could never be seen, and no one could testify from whom the liquors were purchased. They could not swear whether it was a man or woman. Bills were found, but no one could be proven guilty. Felker was sent to the Legislature and was asked to legislate against it. He drew a bill now known as the "Nuisance Act" or "Blind Tiger Law," and it was passed in the House

as he drew it. Attorneys were employed to defeat it in the Senate, but it was carried through. The tiger was exterminated and lands in that section went up from seven and eight dollars per acre to forty and fifty dollars per acre. The Supreme Court sustained the act as to abating the nuisance by injunction and before a jury and justice court.* The law is effectual for all time against all tigers everywhere in the State.

On December 21, 1881, Mr. Felker married Miss Clara A. Knox, daughter of George W. and Alethia (Tyndall) Knox, of Social Circle. Seven children have been born of this marriage, of whom six are now living: Joseph Knox Felker, manager of the Underwood Typewriter Company, Augusta; Floy (now Mrs. Frank Kelly McCutchen, of Dalton); Miss Linda Harben Felker, of Monroe; Allie Knox (now Mrs. J. Roy Nunnally); Frederick Boone Felker, now a student at the University of Georgia, and Daniel Burke Felker, a schoolboy at Stone Mountain University School for Boys. Mrs. Felker died April 3, 1910.

Mr. Felker was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity while in college, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias in Monroe. He was president of the Board of Trade for quite a number of years; a communicant of the Missionary Baptist Church since 1872, when he was baptized by the Rev. G. A. Nunnally. Outside of the law he is a man of wide information on other lines. In his younger days he was a member of the Walton Guards, rising to the rank of Lieutenant. In politics he has always been identified with the Democratic party. A man of strong convictions who has given thought to public questions, he is impressed that the needs of the day are good roads and more intensive and diversified farming.

He has outlined what he thinks would be a great benefaction to the South: It is the formation of a cotton and banking company, owned chiefly by the farmers, with a bank and warehouse in every county in the Cotton Belt, each working independently in its own field, and yet all coöperating for the benefit of the producers. It is a tremendous idea if it can be worked out, as the South has lost untold millions by the too great individuality of our people. He is the owner of the

*See Acts of 1899, p. 73, and Supreme Court Record, Vol. 116, pp. 100, 291 and 401.

Walton News, which is leased until January, 1911. He bought this paper as far back as 1884, edited it for several years, then leased it, and again took it in charge in 1901 for another period, when he again leased it. He is yet undecided whether he will take up the newspaper work again or make a new lease. The county papers have spoken in highest terms of his public work and his service in the General Assembly.

These Felkers and Harbens appear to have been people of remarkable force of character. Nathaniel Harbin, of Oconee county, South Carolina, the great-grandfather of J. H. Felker, was the founder of this branch of the family. His son Thomas Harbin married Hester Boone, the daughter of Ratliff Boone, who according to the census of 1790 had several sons and daughters and was a slave owner. He was related to the famous Daniel Boone. Mrs. McDaniel, daughter of Stephen Felker and sister of J. H. Felker, was named for Hester Boone. Coming further down the line, we find Sanders McDaniel, of Atlanta, a member of the law firm of McDaniel, Alston and Black, and son of Governor McDaniel and his wife Hester Boone Felker, who is recognized as one of the strong lawyers of the State. Then we find in this generation Hal G. Nowell, a grandson of Stephen Felker through his mother, who is the daughter of his first wife, has represented his county for two terms in the General Assembly, has been Mayor of Monroe two terms, City Attorney two terms, and is now Solicitor of the City Court of Monroe. He is a graduate of the Technological School of Atlanta.

It is probable that when Stephen Felker, a sturdy young man of twenty-three, moved to Georgia, he little anticipated that his descendants would make such a mark upon their section. Evidently he transmitted his rugged virtues to his descendants, and they are now among our most useful citizens.

In 1910 Mr. Felker was elected to the State Senate from the Twenty-seventh District, embracing the counties of Oconee, Newton, Rockdale, and Walton, and is now serving in that capacity.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

James Robert Pottle.

JAMES R. POTTLE, of Blakely, who though a young man, is one of the prominent attorneys of Southwest Georgia, and is also recognized as a most capable business man, is a native Georgian, born in Warrenton on January 6, 1875, son of Judge Edward H. and Mary Virginia (Hudson) Pottle. Colonel Pottle's family in Georgia was founded by his grandfather, John Pottle, who came from Virginia in 1810 and settled in St. Mary's, Camden county. John Pottle is said to have been born in Cork, Island, and came to the United States first about 1800. The name occurs very anciently in England under the form of Potale, the present form being merely a variation, common to ninety per cent of English names which have gone through a species of evolution due to changes in spelling.

Edward H. Pottle, father of J. R. Pottle, was born in St. Mary's on August 1, 1823. He graduated from University of Georgia in 1844 and began the practice of law at Warrenton. In 1846 he was elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly and served two terms. He was promoted to the State Senate and served two terms. In 1861 he organized the McDuffie Rifles, which was attached to the Fifth Georgia Regiment. When the regiment was organized Captain Pottle was elected Colonel and served through the entire war in that rank.

After the war he resumed practice at Warrenton, was again elected to the State Senate and made its President; elected Judge of the Superior Court of the Northern Circuit in 1872 and held that position until his death on January 20, 1886. He was a strong, capable man, liberal in his views, a gallant soldier, an honest Judge, much respected by all classes during his life, even by those who disagreed with him at times because of his strong convictions.

It will be seen from this that J. R. Pottle was fortunate in his parentage. He attended the Warrenton schools and the Georgia Military College at Milledgeville. In 1891, a youth

of sixteen, he began teaching school in Levy county, Florida, and studied law while teaching. In 1896 he was admitted to the Bar. After admission to the Bar he spent the next eight years as a law clerk in the Supreme Court of the State. In 1905 he moved to Blakely and, splendidly equipped by long preparation, he began the practice of law. In five years of active practice he has forged to the front in a most remarkable way. He is junior member of the law firm of Hawes and Pottle, the senior member living in Bainbridge. This firm is general counsel of the Georgia, Florida and Alabama Railway and local counsel of the Central of Georgia Railway. Mr. Pottle is vice-president of the Blakely Telephone Company and vice-president of the First National Bank. Mr. Pottle has also a large general practice in his own and adjacent counties. Few young men could show such substantial results after five years at the Bar. He was prominently spoken of as successor to Judge Griggs as Congressman.

Colonel Pottle is active in the work of the Methodist Church, of which he is a steward. He is affiliated with the various Masonic bodies from the Blue Lodge to the Shrine. He has concentrated his powers of mind upon his profession and his reading has been principally along legal lines, though naturally he has kept well informed through current periodicals. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party.

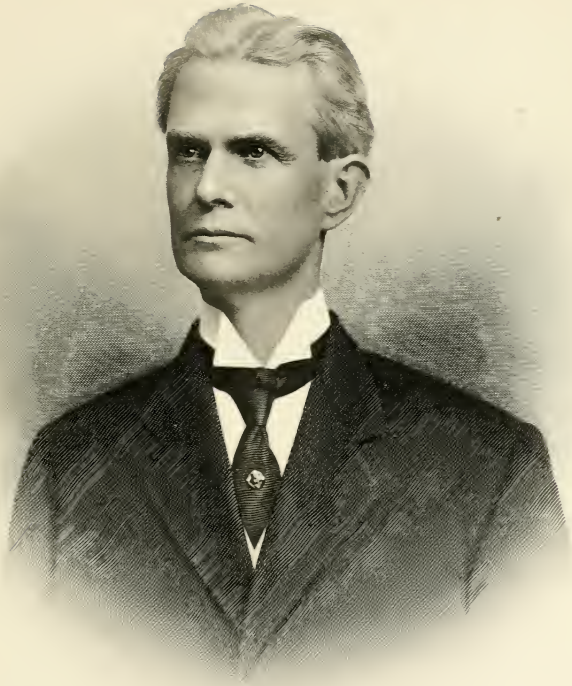
In 1892 he married Miss Julia Sally, of South Carolina. They have two children: Roland, now a student at the University of Georgia, and Virginia Pottle.

A. B. Caldwell.

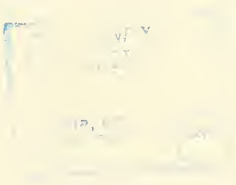
Zachariah Harrison Clark.

COLONEL Z. H. CLARK, of Moultrie, cashier of the Moultrie Banking Company, president of the Moultrie Fertilizer and Manufacturing Company, vice-president of the Moultrie Cotton Mills, president of the Moultrie Loan and Improvement Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Cobb Real Estate Company, is easily one of the leading men of his section of the State. His name is one of the most distinguished in British and American history. In Great Britain more than eighty coats of arms have been granted to the various branches of the Clark family during the past eight hundred years. Originating in England the family spread all over Great Britain and we now have English, Irish, and Scotch families of Clarks. In the present generation there are half a dozen barons, as many knights and perhaps fifty prominent men in the public, civil and military service of Great Britain. The Clark record in our own country is equally as distinguished as it has been in Great Britain. We owe to the young Virginian, George Rogers Clark, the great Northwestern Territory out of which the five great States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan have been carved. We owe to another young Virginian, a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1805, that other splendid territory out of which Oregon and Washington have been created. The North Carolina branch of the Clark family in Elijah Clark furnished a man who saved Georgia to the Republic during the Revolutionary struggle. It is easily within the truth then to say that to the Clark family the United States owes more in a territorial sense than to any other of its citizens, however distinguished.

Colonel Clark was born in Lexington, Georgia, on January 14, 1863, son of Z. H. and Martha Rebecca (Glenn) Clark. He is descended from the Virginia Clarks and his immediate family was established by his grandfather who came to Georgia and settled in Elbert county. His maternal grandfather, Doctor Samuel Glenn, also came from Virginia. His maternal grand-



B. W. Clark



mother was a Milner, a family long known in Georgia, which came direct from England and were related to the famous William Pitt, the name which is yet preserved in some of the given names of the Milner family. Colonel Clark's father represented Oglethorpe county in the Lower House of the General Assembly during the fifties, and was a close personal friend of the Honorable Alexander Stephens and General John B. Gordon. The first American ancestor of this branch of the Clark family was Edward Clark, who was among the earlier settlers of Virginia when Jamestown was the Capital. His son, Christopher Clark, born in 1698, was the father of Micajah Clark, born in 1718. Micajah Clark was the father of Christopher Clark, born in 1738. Christopher Clark had a daughter, Judith, who married Peter Wyche. The daughter of Peter Wyche and Judith Clark married Zachariah Clark, grandfather of our subject. This was Zachariah the first, and Colonel Clark is Zachariah the third.

Colonel Clark was educated in the famous Meeson Academy, Lexington, Georgia. From there he went to Mercer University, taking a special course, in which he was graduated in 1887. In 1889 he engaged in the drug business in Madison, Georgia. Possessing a large measure of business ability and of quick perception he saw the opportunities in the banking business, and in 1892 he sold the drug business and organized the Cochran (Georgia) banking business. In 1896 he sold his interest at Cochran and became the organizer of the Moultrie Banking Company, of which he has since been cashier and manager. His business operations at Moultrie have been much varied and very successful.

Outside of business he is active in every work that will contribute in any way to either the moral or material improvement of the community. A finely educated and cultured man, with natural qualities of leadership, he has been to Moultrie during its most active period of growth a most valuable citizen. He is now chairman and treasurer of the City School Trustees, a trustee of Norman Institute at Moultrie, and a trustee of Mercer University at Macon. He is very active in the work of the Baptist Church, being deacon of the local body and connected

with the layman's missionary movement since its inception. A staunch Prohibitionist, he has been chairman of the Anti-Saloon League of Moultrie since its organization. He has found the Bible the most helpful of all books, but is an extensive reader in other directions. In politics he would be classed as a conservative Democrat. Not a seeker after place, his activity and his prominence in so many directions led to his appointment as a member of Governor Terrell's staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Governor Brown, on his inauguration, also appointed him a member of his military staff, with the same rank, and he is now serving in that capacity. He has been identified with the State Militia for some time in a variety of ways. In fraternal circles he holds membership with the Knights of Pythias and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity. Quite recently he has been appointed a director of the Georgia Normal and Industrial School, at Milledgeville.

In 1892 he married Miss Lizzie Ashburn, daughter of W. W. and Anna P. Ashburn. They have five children: Anna Warren, Rebecca, Zachariah H., Junior; Elizabeth and William Clark.

Mr. Clark thinks that the great need of Georgia is a just and prudent administration, combined with encouragement to capital and industry. In every religious and educational movement in his section of the State he has for the past fifteen years been most zealous and active. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that he has been during these years the most useful citizen of Moultrie, a town possessed of an unusual number of active and public spirited men. He comes of good stock which has made a brilliant record, and it is only just to him to say that he has lived up to the family traditions and done the day's work that has fallen to his lot quite as faithfully as any of his forbears.

A. B. Caldwell.

Charles Wylie McClure.

THE McClure Ten Cent Company is known far and near. The great business which has grown up under this name is due to the industry, the sagacity, and the unflagging energy of C. W. McClure, a young man of forty-five, whose career is an inspiring one to every ambitious young man starting life with empty hands.

Mr. McClure is of Scotch-Irish stock. He was born in Washington county, Illinois, July 4, 1866, son of James and Sarah (McKinley) McClure. His father was a native of Chester, South Carolina, a farmer by occupation, who had moved West to take advantage of the rich lands of Illinois. His mother's people had moved from the North of Ireland to Canada, in 1840, and a few years later settled in Illinois.

Young McClure was blessed with a healthy body and an alert mind. He had the advantages of the farm rearing, which is the best school of industry in the world. He received his school training in the local public schools and in a course at the Coulterville Academy, located in Randolph county, Illinois. His father's farm was remote from the great centers and the lad longed for the larger activities obtainable only in more populous sections. At the age of twenty he struck out, selling tinware and other household goods through the rural districts of Southern Illinois, and in eight months so prospered as to convince himself that his true vocation was that of a merchant. After some years of varied experience, in 1896, then a young man of thirty, after giving the careful consideration to the matter which he does to everything, Mr. McClure decided to establish a Five and Ten Cent Store in Atlanta. At that time there was no such establishment in the city. He opened a small store on lower Whitehall Street; worked incessantly, and laid the foundation securely and well for the great success which he has achieved. In three years he was able to open up at the present location on the corner of Whitehall and Hunter, where

the immense four story warehouse, full of attractive goods from basement to attic, is a very beehive of activity.

In 1900 he organized the present corporation, and on February 15, 1907, opened a second establishment on Mitchell Street, which was destroyed by fire May 7, 1908. Undismayed by this backset he moved steadily forward and his business has grown by leaps and bounds. The McClure Ten Cent Company is now the largest establishment of its kind in the Southern States and a monument to the business sagacity, perseverance and determination of its founder. They operate stores in Atlanta, Macon, Griffin, Athens, and Marietta, Georgia, and a similar establishment in Greenwood, South Carolina. Their stores are filled with everything needed in household affairs, are a credit to the cities in which they are located, and every housekeeper in their trade zones looks upon McClure's as one of the bulwarks of the family. From early morning to late evening their places are thronged with a multitude of people taking advantage of the good goods offered at prices within reach of the most moderate purses, and it takes over two hundred active employees to supply the needs of his customers. From his private offices in Atlanta Mr. McClure keeps his hand upon the pulse of the large commercial syndicate which he has formed and guided to success. He keeps in close touch with his managers, not only by correspondence but by verbal reports, and sees that nothing is left undone which will contribute to the success of the business. In addition to the large retail syndicate he has established he is now operating a wholesale house, first established in the Commerce Hall Building in the fall of 1909, which was moved in September, 1910, to the corner of Broad and Hunter streets, where it occupies a frontage of one hundred feet on Broad and ninety feet on Hunter. Here the company carries a complete line of dry goods, notions, hardware, tinware, woodenware, enamelware, galvanized ironware, glassware, china, crockery, and toys; and here also Mr. McClure has his private offices.

Apparently never in a hurry Mr. McClure has one of the most restless minds possessed by any business man of Atlanta, and this active mind is backed up by a strong body. Resulting

from this he has become interested in numerous other directions. He is the organizer of the McClure Realty Company of Atlanta, through which he has acquired some of the most valuable real estate holdings in the city, and from which he has reaped a large profit. He is largely interested in the Atlanta and Carolina Railway Company; is a director of the Colorado Mining Company of Mexico, and in association with some other gentlemen is now organizing a State bank for West Mitchell Street, of which he will undoubtedly be one of the officers.

He is also the possessor of inventive genius and has secured patents on a safety pin and a water cooler, both of which are strictly in accord with the main line of his business and useful to every homekeeper. His political affiliation is with the Republican party on national issues, while in State and local elections he supports the Democratic ticket. His religious inclination is towards Christian Science.

C. W. McClure is a public spirited man, keenly interested in everything that will contribute to the welfare of the city and the State; and though not a politician in the ordinary acceptation of that word, is a politician in the larger sense that he is interested in the study of government and active in all measures looking toward the betterment of our governmental conditions. He is a strong advocate of diversification by our farmers and thinks the State should give large consideration and support to industrial education.

Mr. McClure was married on May 19, 1900, to Cora B. Rutherford, of Baldwin, Illinois. Of this marriage three children have been born, of whom two are living: Helen and Sterling McClure.

Mr. McClure's working code is a simple one. He says: "Preserve your physical vigor; learn to do some useful thing well; do your work thoroughly and enthusiastically; aim high, work hard, and never be discouraged. Have a clear conscience, honor in all things, and charity towards all men."

The position which Mr. McClure has attained in the commercial world is best illustrated by the fact that when the Five and Ten Cent merchants of the United States organized an association at Cincinnati, in September, 1910, he had the honor

of being elected its first president, and at the second annual meeting at Niagara Falls the last week in August, he was unanimously reëlected president for the second term. The man who, in fifteen years, has built up a business from very small beginnings to such proportions as to make him the representative man of one of the great interests of the country, has in him such qualities of leadership as to need no other eulogy.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Eugene William Stetson.

EUGENE W. STETSON, president of the Citizens National Bank of Macon, was born in Hawkinsville, Georgia, December 5, 1881. He is the son of James D. and Eugenia (Pate) Stetson.

Mr. Stetson was educated in the Gordon Institute at Barnesville, Georgia, and in Mercer University at Macon, from which he was graduated in 1901, entering immediately on his business career as collector for the American National Bank of Macon. He filled various positions in this bank until 1904, when he was made cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Fitzgerald, Georgia. With four years' training in this responsible position he returned to Macon in 1908 and organized The Citizens National Bank, of which he was made cashier, succeeding to the presidency in 1910. From street collector he had risen in nine years to bank president and is today the youngest National bank president in the United States.

Mr. Stetson's rare business ability has been recognized in other fields of labor. He is connected as director or stockholder with the Continental Trust Company, the Merchants and Mechanics Bank, the Bibb Manufacturing Company, and the Macon Railway and Light Company,—all Macon enterprises, the Bibb Mills being one of the largest cotton industries in the South. In addition to these he is also connected in a responsible way with the Hawkinsville Trust and Banking Company, is a member of the Bibb County Board of Education and has

served in the Second Regiment, Georgia National Guard, as First Lieutenant of the Macon Hussars. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Church. In the social field he holds membership in the Thalian and Log Cabin clubs of Macon. In politics he may be called an Independent Democrat, but is in no sense a politician. On the contrary he is one of that stirring group of young Georgians who believe that the State is and has been suffering from too much political action and that the people should devote themselves to the development of manufacturing and farming interests and the utilization of those great gifts of nature, so lavishly bestowed on their section.

In 1904 Mr. Stetson was married to Miss Josephine Moulton Shaw, daughter of W. Checkley and Leonice J. (Stewart) Shaw, of Baltimore, Maryland. Four children have been born to them of whom but one, Leonice Josephine, is living.

His father, James D. Stetson, was himself a banker and from that strong New England stock which has made such a wonderful impression on the national life. His ancestral line leads back to Robert Stetson, who was born in Scotland in 1612, settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1634, fourteen years after the settlement of Plymouth, and died in Scituate in 1702 at the age of ninety. Robert was a famous old Indian fighter, and his grandson, by marriage with the granddaughter of old Elder Brewster, brought together two of the most notable Massachusetts families. The branch of the family to which Mr. E. W. Stetson belongs settled in Milledgeville, Georgia, about 1835.

Mr. Stetson's maternal grandfather was Major John Pate of the Forty-ninth Georgia Regiment, C. S. A., and his paternal grandmother was a Wyatt, descendant of Virginia's Colonial Governor. He is therefore both Puritan and Cavalier, a union that accomplished much for the country at large but notably for the South. To this union doubtless is due much of the remarkable success of the subject of this sketch, for it carries with it all that has made America the world's wonder—brains, conscience, energy, perseverance, honesty, courtesy, faith as between man and man, and the ability to recognize and

seize on opportunity. These are the gifts which have paved the way to Mr. Stetson's unusual success which has put him in company with business veterans of twice his years. Through it all shines like threads of gold the thrift and courage of his Scotch progenitor as they have shone through generations of kinsmen, practical business men and devoted to the cause of education. Among these may be mentioned here, Herbert Lee Stetson, the famous Western educator; Willis Kimball Stetson, a noted New England librarian, and John B. Stetson, a successful manufacturer, whose generous endowment of the DeLand University (Florida) changed its name to his.

Mr. Stetson is the natural product of a line of good men and women. By study and observation he is enlarging his capacity and extending the influence which his genial and engaging personality has established. He has a multitude of friends and is destined to occupy still higher positions in the life of this State. COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

George Washington Duncan.

COLONEL GEORGE W. DUNCAN, of Macon, senior member and manager of the Duncan Real Estate Exchange of that city, and one of its most prominent and best known citizens, is a South Carolinian born, from a family of Scotch descent.

Duncan is one of the most ancient names of Scotland, and according to the genealogists was derived from the Gaelic word *Donnachu,* which means *brown chief.* The family rose to prominence in Scotland, and at the present time is represented in the peerage of Great Britian by the Earl of Camperdown, who is a Duncan, and by Baronet Duncan.

The American branch of the family to which George W. Duncan belongs, was founded by his great-grandfather, who came from Scotland, settled first in Virginia, and later mi-

grated to South Carolina. His son, the grandfather of our subject, served in the Continental line during the Revolutionary War, and participated in some of the fiercest battles of the Southern campaigns, notably that of Cowpens. The grandson of the immigrant, and son of the Revolutionary soldier, Perry Emory Duncan, was born in Greenville, South Carolina, in 1800, and married Mary Anne Hill, who was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, in 1814. Of this marriage George W. Duncan was born in Greenville, South Carolina, on February 22, 1852. He was exceedingly fortunate in his father. A man of great business ability, Perry Emory Duncan had amassed a considerable estate. He owned a good plantation a few miles out of Greenville, had many slaves, and also operated a cotton plantation seven miles below Albany, Georgia, where the family passed the winter season. He was a strong Union man, strenuously opposed to secession, but was a member of the Convention, and when the State decided to go out threw in his lot with his compatriots and signed the ordinance of secession. He had been prominent in many ways in the State, served in the Legislature for a long period, was of recognized ability, of the highest personal character, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of a large constituency. He gave the Confederacy a most loyal support. Too old a man to enter the army himself, being then in the sixties, he sent three of his sons, who were in active service throughout the war except when disabled by wounds or sickness. One of his sons, Robert Perry Duncan, rose to the rank of Colonel and was Chief of Staff to General R. H. Anderson, of South Carolina. Mrs. Perry Duncan organized a sewing society at Greenville for the benefit of the soldiers at the front, and as she had three sons in the Army of Northern Virginia, made constant trips, and was greatly loved by the soldiers for her many deeds of kindness. These good parents passed away when George W. Duncan was a boy; but they had lived long enough to leave a strong impression upon the plastic mind of the boy. His education was obtained partly at West Point, Mississippi; partly in Wilkes county, Georgia, and partly in the old Oglethorpe University, near Milledgeville, which is now defunct.

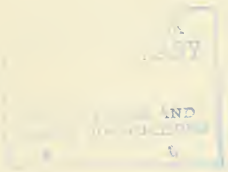
He entered business as a clerk in the wholesale grocery house of T. W. Carwile and Company, in Augusta. A man of great energy, of most genial disposition and pronounced business ability, he made headway rapidly, and his thirty years' business career has been one of practically unbroken success. Some twenty-five years ago he established himself in Macon, and for more than twenty years has conducted his present business. His operations in the real estate and loan field are of the most extensive character, and he is recognized as one of the leading representatives of this branch of business in Middle and South Georgia. He was connected for a number of years with the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad as its land and industrial agent; this in addition to his own private business in Macon.

In politics Mr. Duncan is a staunch Democrat, but not the sort that wants office for himself. He has constantly refused to become a candidate for Mayor, for Representative in the General Assembly, and for other positions, as he has a pronounced love of domestic life, and is content to do his duty as a private citizen. He and his wife are both communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Duncan is an active worker in that organization. He is affiliated with the Order of Elks, the Log Cabin Club, and the Cherokee Club.

Colonel Duncan has quite pronounced military tastes. For several years he held the rank of Captain in the Georgia State Troops, served on the staff of Charles M. Wylie of the Second Regiment, and during the incumbency of Governor Terrell served on the Governor's Staff with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

On the election of Governor Joseph M. Brown, of whom Colonel Duncan had been an ardent supporter, he was appointed aide-de-camp on his staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel—this being his second term of service in that capacity, under two different Governors.

On January 23, 1884, he was married to Miss Carrie Tracy Johnston, daughter of Colonel William B. and Annie Clarke (Tracy) Johnston, of Macon. They have three children: George W. Duncan, Junior, born in 1886, who passed an ex-



Paul Pate

amination in the Naval Academy, is a graduate of the Georgia School of Technology, and now a textile engineer in Greenville, South Carolina. The daughter, Annie Tracy, now Mrs. Rodney Snead Cohen, of Augusta, is an accomplished young lady, and a graduate of one of the best schools of the country. The younger son, John Baxter Duncan, born in 1890, is a graduate of Mercer University, at Macon, and is now a medical student in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

A. B. Caldwell.

Note.—After this sketch was written Mr. Duncan died on August 27, 1911.

Sam Tate.

THE Tate family of Pickens county have been leaders in that section of the State for three generations. The family is descended from John I. Tate, who was born in Londonderry, Ireland, May 4, 1758, from which country he was brought by his parents to Virginia when a small boy, and later the family moved to Georgia and settled in Franklin county. In that county was born Sam Tate (I), son of John I., on May 25, 1797. John I. Tate moved to Cherokee county, in January, 1835, and was one of the early settlers in that section. Later he moved to Gilmer county, and died in Ellijay December 28, 1838. Sam Tate (I) was reared on a Franklin county farm, then engaged in gold mining in the North Georgia gold field, became a trader and a merchant, and during the early settlement of Pickens county was a great land trader, and his name appears on more old deeds in that county than that of any other man. This first Sam Tate was a very notable man. During the War of 1812, when a mere boy of fifteen, he drove a team. In the first part of our great Civil War, though then sixty-five years of age, he served for a time as Captain of a company in the Twenty-third Georgia Regiment. In 1857 he represented Pickens county in the General Assembly. He married on March 6, 1822, Mary Griffith, daughter of Caleb and Julia Griffith, of Habersham county, and to

them were born seven children. Sam Tate (I) died September 20, 1866.

One of the children of Sam Tate was Stephen C. Tate. He was born in Lumpkin county, while his father was a resident of that county, and moved to Cherokee with the family in 1835. At the age of twenty he went to California, but after an absence of eighteen months returned and located in Pickens county, where he remained a short time, and then moved to Cartersville, where he conducted a prosperous mercantile business and built a mill on the Etowah River. He married Eliza Buffington, who was related to the famous Crawford family of Georgia, and to the equally celebrated Daniel Boone, of Kentucky. Of this marriage were born nineteen children, of whom ten survived to manhood and womanhood. During the war Stephen C. Tate served in the State troops, and also as an agent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad at Etowah station. He then refugeed to Taylor county, where he spent the remainder of the war, and soon after its conclusion returned to his old homestead in Pickens county and resumed his farming. In the meantime the marble beds of Pickens had attracted attention, and considerable exploitation had resulted. Mr. Tate, a far seeing man, became interested in several of these companies and a considerable operator, and from the time he first became interested down to the present no other name has been so thoroughly identified with what has become the colossal marble industry of Georgia as the Tates. He died April 1, 1901.

Sam Tate (II) was born in Cartersville on June 13, 1860, son of Stephen C. and Eliza Buffington Tate. He was educated in the schools of Pickens county, and later in the North Georgia Agricultural College, at Dahlonega. After leaving school, he entered a mercantile establishment in Canton as a clerk, and rapidly rose until he acquired an interest in the business. In 1883 he began mercantile business at Tate. A very successful merchant, Mr. Tate, like his father before him, grasped the opportunities of the marble business and pushed that interest actively. He also became interested in banking, as well as cotton manufacturing. Indeed, no interest of the

community ever appealed to him in vain. His interests in the marble business constantly enlarged, and in 1905 he purchased a controlling interest in the Georgia Marble Company, of which he became the president.

The development of the Georgia marble industry is one of the most interesting industrial stories in the history of Georgia. Some idea of its magnitude may be gathered by one who will stop first at Marietta, take a look at some of the finishing plants, and then travel on up the line to the quarries. Mr. Tate's quarries turn the marble out mainly in quarry blocks, and sawed to size, leaving the finishing work to be done in other plants. In his quarries, and the related industries at Tate and Nelson, the payroll amounts to approximately thirty-five thousand dollars per month, and from this one may fairly judge of the magnitude of the present day industry.

Mr. Tate, as well as being president of the Georgia Marble Company, is president of The Blue Ridge Marble Company, at Nelson; The Geo. B. Sickles Marble Company, at Tate; The Sam Tate Company, at Tate; The Nelson Mercantile Company, at Nelson; vice-president of the Bank of Canton; stockholder in the Canton Cotton Mill; trustee in the local school board; postmaster at Tate; trustee of the Wesleyan Female College, and trustee of the Young Harris College. The only way one can account for his finding time to look after these numerous jobs is in the fact that he has never married.

In addition to all these material and educational interests, he is a staunch Methodist, but broad minded and liberal to all Christians, a steward in the church, and for twenty years superintendent of the Sunday School. He places the Bible first of all books as useful and helpful reading, and the habit of a lifetime with him has been to diligently search the Scriptures. He would welcome a union of God's forces in driving evil from the world. He keeps up with the trend of modern thought through the daily papers and current magazines, and is a thoroughly well informed man. In fraternal circles he is a Royal Arch Mason. In politics he is a Democrat but not so devoted that he overlooks the qualifications of the man, he classes himself as "a Democrat if the man suits him"; other-

wise he is an Independent. Mr. Tate is profoundly interested in industrial education, and believes that our schools should turn out boys and girls equipped properly for the practical duties of life. He appreciates very fully that there is yet very much to be done before the accumulated ignorance and superstition of generations can be overcome. He would have the farmer study his soils scientifically, rather than the signs in the almanac. He believes that the people of Georgia have never yet fully grasped the extent of the State's resources, nor the possibilities of an intelligent development, and he regards it as a matter of prime importance that there should be a concerted effort in every section of the State looking to a proper advertisement of the State's resources, actual and potential.

He is now one of the well known men of the State; is a generous hearted, genial, kindly man, popular with all who come in contact with him, and is one of the ablest financiers in his section of the State. The history of this family indicates that the old Scotch-Irishman, John I. Tate, was a strong man; for in the fourth generation his descendants are showing the same virile qualities which marked the founders of the family.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

John Claiborne McAuliffe.

JOHN C. McAULIFFE, of Milledgeville, editor and publisher of the *Milledgeville News,* is a native Georgian of Irish descent. He was born at Winfield, Columbia county, on June 28, 1880, and though but little over thirty years of age, has "made good" in his chosen calling, and is already one of the well known newspaper men of the State. Mr. McAuliffe's father was T. J. McAuliffe, an architect and contractor, whose family came from Ireland in 1854, when T. J. McAuliffe was only two years old. T. J. McAuliffe, arriving at manhood, married Miss Lizzie Lampkin Eubanks, whose people were among the early settlers of Virginia, and whose ancesters served in the Revolutionary War. In the Civil War Thomas Hardin Wheat, a half-brother of Mrs. McAuliffe, fired the second gun

on Fort Sumter. Among the related families are the Eubanks, Hardins, Ramseys and other well known Georgian and Southern families. Mr. McAuliffe's father's people came to Augusta in the fifties, whilst his mother's people had been settled in Columbia county since 1795. As a boy young McAuliffe received his education mainly from private sources. Born with journalistic instinct, he commenced writing at fifteen years of age, and though he remained on the farm until twenty-four years of age, he had before that time established his reputation as a strong writer. Before he was eighteen years old he was a paid member of the editorial staff of the *Atlanta Journal* as a special contributor. He was also made Georgia correspondent of the *Home and Farm* of Louisville, of the *Inland Farmer* of Louisville, and the *American Agriculturist* of New York. Later he became connected with the*Augusta Herald,* of which he rose to be city editor. He then purchased the *Milledgeville News,* which in his capable hands, assisted by his younger brother, H. E. McAuliffe, he is already making a notable success.

Like a vast majority of newspaper men of Georgia Mr. McAuliffe is a staunch Democrat, but so far has adhered to one of the ruling tenets of the profession, and has kept out of public office, except in a local way. On September 29, 1909, after ten months residence, he was elected a member of the City Council of Milledgeville over strong opposition, demonstrating that in that short space of time he had made his mark upon the community. In addition to his own editorial work, Mr. McAuliffe has assisted in the writing of some agricultural books, and is the correspondent of many prominent newspapers throughout the country. He is at present also associated with the *Augusta Chronicle* in an editorial capacity, as well as keeping up his other work.

He is ex-secretary of the Booster's Club of Augusta, member of the Lakeside Social Club of Augusta, affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Red Men, and Maccabees, being the Commander of the Milledgeville Lodge of the Maccabees. Like all newspaper men, Mr. McAuliffe has been an extensive reader; in fact along all lines, but like all thoughtful men he has his preferences, and he puts history first, after which

comes biography, poetry, oratory, always giving an honored position to the Book of all books, the Bible.

For promotion of the best interests of Georgia he suggests encouragement of industrial, agricultural, and educational advancement, the opening of inland waterways, protection of forests, and especially improvement of rural educational methods in every way. His chief thought for ten years past has been as to how best to help in upbuilding the agricultural and industrial interests of the Cotton Belt, and he takes great pleasure in the thought that through the various journals to which he is now contributing he is reaching five millions of people a week. In this way he has been able to help in interesting many people to visit and settle in the South, and has made a wide circle of friends, which includes many influential and prominent men in different parts of the country.

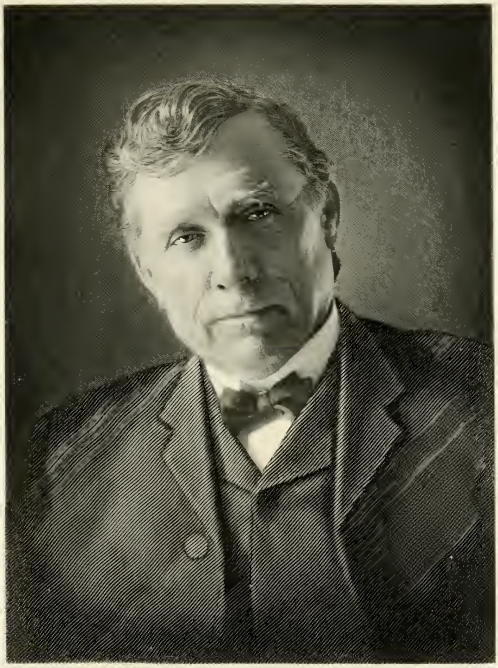
Mr. McAuliffe feels that his work for his section is just beginning, or rather that he is just now getting in a position to really accomplish results. It can not be doubted that with the reputation he has already made he will prove a most valuable factor in the building up of his native State and the Cotton Belt in general.

On October 27, 1909, he married Miss Anabel Rogers, of Augusta, a daughter of John Rountree Rogers, a member of an old South Carolina family, and notable in the history of that State.

A. B. Caldwell.

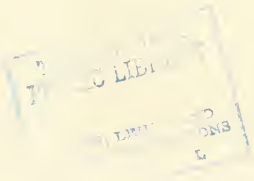
John Ernest Donalson.

COL. JOHN E. DONALSON, of Bainbridge, one of the most prominent lawyers of Southwest Georgia and a distinguished veteran, was born in Bainbridge April 29, 1846. His parents were Jonathan and Caroline Jane (Williams) Donalson. The family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, the Donalson name having originated in Scotland where it has always been spelled Donaldson, and where in past centuries it has held honorable position and won by service several coats of



Yours truly,

Jno. E. Dinsmore



arms. The Donalson family has been identified with Decatur county since its first organization, for among the earliest settlers were John Donalson, grandfather of our subject, and his brother William. It is of interest to follow up a little way the family history of Colonel Donalson: His father, Jonathan, was born in Pulaski county, Georgia, February 28, 1807, and his mother, Caroline Jane Williams, was a native of Thomas county, where she was born January 18, 1826. Jonathan Donalson was a prominent and successful planter and served in the General Assembly. John Donalson, father of Jonathan, was a strong Patriot during the Revolution and served in the Continental Army. He married Agnes Peel. Agnes Peel was a daughter of Richard Peel, of Jefferson county, and he also was a Patriot soldier in the Revolution. Caroline Jane Williams, mother of our subject, was a daughter of William and Cassandra Shepard Williams. William Williams was the son of a Welshman who came to Georgia prior to the Revolution, settled near St. Mary's, and he also served in the Patriot army. William Williams was also one of the first settlers and largest planters in Decatur county. He served as a soldier in the Spanish and Indian wars. His mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Blewett, was a granddaughter of William Blewett, who was one of the early settlers in North Carolina. This brief review emphasizes the patriotic record of Colonel Donalson's ancestors since their settlement in our country.

Colonel Donalson was reared on the plantation, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was a student at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. In 1862, a boy of sixteen, he enlisted as a private in Company A of Duke's Kentucky Regiment of General John Morgan's command. He was laid up in a hospital at the time of Morgan's memorable raid into Ohio when that commander's brigade was destroyed. He was then transferred to Company A, Fifth Florida Battalion of Cavalry and served until the close of the war. It is stated that though his rank was only that of fourth Corporal, he was so expert in military matters that he served as drill master for the battalion.

Returning home at the close of the war, a youth of nineteen, he resumed his studies and attended the famous old Acadamy

at Mt. Zion, Georgia, then conducted by W. J. Northen, since the Governor of the State. From there he went to the University of Georgia, where he was graduated in 1868 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and a year later graduated from the Law School. He has diligently practiced his profession for the forty years since that time, and has won reputation as one of the strongest lawyers in the State. Outside of his practice he is a man of affairs; has been engaged actively in naval stores, lumbering and farming, and was the founder of the flourishing town of Donalsonville, which was named in his honor. His standing in the profession may be measured by the fact that he is now one of the vice-presidents of the Bar Association of Georgia. His son, E. M. Donalson, is now associated with him under the firm name of Donalson and Donalson, a firm which has a large and lucrative practice.

Colonel Donalson adheres faithfully to the religious faith of his sturdy pioneer fathers, who in generations past made of the North of Ireland a Protestant stronghold in one of the strongest Roman Catholic countries in the world. He is chairman of the board of elders of the Presbyterian Church of Bainbridge and has been for forty years a leader in the religious work of the community. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Colonel Donalson is a Democrat of the progressive type. In these modern days there are all kinds of Democrats. It is only fair to Colonel Donalson to say that he is a real Democrat.

While Colonel Donalson has been primarily a lawyer and man of affairs, he has always been ready to serve in public capacity when needed, though not a seeker after public place. Thus he has given several terms of service as Mayor of Bainbridge; in 1877 he served as a member of the Georgia Constitutional Convention and was the author of the declaration, "There shall be no more new counties in Georgia," a provision which has since been overthrown, whether to the advantage of the public or not is questionable.

He has been thrice married: On November 18, 1874, he married Miss Mary Etta Baker, daughter of Nathan and Catherine Baker, of Apalachicola, Florida. She lived only one year and

the only child of this marriage died at two years of age. On August 28, 1877, he married Miss Amelia Pauline Pohlman, daughter of Henry Joseph and Henrietta Frederica (Becker) Pohlman. They passed twenty-five happy years together and Mrs. Donalson passed away in 1902, leaving two surviving children, the older, Erle Meldrim, being his father's law partner, and the younger, a daughter, Miriam Agnes Iris Donalson, now Mrs. Ben Lee Crew, of Atlanta. In 1903 Mr. Donalson married Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, widow of Walter S. Gordon and daughter of Jonathan J. and Sarah Jane (Kirby) McClendon. No children have been born of this marriage. Mrs. Donalson is one of the notable women of Georgia. She was a prominent member of the women's board of the Cotton States Exposition, held in Atlanta in 1895. The Northern visitors of that memorable exposition entitled her the "Star of the South," and in speaking of her at the time John Temple Graves, in his usual felicitous way, called her the "Sweetheart of Georgia." The Donalsons have a delightful home in Bainbridge where open house is kept. Every one is made welcome, and their home has become famous not alone for its generous hospitality but for the cordiality of its welcome.

Colonel Donalson is a Georgian of Georgians. His family have been identified with the State since it became a State, and to his credit be it said there is no element of the reactionary in his composition, for while his judgment on a business matter may be conservative, it is equally true that upon all public questions he is one of the progressive men of his day.

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John Colbert McAfee.

DOCTOR J. C. McAFEE, of Macon, combines in himself two rather unusual strains of blood. His father was Augustus Johnston McAfee, a farmer, lumberman and Confederate soldier. The McAfees are descended from the Scotch clan of Mac Fie, there being now a half dozen variations of the name, all, however, tracing their descent from this clan. The Mac Fie clan was said to be a branch of the race of Alpine. The home of this clan was originally in Kintyre. Later they held the islands of Colonsay and Oronsay, off the coast of Argyle.

During the civil wars of the seventeenth century the clan was dispossessed of its original inheritance and became a broken clan, scattering in various directions and becoming affiliated with other clans. At the battle of Culloden, in 1745, the Mac Fies were with the Camerons, who made the furious charge which nearly destroyed the left wing of the Duke of Cumberland's army and almost led to a victory. Members of the Mac Fie clan went to the North of Ireland and it was there that the name was evolved into Mac Haffie or McAfee.

The maiden name of Doctor McAfee's mother was Valeria Colbert. The Colberts were originally Swiss. Emigrating to France, the first member of the family to come into historical notice was that great Minister of Finance in the seventeenth century, whose ability has never been surpassed in any nation. The majority of these Colberts were Huguenots and in the times of the persecution migrated from France to England and thence to Virginia, from which State members of the family came south into Georgia and some went on into Texas.

Doctor McAfee was born in Crawford county, Georgia, on June 12, 1873. He is thus a young man, as years count. His academic training was obtained at Mercer University, where he was graduated in 1894 with the degree of A.B. He entered Baltimore Medical College and was graduated in 1898 with the degree of M.D. In that year he began practice in Macon. In

J. M. McGee

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

1902 he took a postgraduate course in Baltimore and in 1903 attended the New York Polyclinic. He is a modern physician in every respect, keeping up closely with all the new discoveries and ideas which have been so numerous in the medical world of late years. A close and hard student he gives his time very closely to his profession, but occasionally finds time to contribute to the press on questions connected with his profession. Outside of his profession he has some farming and fruit growing interests in his native county. He is medical director of the Georgia Life Insurance Company, a member of the Log Cabin Country Club, a Democrat in his political convictions, and affiliated with County, State, and American Medical Associations.

Doctor McAfee holds to the view now gaining ground, both in the medical profession and among laymen, that the preservation of the public health is the most important duty of the government, and he believes the State should provide efficient means of taking care of those suffering from tuberculosis in view of the dreadful toll which our nation has been paying through all its history to this disease. Doctor McAfee is also a member of the Macon City Board of Health.

He is a member of the Baptist Church and a supporter of every moral interest of the community. Yet in his early prime he has already won a position in his profession that indicates a large measure of usefulness and prominence in the years to come. COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Otis A. Dunson.

OTIS A. DUNSON, of La Grange, cotton manufacturer and president of the Dixie Cotton Mills, was born in Troup county, July 3, 1853, son of Sanford H. and Elizabeth (Goss) Dunson, grandson of Walker Dunson, and a descendant of Scotch-Irish immigrants who settled in America early in the eighteenth century. The original name was Dun-

ston, and its present form was assumed by Mr. Dunson's great-grandfather, William Dunson, who settled in Middle Georgia, near Athens. In the present generation this Troup county family shows an uncommon degree of business capacity—the subject of this sketch and his two brothers being men far above the average of even successful business men. One of the brothers, Walker Dunson (sketch of whom appears in this work), is a leader in the business life of Atlanta, while O. A. Dunson and the third brother confine their activities to the home county and the home town.

Reared on his father's farm on the Chattahoochee River, O. A. Dunson received his school training from the common and high schools of his native county and then took a course in the business college at Atlanta, from which he was graduated in 1872, as a master of accounts. From 1873 to 1881 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits and as bookkeeper in a bank. He then was for two years member of the firm of Williams and Dunson, and in 1883 became a partner in the firm of Dunson and Evans, which continued until 1891, when it became Dunson and Dunson, which continued until 1896. Through all these firm changes the business was enlarged, being in the nature of a supply business, mostly with cotton planters.

On January 29, 1880, Mr. Dunson, being even then a man of recognized capacity in his community, was married to Lettie Andrews Ball, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Ball, of La Grange. Of their children, Walker Sanford Dunson is officially connected with the cotton mills of which his father is president; Elizabeth married Samuel P. Rakeshaw. The other children are Jarrell, Alfred, and Preston Dunson, and Miss Mae Dunson.

Mr. Dunson is an active member of the First Methodist Church, of La Grange, of which he is a trustee, and is a trustee of La Grange Female College. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. Politically he has always been a Democrat. Outside of his manufacturing he has large farming interests.

In 1896 the Dixie Cotton Mills was incorporated with a capital of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; a two story

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L. A. McDonald

mill building was erected, one hundred by four hundred and fifty feet, with two large weave houses, one hundred tenement houses, engine and boiler houses. For the first two years of its existence James G. Truitt and J. M. Barnard served as president—Mr. Dunson being from the beginning a stockholder. In 1898 he was elected to the presidency. His advent marked a new and aggressive policy. He substituted the newest and most modern machinery, and about 1902 had the mill started on a career of prosperity which has continued without a break up to the present. The capital stock was increased to five hundred thousand dollars, the spindles to twenty thousand, with sixty-four cards and four hundred looms. The mills constitute a part of that great cotton manufacturing interest at La Grange which has made of that town one of the cotton centers of the State—the interests centering in and near that city beginning to approach in magnitude those of Columbus, the pioneer cotton manufacturing town of the State. La Grange owes much to such men as O. A. Dunson and Fuller Callaway, who have given the best years of their lives to the building up of this great industry. It is a pleasant reflection that, while contributing so largely to the increasing wealth of the State Mr. Dunson has earned a substantial competency for himself.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

John Archibald McDonald.

JOHN A. McDONALD, of Sumter county, who makes his home at Plains, is a veteran both in war and peace. He was born in Sumter county on September 17, 1848. His father, John Bethune McDonald, was a hatter by trade, who later became a farmer and married Catherine Worthy. John B. McDonald came from North Carolina to Crawford county in 1836 and to Sumter county in 1839. His father, Angus McDonald, came from Scotland to North Carolina. Some of Mr. McDonald's uncles migrated to New South Wales, Australia.

Mr. McDonald comes from that great Scottish clan which for hundreds of years disputed the place of supremacy among the Scottish clans with the Campbells. The MacDonald clan was divided into four great branches: Clans Ranald, Glengarry, Sleat, and Staffa. There is some little doubt as to which was the parent family of these four great divisions of the clan, but the weight of evidence seems to be in favor of the MacDonalds of the Isles and Sleat, for they can be traced back to the year 1135, and the clan is known to have existed even prior to that. It is one of the most interesting histories of all the clans of Scotland, and there is no more interesting history in the world than that of these Scottish clans. From 1135 down to the present time the MacDonalds have been conspicuous, both in war and in peace, wherever Scottish or British people have penetrated. In 1745 they adhered to the Stuarts and were able to put two thousand fighting men in the field. After the destruction of the Stuart cause an enormous number of the MacDonald clan emigrated to North Carolina, and there as a condition of being allowed to take up lands they were compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the British crown. They had fought the House of Hanover until fighting was hopeless. Their loyalty to pledged word may be judged by the fact that having taken the oath of allegiance to the House of Hanover in order to secure their lands, when the Revolutionary War came on, although in full sympathy with the Colonists, a large number of them took up arms for the Royal cause on the ground that they could not break their plighted word. Deserted in the first year of war by the Royal leaders, the majority of them returned to their homes and remained quietly during the war, while a minority, feeling that they had sufficient provocation to renounce their allegiance, joined themselves to the Colonists and some of them made notable records as soldiers; and it is from this strong stock that John McDonald is descended.

He was educated in the Sumter county schools, and though a mere lad on the outbreak of the Civil War he became, during that struggle, attached to the Eleventh Regiment of the Reserves, and after five days' service, before he had ever had an

opportunity even to be drilled, was too severely wounded (at Griswoldville) for further service. After the war he farmed for a time, conducted a woodyard and wood supply business for the Central of Georgia Railroad from 1874 on for some years, and in 1895, 1896, and 1897 ran a planing mill. In 1896 he became interested in mercantile business. In 1895 he finally moved from Sumter to Plains, which has since been his home.

Mr. McDonald's business ventures, backed by industry and sound judgment, have been very largely successful. He is now vice-president of the Oliver-McDonald Company, the largest mercantile concern of his section, and a director and vice-president of the Bank of Plains. He is a man of much public spirit, and takes an active hand in everything that will contribute to the improvement of his community. In the Grange and Alliance movements he was a conspicuous member, and though he had always declined public office, when, in 1890, the Alliance insisted on his serving on the committees of Agriculture and Blind Asylum in the General Assembly, he accepted and served for one term. He gave fourteen years of service as a member of the School Board of Sumter county, six years as a Jury Commissioner, served on the Town Council of Plains, declining to be Mayor; is a member of the various Masonic bodies, from Blue Lodge to Shrine, and has been Master of his local lodge for many years. He has given thirty years of service as a steward of the Methodist Church and did not miss a quarterly meeting for fourteen years. In the old Reconstruction days he was a member of the noted Ku Klux Klan which did more to clear up the atmosphere in the South than any institution ever organized. The record shows that he has been helpful and useful in every direction, and has well earned the prosperity which has come to him.

His preferred reading through life has been the Bible, coupled with biographical and historical works, and he is a man of sound information. While he was in the General Assembly, the *Constitution* of that period, which was not altogether in sympathy with his political convictions, stated that he was a man of generous actions, clear head and altogether one of the soundest members of the House.

In 1877 he married Miss Cornelia Page, daughter of Leonard and Mary (Markett) Page. Mrs. McDonald's father was a prominent and wealthy business man of Sumter county. Of this marriage there is one daughter, Mamie (now Mrs. H. T. Bradley). BERNARD SUTTLER.

Jule Felton.

FELTON is an ancient English name, the family having been settled for centuries, and comparatively numerous, in the counties of Gloucester and Suffolk, England. They held honorable position in the old country and won the right to coat armor by services to the king. The first American family appears to have been founded in Massachusetts by Lieutenant Nathaniel Felton, who came to Salem, Massachusetts, from England, in 1633. The descendants of this Nathaniel Felton had increased by 1790 to thirty-seven families in the State of Massachusetts, which has always been most numerously represented of any State in the Felton family. The Georgia family of Feltons traces its descent back to North Carolina, to which State three brothers of the name came from England. From North Carolina, descendants of the first settlers drifted south, and in Georgia the family has won most honorable position. Doctor William H. Felton, of Cartersville, minister and physician, one of the most eloquent men the State has ever known, who served in the General Assembly and in the Federal Congress with distinguished ability, has but recently passed to his reward, after a long and useful life. L. M. Felton and W. H. Felton, Senior, members of the same family, were successful in business and represented their districts in the General Assembly for several terms. W. H. Felton, Junior, is now Judge of the Superior Court of the Macon Circuit.

Of this family comes Jule Felton, lawyer, of Montezuma, Georgia, who was born in Spalding, Macon county, Georgia, February 3, 1876, son of A. C. and Cellie (McFarlane) Felton. A. C. Felton was an extensive farmer, a man of collegiate and

Jule Felton

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profound education and culture, who gave to the son a good education, first in the Spalding Seminary and later in the Mercer Law School at Macon, and the summer school at the University of Virginia. Mr. Felton was graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and began practice at Montezuma at sixteen years of age. In speaking of his record in so far as it has been made, with relation to the development of his career, Mr. Felton says, with a touch of humor, that he has "simply tried to stay on the job." That he has met with fair success in holding down the job is proven by the fact that in 1907 he was elected Solicitor of the City Court of Oglethorpe for a term of four years, commencing January 1, 1908, and is now serving that term. The young man proves he has won his spurs as a lawyer and gained the confidence of the people where he resides.

In religious circles he is a Methodist and has been a steward of his church for fifteen years, showing that he is active in the moral life of his community. Outside of his law studies he takes much pleasure in the reading of the classics and in the Bible. Politically he classifies himself as "partly a Democrat." With no intention to touch upon political questions in this brief biography, it may incidentally be said that the country is getting full of men who are partly Democrats and partly Republicans—and it is the most hopeful sign of improvement that thoughtful citizens have seen for many years. In fraternal circles Mr. Felton is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

On November 21, 1897, he married Miss Mamie Robinson, daughter of John H. and Fannie Robinson, of Macon county. They have five children: Jule Wimberly, Frances, Augustus Cicero, William Robinson, and John Howard Felton.

Mr. Felton believes that the best interests of the State are to be promoted by the improvement and extension of our educational facilities, by the maintenance of our prohibition law, and by a zealous cultivation of religion among the people. In every respect a thoroughly good citizen, he has already won in his community a prominent and honorable position, and bids fair to rival in usefulness the distinguished members of his family who have served the State of Georgia so well.

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Rodolphus Silas Oliver.

R. S. OLIVER, of Plains, Sumter county, president of the Oliver-McDonald Company, the largest mercantile concern of that section, president of the Bank of Plains, and the owner of large farming interests, is a native of Webster county, born on December 2, 1859. Mr. Oliver's parents were J. J. and Carrie (McGrady) Oliver. His father was a farmer and Confederate soldier. His family in Georgia was founded by his grandfather, James Oliver, who came from South Carolina and settled near East Point, Georgia.

The Oliver family in England goes back for centuries and there seems to have been three main branches; the oldest apparently settled in Southwestern England, another in Southern England, and the third, offshoots from these older families, in Scotland and Ireland. The possession of coat armor by the family demonstrates the fact that they held an honorable position in the old country.

R. S. Oliver had good educational advantages. After attendance upon the Webster county schools he went to the University of Georgia, remaining through the sophomore and junior years. He then turned his attention to farming and followed that pursuit until 1885, when, without abandoning his farming interests he established himself in the mercantile business at Plains. He speedily demonstrated his ability as a merchant; was soon recognized as a sound financier, and in 1901 was the principal organizer of the Bank of Plains, of which he has been president since its organization. His business success has been of such a character that he may be fairly called the most prominent business man of his community. He also possesses a sufficient measure of public spirit and is now serving as Mayor of his town. He is a member of the Methodist Church, the Knights of Pythias, and the various Masonic bodies from the Blue Lodge to the Shrine.

Mr. Oliver has been twice married: In 1882 he married Miss Awtrey Rylander, daughter of Matthew and Kate

Yours truly

R. S. Obrien

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(Brown) Rylander, of Sumter county. Subsequent to her death he married Miss Effie Turner, daughter of the Reverend Joseph and Tanne Stewart Turner, of Sumter county. The Reverend Joseph Turner, father of Mrs. Oliver, was a Methodist minister. Of Mr. Oliver's marriages there are eight children: Clifford, Edmond, Floy, John, Carrie, Catherine, Francis, and R. S. Oliver, Junior.

Mr. Oliver's preferred reading has been found in the press, which in these later days affords a liberal education to the intelligent man. Like many other thoughtful men of our time, he has come to the conclusion that compulsory education is necessary. He sees, as many others do, that we have a vast number of people who are either too poor or too lacking in intelligence to make the necessary effort to give their children the rudiments of an education unless forced to do so by the strong arm of the law. He sees also that if this Republic is to endure, we must have in the future a more intelligent electorate than we have had in the past. Recognizing these facts, Mr. Oliver as a good citizen is in favor of spending the public money freely to give everybody an opportunity for an education and then force them to take it. He would back this up with a system of good roads, believing that both the moral and material welfare of the community would be greatly added to by putting a splendid system of good roads into every nook and corner of the State. This has too long been deferred on the plea of poverty. We are now well able to undertake it, and if we do our duty wisely in that direction the State will be far richer when the job is concluded than it is now. It is to the credit of Mr. Oliver that he has not allowed himself to become so completely immersed in his own affairs as to lose sight of these great needs.

A. B. Caldwell.

Mark George McDonald.

PRESIDENT of the Rome Furniture Manufacturing Company and vice-president of the McDonald Furniture Company, two of the large manufacturing concerns which have helped to make Rome conspicuous in the industrial world, was M. G. McDonald, one of the foremost manufacturers and financiers of Northwest Georgia. Mr. McDonald was born in Florida, February 16, 1851, son of the Reverend James and Teressa A. (Pendarvis) McDonald. His father was a Baptist minister. On the paternal side Mr. McDonald was of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was born at Limerick, Ireland, in 1796, reared and educated in that town, and settled in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1817, at the age of twenty-one. He spent three years in Virginia, thence moved to Kentucky, settled in Georgia about 1826, and was in Cuba for a few years along about 1829. In 1831 he was ordained to the Baptist ministry and preached in Georgia and Florida from 1831 to 1869, in which year he died. On the maternal side he was of Welsh stock, his mother's family being among the early settlers of South Carolina. His mother survived his father twenty-five years and lived until 1894. He thus combined in his own person the Scotch-Irish and Welsh stock, both of which have contributed many valuable citizens to our country.

Mr. McDonald received his education in the schools of Decatur and Atlanta, Georgia, and in 1869, a youth of eighteen, began his business career at Rome. In 1872 he moved to Boston, Massachusetts, but returned to Rome in 1874, and was in business continuously from that time until his death, which occurred on October 17, 1910, in Baltimore.

On January 9, 1879, he married Miss Bessie Harper, a daughter of Alexander Thornton and Elizabeth (Sparks) Harper, of Cave Spring, Georgia.

Identified with the Democratic party in his political beliefs, he never sought political position, but gave profound thought to economic and political conditions. An extensive reader in

M. S. McDonald

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many directions, he found the Bible, Dickens, American History, *The Scientific American, Harper's Weekly,* and the daily editorials of our best State papers all to possess great value for the good citizen who would be well informed and thus able to do his part as a citizen. He also found much pleasure in the works of Mark Twain, who combined with humor much sound philosophy and sense.

Mr. McDonald believed that in a business way the best money is that earned honestly, and that this is the only kind that will bring happiness. He believed that business success is to be won first by integrity, then by hard study of the details of one's own business, rigid promptness in meeting all obligations, courage, cheerfulness, loyalty to one's friends, and that self-confidence which is born of knowledge and does not degenerate into conceit. The hard fighting blood which he inherited led him to believe that it is a part of wisdom to make one's enemies respect you. He was a communicant of the Baptist Church, affiliated with the various Masonic bodies, a member of the National Civic Federation and the Order of Elks. In addition to this he was a trustee of Shorter College at Rome, Georgia, and of the Hearne School, at Cave Spring, Georgia.

A hard worker from the age of fourteen, at which period he had to take upon himself the responsibility of a man, and the care of a large family, with only a limited education, he studied at night, and became not only a man of wide information but of liberal education. His views on public questions, born of his reading, his own thought, and close observation, are worthy of consideration. He believed that immigration and capital should be encouraged, and that our system of taxation could be greatly improved. Our State struggles from year to year always in necessitous circumstances and lacking sufficient funds to run the State government properly. Mr. McDonald believed that there is a great number of men in our State making from a hundred dollars per month and up who contribute no taxes beyond poll tax, and he believed that an equitable system which would compel these citizens to contribute to the support of State and city governments, the advantages of which

they enjoy and to which they contribute nothing, would not only lighten the burden of taxes upon those now paying but would greatly increase the revenues of the State. Ready to contribute of time, money and thought to those things which were for the betterment of his community and State, he made a large measure of business success for himself and established the reputation of a most valuable citizen of his section.

The *Tribune-Herald* said, "The Rome of the future must be braver and better for having known Mark McDonald," and while calling attention to the natural things says, "the best are confined to the hearts of those who knew him." Another editorial refers to his care of his widowed mother and sisters, in the home, and the early struggles.

Mr. J. B. Nevin said, "Gentlest and most effective influence for good Rome ever knew; made other men believe in themselves.

A. B. CALDWELL.

Walter Crawford Stevens.

WALTER CRAWFORD STEVENS, of the Stevens Pottery, in Baldwin county, was born in Greene county in 1845, son of Henry and Matilda Stevens. Henry Stevens, father of W. C. Stevens, was born in Cornwall, England, on May 21, 1813. In 1831, a youth of eighteen, he came to New York and in 1836 moved to Augusta, Georgia. Then he became the founder of what is known as Stevens Pottery, the only pottery in the State, and one of the large and substantial manufacturing enterprises of Georgia. The father and the two sons, W. C. and J. H. Stevens, can therefore very properly claim to be the founders of an industry which has been of value to the State, and which is but the forerunner of many others to come.

After attendance in the Baldwin county schools, W. C. Stevens was for two years a student in Emory College. In 1863 he enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Georgia Battalion,

W. C. Stevens

which was attached to Hardee's Corps, and served with the command until the surrender in 1865.

Returning from the army he entered the pottery business which had been founded by his father, and in 1876 formed a partnership with his uncle, William Stevens, and his brother, John Henry Stevens, under the firm name of Stevens Brothers and Company, for the purpose of conducting the pottery business of which his father was the founder; and later on the brothers bought out the uncle's interest, and have continued it up to the present with a large measure of success.

Mr. Stevens was a promoter and the first president of the Citizens National Bank of Macon. Outside of the pottery he has large lumbering and banking interests, and is recognized as one of the strong financiers of his section.

There is an interesting story connected with this pottery business. Henry Stevens had been bred to the business in his youth. On first coming to Georgia he was engaged in the construction of the Georgia Railroad from Augusta to Union Point and later he entered the sawmill business. In 1854 he bought a large tract of virgin pine land ten miles south of Milledgeville, and conducted an extensive lumber business. He found upon this land a valuable deposit of clay suitable for pottery. After years in the lumber business he recalled his old knowledge of the pottery business, and in 1861 established the pottery which has since grown to such large proportions. During the war he supplied the Confederate Government with many articles needed by the army, such as knives, shoe pegs, pipes, and such small necessaries; his entire plant was burned on Sherman's march to the sea. After the war his assets consisted of his land and six or seven dollars in gold. The gold he gave away to a destitute Methodist preacher, and then buckled down to rebuild his fortunes. This illustrates the qualities of the man, which he has transmitted to his children.

W. C. Stevens was married in 1872 to Miss Emmie Heard Davis, daughter of Wilson and Mary (Wright) Davis, of Newton county. Of this marriage three children have been born, of whom two are living—Irene (now Mrs. Doctor M. M. Stapler, of Macon), and Marie (now Mrs. B. S. Walker, of Macon).

Mrs. Stevens' given name recalls the old veteran Stephen Heard, one of the founders of Georgia, in whose honor a county was named, and from whom she is descended in one line.

The Stevens Pottery has now become thoroughly well known all over the South, having a large trade through the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, in brick, sewer pipe, and all forms of clay products, In addition to this, Mr. Stevens conducts most extensive farming operations. He is the founder and vice-president of the Oconee Brick and Tile Company, of Milledgeville, and the founder, vice-president and director of the H. Stevens' Sons Company, of Macon. He is now one of the most widely known business men of the South. Like his father before him, Mr. Stevens is a strong adherent of the Methodist Church, and holds in that great religious body the office of steward. His preferred line of reading has been current periodicals and business magazines. In politics he is a Democrat. Notwithstanding the fact that his chief interest is and always has been along manufacturing lines, Mr. Stevens regards the development of the agricultural resources of Georgia as the most important matter bearing upon our welfare. Like other men of good judgment, he recognizes the fact that Georgia, with soil that will bear improvement, can be made enormously rich through agriculture, and that agriculture must remain the chief interest of the people. He has been a most valuable citizen, inasmuch as he has added to and enlarged upon the great industry founded by his father, which has not only made money for the Stevens family, but has contributed much to the general wealth of the State.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

LIBRARY

Yours Truly

P. D. L. Evans

Robert Edward Lee Evans.

COLONEL ROBERT E. LEE EVANS, a leading citizen of Thomson, was born in Richmond county on November 5, 1862, son of William E. and Louisa Caroline (McCleskey) Evans. His father, Major William E. Evans, was a cotton factor, an insurance agent, and a planter. He was such a devoted adherent of the Confederacy that he invested his entire fortune in Confederate bonds, and after his death there was found among his papers a trunk full of Confederate bonds, notes and money amounting in face value to several hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The Evans family in all its branches originated in Wales, from which it scattered over England, and from England Colonel Evans' immediate ancestors came to Pennsylvania; moving thence to South Carolina, and thence about 1770 to Georgia, settling near the Savannah River, in what is now Burke county. They were among the early settlers of Augusta, and at one time owned about one-third of the land on which that city is built.

Colonel Evans obtained a good education from the schools of Augusta. He attended Pelot's, Houghton Institute, and the Richmond Academy, all of Augusta; and in 1878 began his business career, a youth of sixteen, as bookkeeper in an Augusta bank. From that he drifted into insurance; then into farming, making fruit farming a specialty; and his principal interest at the present time is that of cotton warehouseman.

On December 23, 1885, Colonel Evans was married to Miss Ella Lamar Morgan, daughter of J. W. and Sarah A. Morgan, of Thomson, Georgia.

Colonel Evans has been a wide reader and is a cultivated man. He has been especially partial to works on agriculture, horticulture, astronomy, and other sciences. A year or so ago, when Halley's comet was the talk of the world, Colonel Evans wrote for the press an article which was copied and criticised all over the United States. Singularly enough, though not a

professional astronomer, his theory in the matter proved in the end to be the only correct one. He has also from time to time written articles on agricultural lines and topics of current interest. He has served as a member of the town council and as a delegate to various political conventions.

In 1902 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Georgia State troops, and detailed as aide-de-camp to the Governor, in which capacity he served for five years. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is active in the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, in both of which great orders he is a past officer.

Colonel Evans is strongly impressed with the necessity for a more thorough and more extensive educational system in the State. He believes the first duty of our people to be the building and maintaining of such educational institutions as will give to the white people of Georgia such advantages as are now enjoyed by the most advanced communities in other States. As he sees it, this is the first step in the forward movement which shall maintain and accentuate Georgia's supremacy, both material and moral.

A. B. CALDWELL.

Frederick Jerome Cooledge.

FREDERICK JEROME COOLEDGE was born in Clay county, Georgia, at Cotton Hill, July 9, 1855, and is a son of Norman F. and Julina (Hall) Cooledge, natives of Vermont who settled in Georgia before the war. Since 1875 Mr. Cooledge has been a resident of Atlanta, where he is now one of the prominent citizens and most substantial men of affairs of the State Capital.

Mr. Cooledge is of English descent, his paternal great-grandfather coming to this country in 1750, settling in that territory which was later organized as the State of Vermont. He was of sturdy, vigorous stock, both mentally and physically, and was reputed to be the most athletic man in his State. By occupation he was a farmer. The history of the American

D. H. Coolidge

LIBRARY

branch of the Cooledge family has been traced out and the record of the family coat of arms made.

The father of Mr. Cooledge was a school teacher by profession, and on coming to Georgia, as above stated, located at Perry, in Houston county, where he opened a school. At a later period he went to his native State, and there marrying, at once returned to Georgia and located at Cotton Hill. Here with his wife, who was also a teacher, he pursued his profession of teaching for many years, meeting with much success. He was a noted instructor in his day, and before his death bore the reputation of having been the instructor of more young men than any other teacher in the State. He was a Bible student, of great depth, and in Sunday School work was a leader.

Frederick J. Cooledge did not have the advantage of a collegiate education, his training having been confined to such as he obtained from his parents, though this was thorough, embracing the spiritual and moral as well as the mental side of his nature. When nineteen years of age, becoming anxious to fit himself for the active duties of life, Mr. Cooledge took a course at Moore's Business University, at Atlanta, where he was graduated.

After his graduation he accepted a clerkship in Atlanta with the firm of Duck and Company, dealers in paints and oils, where he served for more than four years. At the expiration of that period he had so familiarized himself with commercial affairs and practiced such economy as to enable him, with such assistance as his father and brother could give, to embark in business on his own account. Forming a partnership in Atlanta with his brother, Aurelian H., in 1881, under the firm name of F. J. Cooledge and Brother, for the sale of paints, oils, glass, and brushes, they prosecuted this enterprise until six years after the death of his brother, when his interest was withdrawn. Three years later, in 1907, he admitted his son, Fred J. Cooledge, Junior, and in 1908 Aurelian, the second son, was admitted, under the firm name of F. J. Cooledge and Sons. They are doing a large and growing business in the manufacture and sale of paints and varnishes, in Atlanta, with

a branch in Savannah. This firm enjoys the distinction of having been the first to establish a paint factory in the South. Their plant now ranks with the foremost in the country. This business is among the leading and most valuable industries in Georgia.

Mr. Cooledge is president of the Upson County Oil Mills, also occupying a like position with the Screen and Cabinet Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta.

While much devoted to the many business enterprises claiming his attention, Mr. Cooledge by no means allows temporal matters to absorb all his time or means. Endowed with large means and a generous heart, he takes a deep interest in all the benevolences of his church—in fact, in all measures having for their object the promotion of religion and the moral welfare of society; and to these he yields a willing heart and an open purse. He is a member of the Ponce de Leon Avenue Baptist Church, where he is a recognized leader. He is a prominent figure at the meetings of the Baptist State Convention. His abiding interest in the Baptist Orphanage has been not only helpful to that worthy institution, but also a source of helpful inspiration to others.

In 1881 Mr. Cooledge was married to Miss Lillie Holmes, a daughter of W. C. Holmes. Four children, Lucile (now Mrs. Pace), F. J., Junior, Aurelian, and Harold, were born to them. Subsequent to the death of his first wife, Mr. Cooledge was in 1892 married to Miss Fannie Martin, daughter of the late Reverend J. E. Martin, a minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. They have two children—Edwin M. and Mary Frances.

W. J. Northen.

W. M. McIntosh

Henry Martyn McIntosh.

HENRY M. McINTOSH, of Albany, one of the strong newspaper men of Georgia, was born in Boston, Thomas county, on January 19, 1852, son of Roderick and Bathsheba (McMillan) McIntosh. His father was a farmer. No name is more honorably known in Georgia than that of McIntosh.

The great Highland clan of McIntosh, originally a sept of the famous clan Chattan, which was the parent clan of fifteen Scottish clans, dates back as a separate clan for more than five hundred years. In 1411 the chief of the Clan McIntosh was Captain of the Castle of Inverness. In 1526 Lachlan, chief of the clan, was murdered by James Malcolmson, who, with his followers, were captured by the McIntosh clan and put to the sword. William, the fifteenth chief of the clan, was treacherously murdered by the Countess of Huntly. In 1689 the McIntosh chief led one thousand of his men against Keppoch, who defeated and made him a prisoner. In 1745 the clan numbered eight hundred fighting men. Prior to 1745 John More McIntosh, as subchief of the clan, had led one hundred of his clansmen in a migration to Georgia, and it was from this branch of the clan that the famous Lachlan McIntosh of the Revolution and his kinsmen were descended.

The immediate branch of the McIntosh family to which our subject belongs was established in America by his grandfather, Daniel McIntosh, who came from Scotland to Robeson county, North Carolina, in which county the McMillans (his mother's family) were also settled. About 1800 they removed to South Alabama, and a generation later to Thomas county, Georgia.

The McMillans (his mother's clan) was another notable Scottish clan. The stories of the origin of the McMillan clan are conflicting. The authentic records, however, show them to have been established centuries ago on Loch Arkig, where they constituted a sept of the Clan Cameron. Later a portion of the clan is found in Argyle, where they rose to great prominence.

Another branch of the clan was settled in Lochaber, while the branch best known settled in the district of Galloway. One of this southern branch distinguished himself as a preacher and leader of the Cameronians in the latter part of the seventeenth lanites. The Bible of the old Cameronian preacher is yet prelanites. The Bible of the old Cameronian preacher is yet preserved among the descendants of the Covenanters. It will thus be seen that Henry M. McIntosh is descended from strong stock.

His education was obtained in the schools of Quitman, always excellent. His mother was left a widow when young McIntosh was but seven years old. She measured up to every responsibility and the lad had good training. At sixteen he took up the printer's trade, and in 1871, a youth of nineteen, began his journalistic career as editor of the *Quitman Banner*. In 1876 Mr. McIntosh was on the editorial staff of the *Savannah Morning News* and was sent to Florida as the representative of that journal during the celebrated Hayes and Tilden contest. In 1877 he moved to Albany and became editor of the *Albany Advertiser*. After a short time he purchased the paper and consolidated with *The News* under the name of the *News and Advertiser*. In 1889 he was elected Mayor of Albany and sold his interest in the newspaper so as to devote his entire time to his official duties. His administration reflected great credit upon himself and was of much advantage to the growing town. At the conclusion of his term of office he founded the *Albany Daily Herald* in 1891. This paper, which has grown to large proportions, is recognized as the leading paper of Southwest Georgia, with a wide circulation and great influence.

Though a Democrat in his political affiliations, Mr. McIntosh is neither an extreme partisan nor a politician in the usual sense of the word. He recognizes the fact that his State needs patriots much more than it does politicians, and his newspaper service has been along lines of pure patriotism. Like other men, he is not infallible, and in the conduct of his paper he may at times have made mistakes, but the people of Georgia, who now know him well, have implicit confidence in his disinterestedness and in his unselfish patriotism. In 1882 and 1883 he represented his county in the General Assembly. For

several years past he has been president of the Dougherty County Board of Education, and for the greater part of the past twenty-five years he has been chairman of the District and County Democratic Executive Committees.

He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias and one of the most active members of the Albany Board of Trade. He is president of the Herald Publishing Company and editor of the paper. He is active in the work of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. The Albany Chautauqua, one of the most successful educational ventures of Georgia, has been made a success under his strong and capable management.

In 1873 Mr. McIntosh married Miss Annie White, daughter of John and Martha (Anderson) White, of Covington, Georgia. They have one son, Henry T. McIntosh, who is now associate editor of *The Herald.*

Mr. McIntosh is a strong and forceful, yet pleasing, writer. His campaign through his newspaper in behalf of "Hog, Hominy, and Hay" was not only a notable contribution to the newspaper work of the State, but was also notable in its beneficial results to the agricultural interests.

He is a staunch believer in industrial and agricultural education, and believes proper effort along these lines to be the keynote of a larger prosperity in a material way and a higher standard in a moral way for the people of Georgia. The reputation of Mr. McIntosh is now Statewide, and it is most pleasing to be able to say truthfully that his reputation is one which any man might be proud to have.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Felix Van Den Corput.

CAPTAIN FELIX VAN DEN CORPUT, of Cave Spring, one of the best known citizens of Georgia, was born in Brussels, Belgium, April 10, 1840. His father, Joseph J. Van Den Corput, was educated as a physician, and gave to his son that heritage of brain and physical strength which made him a marked man in life, and which, combined with the gentle qualities inherited from his mother, Gertrude Jane Lambert Van Den Corput, has made him one of the popular personalities of his section and account for his intellectual, social, financial, and political achievements.

Captain Corput's early life was passed in his native city. In his early schooldays he was sent to one of those educational institutions in which the Old World sets us such an excellent example of culture and thought, and there for three years laid the foundation of the splendid education which he has since acquired. In 1850 Doctor Joseph J. Van Den Corput, with his wife, four sons, and a daughter, came to America and settled near Rome, Georgia. About 1854, attracted by the great promise for successful work offered by Alabama, Doctor Corput moved to that State, and Felix was entered at school. In 1858 Felix went to Rome, Georgia, and entered a mercantile establishment as a clerk, in which capacity he was serving upon the outbreak of the War between the States. Among the earliest to enlist in the Confederate Army were the four Corput boys. Felix enlisted in 1861 as a private in the Cherokee Artillery. Serving as private, corporal and sergeant, he finally received an appointment in the Quartermaster's department, with the rank of Captain. During the war he saw service in Virginia; was a part of Pemberton's Army in the surrender at Vicksburg; later participated in the Tennessee and Georgia campaigns; and in May, 1865, was paroled at Macon, Georgia, which city witnessed the beginning of his successful career.

His personal popularity in Macon was unlimited, and in 1879 he was elected to the Aldermanic Board of Macon, serving

for two years, and during his term of office officiating as Mayor *pro tem.* The next four years saw him advanced to the position of Mayor, and there his influence deepened and widened politically and socially. Some members of his family after the war had settled in Atlanta, where they remained for many years and were highly esteemed.

But the call of the hills was in Captain Corput's blood, and in 1886, having come to middle life, he decided to settle at Cave Spring, in the northern part of the State, and take up more quiet and congenial pursuits. He planted there one of the finest vineyards in the South; conducted his farm in the most improved manner of advanced farming, with great success, and grew or raised all things that go towards making farm life attractive. He was elected president of the Floyd County Farmers' Alliance, and served as its president for five years from its organization. Previous to this he had been elected president of the Floyd County Agricultural and Horticultural Society; and while acting in that capacity he gave the public one of the most perfect and comprehensive exhibits of agricultural, horticultural, mineral, and timber products, showing also industrial development, ever given at any State Fair in the South. He was elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Alliance at its organization, and served for five years in that responsible position. It was through his efforts that the State Alliance Exchange was organized, and by his personal endeavors its capital was raised, which put it in operation. He was made first president of the venture, and served until he saw it on a good working basis, when he resigned to pursue other lines of work. His next venture as a promoter of business interests was in 1889, when he organized the Farmers' Alliance Coöperative Company, at Cave Spring. He was put at the head of the new organization, and was president for fifteen years, at the end of which time the business was discontinued. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Georgia Experiment Station, and reappointed for five succeeding terms of five years each—having served up to the present twenty-two years, and for fifteen years he has regularly succeeded himself as chairman of the executive

committee of the Board of Directors of the Station. In 1887 he was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Georgia School for the Deaf, at Cave Spring; and in 1890 he was made president of the board, and regularly reëlected president for thirteen consecutive years. In 1903, after fifteen years' service, he resigned from the board. Many years ago his district had recognized his importance as a political factor and his value as a representative citizen; and so, in 1892, he was sent to the General Assembly as Senator from the Forty-second District. During his service in the Senate he held the chairmanship of the Finance Committee, and served on several additional important committees. In 1905 Captain Corput organized the Bank of Cave Spring, of which he was made the first president, and afterwards declined a reëlection.

In the fraternal secret orders Captain Corput has been equally conspicuous. The Knights of Pythias elected him Grand Chancellor in 1876. From 1869 to 1872 he was Noble Grand of the United Brothers Lodge of Odd Fellows at Macon. In 1877 he was Eminent Commander of St. Omar Commandery of the Knights Templar at Macon. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies, from Blue Lodge to Shrine, being affiliated with Macon Lodge No. 5; with Constantine Chapter No. 4, and Yaarab Temple, at Atlanta, Georgia, of the Shriners. He is also identified with the Order of Elks, holding his membership at Rome.

Captain Corput was married in early life to Miss Martha Hoge, daughter of John S. and Addie (Frierson) Hoge, of Macon. Of this marriage there are two daughters: Stella and Jessie, the former being now Mrs. H. A. Dean, of Rome, Georgia.

The domestic life of Captain Corput has been ideal. His home at Cave Springs, a comfortable, modern structure, has been a rendezvous for the culture and brains of the State. There for twenty-five years he has resided in peace, in plenty, and in content—but never idle, and never behind in the progress of the times. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party, and though always conservative in his views, he has been loyal to his party. In religious belief he inclines to

Very truly
D. L. McMaster

the Roman Catholic Church, though he is not a communicant of that church.

He is a man of strong convictions and lofty purpose. The reverses and the hardships of life have never discouraged him from taking an optimistic view—and, his mind once made up, he acts upon his conclusions promptly and effectively. Few men have accomplished as much in life as has this veteran, who has now passed the three score and ten mark—and few men of achievement have ever won and held for so long the unmeasured esteem of so large a constituency. Now in the golden glow of a life well spent, Captain Corput is living out his days contentedly among the old red hills of Georgia. Still youthful in spirit, still splendid in physical manhood, still aggressive in business, he enjoys the fruits of his labors, respected and loved by his fellow men, not only of his own community but in that far larger constituency measured by the State lines of Georgia.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

David Edwin McMaster.

DOCTOR DAVID E. McMASTER, of Tennille, having "made good" himself, can take a justifiable pride in the stock from which he comes. He belongs to that great Scotch-Irish strain which came in large numbers to the Carolinas in the early days of the Colonies, has spread thence all over our country, and has contributed to the Southern States especially an immense number of its most valuable citizens in every walk of life. It is perhaps within the bounds of truth to say that no other stock in our country of equal numbers has been of equal value in the making of America.

Doctor McMaster was born at Winnsboro, South Carolina, on November 25, 1860. His father, Hugh Buchanan McMaster, was a merchant and banker. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Boatwright Fleming. On both sides of the family the stock is the same; and through intermarriages in various generations he has in his veins the blood of the McMas-

ters, Buchanans, McDonalds, Wades, and Flemings. These families furnished the Revolutionary Armies four McMasters, two Buchanans, one McDonald, one Wade, and one Fleming. In the Civil War the McMasters and Flemings furnished the Confederate Armies nine men, and among these were two Colonels, one regimental and one division Surgeon. In every generation since their first coming to America these families have been well and worthily represented.

Doctor McMaster received his academic training in the High School at Spartanburg, South Carolina. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Georgia, graduated in pharmacy in 1883 and in medicine in 1886. Since that time his life has been devoted to the practice of medicine and pharmacy. Outside of the medical profession, he has developed most capable business qualifications. After establishing himself in Tennille he was in a short time one of the leading physicians. A little while later he was proprietor of the Tennille Drug Company, which business he still retains. Yet a little later he was vice-president of the Tennille Banking Company. From that he was elected its president. His qualifications as a physician and his qualities as a man have made him universally popular with the people whom he serves. He is now president of the Washington County Medical Association; surgeon for the Southern Railroad; member of the health boards of his town and county; a steward in the Methodist Church; a staunch member of the Democratic party, and affiliated with the various Masonic bodies. Notwithstanding all these varied activities, he has found time to contribute articles of a professional character for various medical and surgical societies.

On November 7, 1895, he married Miss Eula Chandler, a daughter of William Hamilton and Norma Julia (Wimberly) Chandler. Two children have been born of this marriage, of whom one, David Edwin McMaster, Junior, is now living. Doctor McMaster believes that sobriety, honesty and energy will lead to success in any vocation commensurate with the ability of the man who possesses these cardinal virtues.

In his native State of South Carolina the McMaster and

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Yours Truly
D. C. Kinsler

Fleming families have been prominent in every sphere of life, and in Georgia they have made an equally good record. Captain R. G. Fleming died superintendent of the Plant System. J. Creighton McMaster, now deceased, was superintendent of the Macon and Northern Railroad, and the late Doctor H. B. McMaster, of Waynesboro, was one of the eminent physicians of the State during his life. Doctor McMaster has not only lived up to the best traditions of the great stock from which he comes, but has shown that in his own person he possesses all the good qualities which have made his forbears noted men and sterling patriots. A. B. CALDWELL.

Daniel Carr Newton.

TO Virginia and North Carolina Georgia owes a great debt, about equally divided between the two States. In 1783 there were probably seventy thousand people in Georgia. Between that time and 1800 there came in from Virginia and North Carolina, in about equal proportions, vast numbers of the strong men who had made these two States; and from these immigrants Georgia has drawn most largely for the great men who during the last one hundred years have made up its brilliant history. The Virginia emigration ceased early in the last century practically altogether—but the North Carolina emigration has never ceased, and from that day down to the present there has been a steady dribble of North Carolinians to Georgia, and in nearly every case they have been most valuable acquisitions.

One of these, who has made his mark deeply upon the life of South Georgia, is Daniel C. Newton, of Claxton, whose career in Georgia has been one of marvelous success. He was born in New Hanover county, North Carolina, February 28, 1851, son of James and Mary Ann (Carr) Newton. His father was a farmer, descended from a long line of Virginia and Carolina Newtons, who since the early Colonial period had rendered most valuable service to their native State. The family is an

ancient one in England—and if it had never contributed any other man than Sir Isaac Newton to the service of the country it would have paid its footing for all time.

Mr. Newton was reared in the naval stores section in North Carolina; educated in the local common schools, and began his business career in 1873, in Darlington county, South Carolina. The men who come from Eastern North Carolina naturally drift into that business for which their section of the country has been famous for more than a century—the production of naval stores. After spending six years at various locations he finally, in 1879, moved to Chatham county, Georgia, and began to push his operations vigorously. That was thirty-two years ago. In these thirty years his progress has been so steady and so rapid that he has practically accumulated a thousand acres of land for every year he has been in the State. His vast land holdings lie in the counties of Tattnall, Chatham, Toombs, Grady, and Clinch. He operates five naval stores plants, and is one of the large farmers of the State, cultivating in Tattnall county alone nine hundred acres of land, from which he reaps the marvelous profit of six thousand dollars, or $6.67 per acre. When one considers that similar land can be bought in that neighborhood for from four to ten dollars an acre in the raw, the character of his management whereby he makes a profit annually equal to the value of the raw land, is something to be wondered at. But this is not all, for Mr. Newton affirms that, if he could farm this land himself, he could make a better profit. These profits are gained from the work of tenants.

A close observer, years ago he concluded that successful farming must be based on the production of necessities at home. In his farming system he started in with the proposition that his lands must grow enough grain for home consumption. To that he speedily added the growing of live stock, until now he produces all the grain and all the meat required for the consumption of his farm. He does not fear to invest his capital in such a venture, and now has considerable money invested in live stock. His lands cover a wide range, from the highest grade of agricultural land down to the poorest—all of them, however, being valuable for the timber. He owns in Clinch

county a tract of land bordering on the Okefenokee Swamp, the drainage of which, now contemplated, will make this land of immense value.

A man of public spirit and of sound judgment, he realizes the need of more settlers for his section, and to that end actual settlers coming into the country can buy his lands, not at speculative prices, but at fair market values. He thus does what he can to encourage the development of the country, realizing that the general prosperity means also his prosperity. He has built him a handsome home at Claxton, where he resides with his family, and is easily one of the most useful citizens of the community, being largely interested in the Claxton Bank, the Merchants and Farmers Bank, the firm of Newton and Newton, the Newton Naval Stores Company, the firm of Newton and Son, and the firm of Newton, Tootle and Company.

Mr. Newton has always taken a very keen interest in politics, not with a view of holding office but because of his recognition of the duty which every citizen owes to the country—which duty is evidenced by an active interest in its political affairs. He was a National Committeeman of the Populist party during its history, and Chairman of its Executive Committee for eight years. He has served as a Councilman of the town of Claxton for six years, and for the past twelve years has been a trustee of the Claxton High School. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and the Farmers' Union. He is a member of the Georgia Hussars, and the Hussars' Club. His religious affiliation is with the Missionary Baptist Church. As might be expected of such a man, he is a strong advocate of compulsory education and the abolition of the whisky traffic.

Mr. Newton has been three times married and has a patriarchal family. His first wife, to whom he was married October 21, 1871, was Sarah Amanda Powell, daughter of John and Louise Powell. The four children of that marriage are Mary Louise, Henry Tate, Ada Jackson, and Joseph Harrell Newton. Subsequent to the death of his first wife, he married, on August 13, 1890, Ella Annie Eason, daughter of Abraham and Susan Eason. The five living children of that marriage

are: Daniel Eason, Elwyn Watson, Willie Levy, Mary Lillian, and Ted Newton. On November 26, 1905, he contracted his third marriage to Rella Sykes, daughter of Daniel W. and Americe Sykes. Of this marriage, there is one son, Dallis Carl Newton.

Mrs. Newton's father, Daniel W. Sykes, is a farmer and a Confederate veteran. She has one brother also, C. E. Sykes, who is now prominently connected with the great oil fields of Oklahoma.

This necessarily imperfect sketch of the life of a most active man can be concluded in no better way than by the reaffirmation of the opening statement that Georgia owes to North Carolina a debt—a debt for men; and that Georgia is willing for the debt to accumulate as long as North Carolina sends to it such men as Daniel Carr Newton. BERNARD SUTTLER.

Matthew Henderson Couch.

THE HONORABLE MATTHEW H. COUCH, of Senoia, merchant, banker and legislator, is one of the survivors of that strong generation of men which fought the greatest war in history, and then out of the chaos brought by that war rebuilt a bankrupt country. He is a native Georgian, born in Coweta county on February 14, 1837. His father, Matthew Couch, a native of South Carolina—and notwithstanding his English name said to have been of German origin—married Jane Ensley, of Irish descent; and after two children had been born to them, made the journey from South Carolina to Coweta county, in 1828, in a one horse wagon. In that immediate section the Indians had just vacated, and a little farther north were still in possession. Matthew Couch was of the stuff of which pioneers are made. He went into the woods and bought fifty acres of land from the man who had preceded him, for which he agreed to pay three hundred dollars. Mr. Shoats, the man who had sold the land, said later on that he never ex-

pected to get his pay for it,—but to his amazement, at the end of the contract time of two years, Mr. Couch came forward with the money in full. When one considers the time of this transaction, the unsettled nature of the country, the long distance from the market, and the scarcity of money, it gives one a good idea of the tremendous amount of labor done by the pioneer farmer to scrape together this three hundred dollars. One sample of his work may be given. His land was all in woods. He would work hard all day clearing land for himself for cultivation, and then work half of the night by torchlight, splitting rails for a neighbor, in order to earn the money with which to buy food for his family and to save money with which to pay for his own land. Like all the pioneer settlers he was a good hunter and game was plentiful,—this helped out. He reared eleven children and accumulated a handsome competency for himself. Three of his sons, Berry, Andrew, and John, were killed in the war; and another, Madison, died from illness caused by exposure while serving as a soldier. The family must have been of that strong German Lutheran stock which, about 1735, settled in South Carolina, as may be gathered from their favorite given names. Mr. Couch's grandfather's name was Enoch; his father's was Matthew; then appear the names of the Apostles, Andrew, John, and James. Through all these generations the family has been eminently religious and strong supporters of the Baptist Church.

Matthew H. Couch is a worthy son of the old pioneer. What little schooling he had was obtained in the little log schoolhouses with puncheon seats and floors, with scant comfort and short terms. The earlier years of his manhood were spent on the farm. At the outbreak of the war he was a young man of twenty-four. He immediately enlisted in the Second Georgia Battalion in a company commanded by Captain L. T. Doyle, the battalion being under the command of Major Tom Hardeman. In 1862 he was elected Sergeant of his company and served in that rank until the end of the war. His battalion was attached to the Army of Northern Virginia and Mr. Couch participated in all the famous campaigns of that great army, coming out unhurt. Returning home, he engaged in mercantile

business; and possessed of decided business capacity, he was shortly able to establish a business of his own. From that time down to the present he has been to some extent interested in merchandising, and some years ago operated the most successful and largest business establishment in Senoia. Some years back, however, he became interested in banking; invested in the Farmers and Merchants Bank, and was made president, in which capacity he is yet serving. Mr. Couch is quite as good a banker as he was a merchant and has made a success of the operations of his bank.

On March 2, 1872, Mr. Couch was married to Miss Henrietta Cock, daughter of Judge Benjamin F. and Margaret Cock of Lee county. Of this marriage five children were born, of whom three are living: Mrs. Pearl Couch Pollock, Mrs. Madge Couch Elder, and Mrs. Maibelle Couch Nolan.

Mr. Couch has also at times made investment in manufacturing enterprises, though he has not given to these personal attention. He has for a long time been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, being a chapter Mason, and has held various positions of honor in the fraternity. For many years, though a staunch Democrat, he had persistently refused to accept any public office beyond Mayor of his town, in which capacity he served for eight years, 1877-1885; but finally, in 1907, he was induced to become a candidate for the Legislature. He was elected and served for four sessions, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910. In the General Assembly Mr. Couch was the same sort of member that he was in business—a safe man. Never stampeded, he judged of every question upon its merits after consideration, and voted according to his conscience. His career in the Legislature was that of a steady going, prudent, honorable member. As a citizen of Coweta county he not only holds a prominent place in the community by reason of his business connections and standing, but also by his personal qualities, which make him much liked by his neighbors, and he is sincerely respected by all who know him.

Bernard Suttler.

William Elliott Dunwody.

NO more striking illustration of the changed conditions of the South during the past thirty years could be cited than the fact that we find everywhere young men at the head of great institutions. It has always been true that the South was conspicuous in the public life of the country through its brilliant young men. On the business side of life we have been more conservative, and the rule in the olden days was for our business leaders to be men of mature years. While this is naturally to some extent yet true, it is now true, and increasingly so, that young men are found in constantly growing numbers at the head of vast enterprises.

One of these young men who has made a brilliant success of his business operations is William E. Dunwody, of Macon, a native Georgian, born in Savannah December 17, 1870, son of W. E. Dunwody, a merchant, and his wife, Aimee LaRoche.

The Dunwody family is of Scotch origin, originally found in the county of Dumfries, Scotland. The old name appears to have been Dinwoodie or Dunwoodie. In Great Britain and America some curious variations of the name appear. In Virginia, in the Revolutionary period—the family having settled in that State prior to that day—appeared the names of Dunwiddy, Dinwedoe, and Dinwiddie, all of these being merely variations of the old Scotch name of Dunwoodie, or Dinwoodie. The Dunwody family in Georgia appears to have been settled in Savannah, where D. M. Dunwody was a prominent citizen in the Civil War period, and his son, Henry F. Dunwody, is now a leading lawyer of Brunswick. W. E. Dunwody's father also settled in Savannah, and one of his daughters is now Mrs. J. W. Glover, of Marietta; and the son is the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Dunwody is descended from John Dunwody, who came from Ireland to Chester county, Pennsylvania, about 1730. He was a school teacher and married Susanna Creswell, daughter of William C. Creswell, of Fogg's Manor, Chester county, Penn-

sylvania. To this Creswell family belonged the late John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland, one of the most distinguished men of the last generation, and not long deceased.

Doctor James D. Dunwody, son of John and Susanna, came to Georgia in 1770; and the records show that James and John Dunwody were members of the First Executive Council.

This family has furnished perhaps a larger number of strong citizens to the State than any other family in Georgia of equal numbers. Colonel James Dunwody was a State Senator. John Dunwody, of Roswell, was long a prominent man of the State and was a veteran of the Mexican and Confederate Wars. Reverend James Bulloch Dunwody was a Chaplain in the Confederate Army. Colonel Henry Dunwody died on the field at Gettysburg, thirty paces in advance of his regiment. Captain Charles A. Dunwody fell at the First Battle of Manassas. Doctor W. E. Dunwody, a well known physician of Marietta and Macon, is the grandfather of our subject. Reverend James and Samuel Dunwody were among our well known and influential citizens. Harry Dunwody was Mayor of Brunswick. Doctor John Dunwody was Surgeon in the United States Army. By marriage, the Dunwodys are related to the Bullochs, the Elliotts, the MacIntoshes, the MacDonalds, the Habershams, the Joneses, and other of the old families of the State.

James Dunwody, on coming to Georgia, settled in St. John's Parish, which is now Liberty county, and married Mrs. Esther (Dean) Splatt, of Arcadia. The son John married at Leesburg, Georgia, on June 7, 1808, June Bulloch, daughter of Archibald Bulloch, at one time President of the State of Georgia.

Mr. Dunwody had excellent educational advantages. He went through the Bibb county public schools, entered Mercer University and was graduated in 1888 with the degree of A.B. His graduation at eighteen years of age proves him to have been a young man of uncommon parts, and his business career has confirmed the promise of his youth.

He entered business life at Macon in 1888. His life has been identified with banking and manufacturing interests, and his present position as one of the leaders in the business life of

Macon shows a remarkable degree of success won in the short space of twenty years. He is president of the Standard Brick Company, and vice-president of the Cherokee Brick Company. The product of these two large plants reaches a total of one hundred million brick per year. He is a director in the Citizens National Bank, and a director in the Building Brick Association of America.

Mr. Dunwody is a man of large public spirit and gives freely of his time to public interests of that kind which involve much labor and no compensation. Thus he is president of the State Fair Association, vice-president of the Macon Chamber of Commerce, and chairman of the Central Capitol Association.

In view of his Scotch descent one is not surprised to find that he is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church—for in all the world no people are more loyal in their church convictions than the Scotch, and they have impressed these convictions upon the world as no other equal number of people have ever done.

Mr. Dunwody is a member of the Log Cabin Club and the Macon Atheneum. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party.

He was married on October 11, 1902, to Bessie Webster, daughter of Edward and Martha Rebecca (Lewis) Webster. They have two sons, William Elliott and Kenneth Webster Dunwody.

Mr. Dunwody's preferential reading through life has been the Bible. As a boy he especially enjoyed the works of Charles Reade, E. P. Roe, and of Fennimore Cooper. Now in his mature years he is partial to works covering the fields of psychology and modern eloquence.

At forty years of age, he has achieved a commanding position in his community as the result of his industry, his integrity and his capacity. Better than all this, he has shown that commendable disposition, sometimes lacking in successful business men, to give a full share of his time to all those things which will contribute either to the moral or the material betterment of the community.

A. B. Caldwell.

William Hamilton Felton.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Macon county, Georgia, on September 19, 1860. His childhood and early youth, like the lives of most men of illustrious rank and position in public affairs, was closely connected with farm life. His ancestors for several generations were allied to the general interests of agriculture. Whenever the local schools closed in the section where his parents resided, little William Felton worked on the farm; but his educational advantages were exceptionally good. To his praise be it said he also made good use of these opportunities. He was graduated from Mercer University, with second honor, after a three years' course in that institution, in the year 1878—a youth of eighteen. This was significant and worthy of attention, in the large class of senior pupils in the year mentioned.

After leaving Mercer, young Felton entered the University of Virginia, graduating in 1880 with the degree of B.L.

He moved to the city of Macon, Bibb county, Georgia, when only twenty years of age, and entered upon what he proposed should be his life work, the practice of law. He has been singularly successful among many able men of like profession. He was admitted to the Macon Bar in December, 1880, and made rapid strides as a lawyer. There was no interruption in this work until he was elected to the Legislature from Bibb county, and served during the sessions of 1886-1887. In 1888 he was made Solicitor-General of the Macon Circuit; again elected in 1892, and served in this office until he was appointed Judge of the Circuit by Governor W. Y. Atkinson, on the 15th of January, 1896, which office he has held continuously up to the present time.

His county and city of residence hold his services in high esteem. He has been Bond Commissioner for the city of Macon; a member of the Bibb County Board of Education; a trustee of the State's Academy for the Blind; and during a considerable period, professor of Criminal Law and Evidence in the Law Department of Mercer University.

He is an ardent advocate of fraternities, as shown by his membership in the Knights of Pythias, Shriners, Knights Templar, Elks and Masons. He has been for years a member of Macon's "Cherokee Club"; likewise of the "Country" and "Log Cabin" Clubs, of the same city,—his disposition being social and his house hospitable. Judge Felton is exceedingly fond of hunting and fishing—enjoys his brief vacations from legal business with the zest of a boy in his teens.

His father, Colonel Leroy Monroe Felton, was one of the largest planters of Southwest Georgia in his lifetime. He was also a most progressive citizen, being at different times a Member of the House and Senate in the Legislature of Georgia. His mother, who was Miss Mary Jane Lowe, was, like his father, descended from sturdy North Carolina ancestors, who settled in Georgia about the year 1818. A devoted mother and loving wife, Mrs. Leroy Monroe Felton is still living, to bless her children and their homes with wise counsel and her valued presence.

Our subject was therefore well born and well bred, his parents giving him a good start in the home of his boyhood. He has been fortunate in his own domestic life, as well as in professional and political life. He was married to Miss Mary Ellen Johnston, youngest daughter of Honorable William B. Johnston, deceased, of the city of Macon, on the 28th of November, 1888; a lady of superior attainments, with high social prominence. One child has blessed this union, W. H. Felton, Junior.

Judge Felton has been blessed with excellent health—remarkably fine physique, strong in body and mind. Having just reached the prime of manhood it seems easy to foretell a continuation of success and probable honors yet in store for him. He must, perforce, continue an active factor in the politics of his native State, because his acceptability seems to be ever present in the public mind. Having always been an ardent Democrat, he has shown himself loyal to the best elements of the party and is easily ranked as one of the leading spirits of the present era.

Judge Felton was a good and dutiful son to his parents; he

is gentle, tender and sweet in his home, beloved by those who know him best, highly esteemed by his neighbors, and continually honored by his fellow citizens. His intercourse with young men is kindly and helpful, free from arrogance or assumption. He stands for clean living and upright conduct, ever advocating what he believes to be honest and true.

MRS. REBECCA FELTON.

Orville Augustus Park.

A YOUNG man yet under forty, who has already made his mark in the legal circles of the State as secretary of the Georgia Bar Association and as Professor of Constitutional Law and Federal Procedure in Mercer University, Orville A. Park, of Macon, has achieved a reputation in comparatively a few years. Mr. Park belongs to an old and distinguished family founded by Arthur Park in America, who came from the North of Ireland and settled in Parksburg, Pennsylvania. Of this family John and Joseph Park were officers in the Revolutionary Army and served also in the Colonial wars, while other ancestors from Virginia also served as Revolutionary soldiers. In the Revolutionary period a branch of this family drifted south and settled in South Carolina; and William Park, of the South Carolina family, moved to Georgia, settling in Jackson county. John Park, the grandfather of our subject, was born near Athens in 1800. John Park was the father of John W. Park, who married Sarah C. Bull. John W. Park was for forty years one of the ablest lawyers in Georgia, and the head of the Bar in the Coweta Circuit. Major John Park, grandfather of our subject, was in his generation one of the leading educators of the State, all of his schools enjoying an excellent reputation, and one of the schools founded by him, La Grange Female College, now a most flourishing college, perpetuating his memory. He was also one of the founders of Emory College and a member of its charter board of trustees.

We are accustomed to think of the Park family as of English origin, but the heraldic records of Great Britain, which show it to have been an armigerous family, also show that it was originally Scotch.

John W. Park was one of the organizers of the Georgia Bar Association, and one of its presidents. During the Civil War he served as Major of the First Georgia Regiment of Reserves, and was in active service until the close of the war. Orville A. Park's mother was Sarah C. Bull, daughter of Judge Orville A. Bull, of La Grange, for long years Judge of the Coweta Circuit.

Mr. Park was born at Greenville, Meriwether county, March 11, 1872. He attended the common schools of Greenville; the Vanderbilt University at Nashville (graduating in law in 1892), and then entered the Law Department of the University of Georgia, from which he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1893, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Macon, and shortly afterwards formed a partnership with J. L. Gerdine. This partnership continued until 1900, when Mr. Gerdine forsook the law and entered the ministry. Mr. Park then became associated with Andrew W. Lane, under the firm name of Lane and Park.

In 1898 Mr. Park was elected secretary of the Georgia Bar Association, and has been reëlected from that date up to the present time—a strong testimonial to his efficiency and to the esteem in which he is held by his colleagues. In 1906, during the absence of Judge Emory Speer, Dean of the Law Department of Mercer University, he filled Judge Speer's place so acceptably that he was elected Professor of Law, which chair he is still filling. He has made valuable contributions to the legal literature of the State, having published an index to the Publications of the Bar Associations of America; the Georgia Bankers' Code; and is now annotating the Georgia Code of 1910. He is attorney for and director of the American National Bank of Macon; general counsel of the Continental Trust Company, and counsel of the Georgia Bankers' Association. Religiously, he adheres to the faith of his fathers, and is an active member of the Methodist Church, having been

for years a steward in the Mulberry Street Church, of Macon, and superintendent of its splendid Sunday School. He served for ten years as a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Macon, and for five years as a member of the State Executive Committee of that great Christian society. In addition to this, he is a director of the Macon Hospital. Politically, Mr. Park is a Democrat.

In 1900 Mr. Park was married to Miss Elmyr Taylor, daughter of Robert J. and Frances (Dillard) Taylor. They have three children; Frances, Orville A., Junior, and Elmyr Park.

Among Mr. Park's distinguished relatives in Georgia may be mentioned the late Reverend Doctor William Park, of Sandersville; James F. Park, Ph.D. and LL.D., of La Grange; the late Captain Robert E. Park, for many years State Treasurer; and L. M. Park, of Atlanta. All of these are his uncles. One of his maternal uncles, Lieutenant-Colonel Gustavus A. Bull, of the Thirty-fifth Georgia Infantry, was killed while leading a charge of his regiment in the Battle of Seven Pines.

The Revolutionary records show that William Park served as a Captain-Lieutenant in one of the Continental regiments. Whether he was the same William Park who founded the family in Georgia is uncertain. It is certain, however, that William Park came to Georgia after the Revolutionary War, and his son, Major John Park, was born in Georgia in the year 1800. John Park, another one of these Revolutionary Patriots, entered the Second Pennsylvania (Continental) Regiment as Second Lieutenant on the first of August, 1777, and was promoted First Lieutenant on April 15, 1779.

It will be seen from this brief record that Mr. Park comes of a family which has given much valuable and often distinguished service to the country. In his hands the family credit is not suffering, and like his forbears he is giving much gratuitous service to all things tending to the general uplift of the Commonwealth.

A. B. Caldwell.

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Sheppard Walter Foster.

DOCTOR S. W. FOSTER, the subject of this sketch, was born at Little Oak, Alabama, near Troy, June 11, 1861. The Foster family, descended from good old English stock, first settled in Virginia, and were first known by the name of Forester.

His father, the noble and gallant John Lewis Foster, farmer, soldier, educator, orator, was born in Henry county, Georgia, but at an early age moved to Alabama. Devoid of selfishness, he had little thought for the accumulation of money, but devoted his life to the cause of his country and the education of the youth of his State.

His mother, Martha A. Rountree, was born in McDonough, Georgia, and came from that excellent family who settled in the middle part of the State.

When young Sheppard was only a few months old his father enlisted in the Confederate Army, and his first recollection of him was when he returned from the army, a worn and tattered soldier. During the enlistment of his father he, his mother, and brother two years older, were graciously given a home and protection in an adjoining yard of a neighbor. His early education was in the common schools of Alabama under the tutorship of his father, who was then engaged in educational work. It was with great difficulty that his early education was possible, owing to the supreme rule of the carpetbaggers. Until the age of twenty, when not attending the old fashioned district school, which would only last three months in the year, he was engaged in work on the farm.

At the age of twenty-one he accepted a position as clerk in a dry goods store, and there remained for three years, at the same time being the only means of support for mother and family. Under trying conditions he succeeded in saving up sufficient funds to take one course at Vanderbilt University, Dental Department. It was against the advice of his friends that he

determinedly began the study of his profession, to which he has since become such an honor.

After attending one course of lectures he returned to his native village, where during his vacation he practiced his profession, by which to get means to return to college the following session. He graduated as valedictorian of his class, February, 1887, also winning medals for best gold fillings. It was necessary for him to remain in the city several days after graduating, practicing his profession in an obscure manner, to secure funds to pay a week's board and transportation home.

Doctor Foster first located at Decatur, Alabama, and soon built up a very select and lucrative practice. He had the good fortune of winning for his wife Miss Sophie Lee Jackson, daughter of the late Doctor Walker C. Jackson, of Montgomery, Alabama. He joined the Alabama State Dental Society and became one of its most valuable members, served four years as secretary of this association, wrote papers on scientific subjects relating to his profession and did much committee work.

Desiring larger fields giving greater possibilities, he moved to Atlanta, Georgia, in 1894, and there engaged in practice. In 1895 he joined the Georgia State Dental Society and was at once recognized for his ability, receiving many honors for his valuable contributions to the success of the meetings.

He was for many years a member of the old Southern Dental Association, and for eight years served as recording secretary. It was before this Association, at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, in 1894, he read a paper on cast or moulded gold fillings, which he termed "Laboratory Fillings," to be made from impressions and cemented into place. The great value of these methods has now become so fixed upon the profession that they are almost universally practiced. This paper of Doctor Foster's was the *first literature published* on the subject.

Doctor Foster has been a member of the National Dental Association, Southern Branch, since the time of its organization. He is still a member of the Georgia and Alabama State Dental Societies, and an honorary member of the North Caro-

lina, South Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi State Dental Societies. He is a member of the National Association of Dental Faculties, is an ex-president of that body, and has filled from year to year other important and responsible positions.

In 1896 Doctor Foster was elected to the chair of Materia Medica, Pathology and Therapeutics in the Southern Dental College; later in the term he was elected Dean of the Faculty, and still holds that responsible position. Under his able management the classes have grown from an attendance of about forty, in 1896, to one hundred and seventy-five in 1908.

Few people possess the rare qualities and wonderful genius of this talented man—big-hearted, jovial, gentle, kind, and yet when need be as stern and inflexible as steel.

A true friend of the needy, his deeds of charity and pure benevolence, though but little known, extend both far and wide. Doctor Foster is a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and is also a high Mason, having attained to the degree of Knight Templar and the Shrine.

A veritable genius in business he has embarked in various enterprises, all of which his untiring energy and rare judgment have made successful. Some of the enterprises in which he is now engaged may be mentioned, as follows. Dean, trustee and member of the faculty of the Southern Dental College; proprietor of the Golden Eagle Buggy Company; director in the Guarantee Trust and Banking Company, of Atlanta; owner of agencies for the sale of automobiles, and director in the Joplin, Missouri, Zinc Mining Company.

In politics Doctor Foster has always been a true Democrat, and in religion has pinned his faith to the Methodist Church, in which he has enjoyed a long, uninterrupted membership. When asked recently as to the most important question looking to the happiness and prosperity of the people of Georgia and the nation, his answer was: "The good roads question, and that is now receiving attention."

Mrs. Foster has proven a strong helpmate throughout all his active business life; herself possessing much business tact and ability she is able to direct affairs in his absence, and at all

times to assist in consultation. She is recognized as a leader in social affairs and a favorite among her acquaintances. Doctor and Mrs. Foster live happily in their most beautiful and comfortable Peachtree Street residence in Atlanta, where their friends always receive a warm and hearty welcome.

H. Herbert Johnson.

Harry Dewar.

No story of the industrial growth of Georgia and the development of her great natural resources would be complete without some account of what the Dewars, of Nelson, have contributed to the State's progress. They have not accumulated, but have created, their wealth. They have been benefactors of the State, and the place now accorded Georgia marble in this and other countries is their enduring monument.

James A. Dewar and Harry Dewar, father and son, were both natives of Ohio, and before coming to Georgia were engaged in flour milling in the West. In 1885 they built and operated an extensive marble mill in Cincinnati. Freight rates forced them to turn out the finished product nearer the quarries. So, in 1892, they located at Nelson, Georgia, in the heart of one of the finest marble sections in the world.

Combining financial capital with skill and business acumen, they were successful from the beginning. In 1890 the elder Dewar died, and Harry, the subject of this sketch, came into full management of the Nelson property in all its departments. He came to his work well prepared for the task that lay before him. The marble business was in its infancy. There was no skilled native help. The local builders were ignorant of the value and beauty of the native Georgia marble, and even the State Capitol was built of stone from a distant State.

Knowing the markets and believing in his product, Mr. Dewar gave to Georgia marble a large and growing place in the estimation of builders, till now some of the finest structures in Georgia and the other States are of Georgia marble from

Harry D Ewan

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the Nelson Mills. Among these may be mentioned the best office buildings of Atlanta, the Metropolitan Bank and the municipal buildings of Washington, the Drexel Building and the Girard Trust Company's Building, Philadelphia, the Catholic Hospital and the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. Orders have been filled as far north as Manitoba and as far west as Hawaii. The States of the Middle West and the East, however, constitute the best markets.

Monumental work has also received special attention. Among the many beautiful mausoleums is that of Henry W. Grady in West View Cemetery, Atlanta. While commemorating other lives and other deeds, these are none the less monuments to Harry Dewar and his abiding faith in the superiority of Georgia marble. Other marbles have been replaced in the old markets, and new markets entered, till now the Nelson Mills turn out building and monumental marbles worth hundreds of thousands of dollars annually and constantly give employment to more than five hundred men.

Harry Dewar was born at Logan, Ohio, August 28, 1855. He was a son of James A. Dewar and Melissa (Smith) Dewar, whose Scotch-Irish ancestors first settled in Virginia about 1700. Among these was a younger son of Lord O'Brien, of Ireland. James Dewar's maternal grandfather was private secretary to President Madison. Early in the nineteenth century they removed to Ohio. During his boyhood Harry had the advantage of the public schools. Later he went to Michigan University and brought to bear on his future work the training received at that famous institution. He possessed in a rare degree the power of concentration. His mind went direct to logical conclusions.

On June 8, 1876, he married Miss Alice G. Rice, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. One son, Roger, was born to them. Mr. Dewar was a man of attractive personality, sociable and popular with his fellows. He was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity in Ann Arbor, the Queen City and University Clubs in Cincinnati, and the Capital City and Athletic Clubs in Atlanta. His church membership was with the Episcopal Church. In politics he was always a Republican, so far as

national politics were concerned, but in local matters he was accustomed to affiliate with the dominant local party.

By his wide and intelligent reading, he kept abreast with the times. He was a careful student of labor and social conditions, and enjoyed history and biography. Most of all he loved the writings and sayings of Lincoln, who from earliest boyhood was his hero. His favorite pastime was fishing and boating.

An earnest advocate of popular and technical education, he took an active interest in his employees, providing at Nelson a school for their children; another school was established for the colored children; even his mill served as a training school. He always encouraged his employees to own their homes.

Early in February, 1906, he went north and, while in Baltimore, had a severe attack of peritonitis, which necessitated an operation. He passed away February 13, 1906. The following tribute to him from the pen of Honorable Harry Stillwell Edwards appeared on the editorial page of the *Atlanta Constitution* March 19, 1906:

IN MEMORIAM.

"In the death of Harry Dewar, which occurred in Baltimore on the 13th ultimo, Georgia has lost one of her most valuable citizens, and the business world a factor not easily replaced. To a large section of the State his passing is a calamity.

"Mr. Dewar came to North Georgia from Ohio about twenty years ago with his father, James Dewar, attracted by the quality and quantity of the marble in its hills. He brought financial capital and that other capital which makes for success in the composition of able men, business training, faith in the value of his work, and strict regard for his contracts and the rights of others, to which were added a broad charity and tender solicitude for the welfare of the humble people among whom he was to make his home. At his coming the marble industry was in its infancy, the value of the stone unknown abroad and not appreciated at home. The conditions surrounding the laborer on whom he was to rely were desperately unfavorable to a highly classed product, the rate of wages thirty cents per day, comforts of life unknown, schools of a primitive nature and widely separated, and the future without promise. Such

was the situation in the Etowah valley when, choosing the locality of Nelson, he entered upon the work which was to mean so much to the people there, to the State, and to himself.

"Mr. Dewar began a dual labor—the extracting from the hills of the virgin marble and creating therefrom forms of beauty destined to make famous abroad and to enrich his adopted State and the development among the hill people of those latent qualities whose full fruiting is moral nobility. Where he found idleness he left thrift. Where poverty enslaved, prosperity has brought freedom. Where ignorance dwarfed, intelligence has broadened and deepened. And over the rude, manual training and quickened conception has built a new and better life for a people redeemed.

"Much, in loving memory of men who have passed suddenly from among us, is written that is wholly true only in the estimation of a partial friend; but, oftener, more that is doubly true and due is forever unwritten. Words can not carry the overtones of a lofty life, nor figures of speech record their beauty. We feel and hear them best when the silver cord is loosened. I may say of our vanished friend, that he elevated his community in personal and business integrity; that he raised the standard of living; that he wished above his own prosperity, the happiness and prosperity of those who were dependent on his genius for employment; that his name was honored all over the country by men of business and by those with whom his profession brought him in contact, and that he was loved by all who knew him personally; that he was loyal to the land of his adoption and neglected no opportunity that promised her advancement; that his sagacity and success were as striking among the great men of the commercial world as were his leniency and gentleness among the people whose life lines were woven with his in the valleys of North Georgia—but when all is said, the man himself, the gentle ego, is still unmeasured. He dwells in the soul-echoes of kindly voice. The remembered touch of sympathetic hand, the picture of a deed, the glory of a sacrifice, the promise made and kept. The full chord of his life's harmony has been played, and has died away, but in the valleys of the north, the overtones sound on in the hearts of the people who, knowing him well, loved him most.

"The work of this fine citizen, in relation to the future of our State, can not well be estimated. The industry to which his life was devoted has become firmly fixed, and where we were wont to buy, now we sell. Georgia marble is a standard throughout the Union. The once unvalued asset of our hills is known to every section, though its development has but begun. No finer system of transforming it from the crude to shapes of beauty and of worth can be found than that which exists at Nelson. The proof of its perfection as a business system lies in the fact that it has not felt the shock of change, but moves on as smoothly as its own machinery though sorrow broods in the noble mansion on the hill above, and the hand that governed is cold upon a heart as still.

"We have said farewell to our friend in the fullness of his manhood, when the harvest days were almost at hand. The noble mother who gave him to Georgia, a strong, brave man of lofty purposes, has drawn the coverlet of her sod above his last resting place. But it can not be forgotten that under our skies his soul unfolded its fairest flowers and bore its finest fruit. Nor can we ever forget that he was brother to the humble Georgians of the hills. Yonder toward the sunset, his body sleeps; here, in the hushed silence of memory, he waits—himself his own best monument.

"To the great cities of this continent he has given our stone in classic forms. Temples of trade, halls of legislation, homes of wealth, hold memories of his genius; and to the artist and the poet they whisper their message, but these treasures, though they be fraught with a meaning to generations yet unborn, fade from mind in the greatest of his works—himself. The marble crumbles at last, and its carver is forgot. He who would care for eternity must shape himself in relief against the life of his people an intaglio on their hearts. For such there is the immortality which counts; for to have served a people in the development of the God-like, dormant within them, is to have served God. Our friend shaped his own soul in the solemn solitude of the Georgia mountains, and the Great Artist has taken it into his keeping." A. B. Caldwell.

Robert Fleming Strickland.

AMONG the honored citizens of Griffin no man stands higher than Robert Fleming Strickland, who has been identified with that city for forty years, though by no means an old man. He was born near Concord, Pike county, in 1851, son of Isaac and Mary (Hartsfield) Strickland. His father was a farmer and a Confederate soldier. Isaac Strickland was born in North Carolina, removing with his parents to Jasper county, and later to Pike county, Georgia. Mr. Strickland's mother was a native of Oglethorpe county. On both sides of the family they have been Georgians for several generations. In both paternal and maternal lines the descent is English—the Stricklands having been known in England for seven or eight centuries. The family is said to have originated in the North of England in Cumberland. As an example of the evolution of names, one of these families of Strickland is descended from Sir Robert de Stirkland of Westmoreland, England, who lived in the time of Henry III.

Mr. Strickland was educated in the schools of Concord, and in 1870, a youth of nineteen, moved to Griffin and began his business career as a clerk for Mr. Rosser. He remained in this one position for ten years; and this illustrates his character—he made no premature move. In these first ten years he made character, saved a little money, and won standing in the community. With the small capital which he had saved up he embarked in business in 1880 on his own account in small and cramped quarters, and it is worth while to note the growth of these thirty years. From the small venture of the young man of twenty-nine, thirty years ago, has grown the great Strickland-Crouch Company, department store. This enterprise now represents an investment of fifty thousand dollars or more, and does an immense business. But this is not all. Another department store has been established at Concord, Georgia—Mr. Strickland's native town—under the style of R. F. Strickland Company. Of both these concerns, he is the

president; but this by no means exhausts the list of his activities: He is president of the Farmers and Merchants Warehouse Company (of Griffin); vice-president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank (of Griffin), which position he has held ten years, and of which bank he was one of the organizers. In addition to all this, he is one of the largest farmers of his section, owning and operating a 6,500 acre farm in Pike county, near Concord.

He now devotes most of his personal attention to the care of his extensive farming interests. A public spirited man, he has served as a member of the City Council; a member of the Griffin City Board of Education, and was four years member of the Board of County Commissioners, being for most of the time chairman. He is active in church and fraternal work, being a member of the Baptist Church, of the Red Men, and the Odd Fellows.

On March 7, 1878, Mr. Strickland was married to Miss Emily Head, daughter of Doctor J. D. Head, a prominent physician of Butts county.

Mr. Strickland's political affiliation through life has been with the Democratic party. Every enterprise in which he has become interested has been made a success; and this is largely due to his business ability, his sound judgment, and the thoroughness with which he carries out everything he undertakes. This thoroughness is exemplified in his farming operations. He believes that the prosperity of Georgia hinges upon the farmer,—and that the prosperity of the farmer hinges upon the raising of all his supplies at home. He puts his theories into practice, and it easily follows that his farming is a success.

He believes that the greatest needs of the State are good roads and good schools, and that our best efforts should be directed along these lines—especially the latter, that our children may receive educational advantages equal to that of any other section of the country.

He is a useful man, measured from every standpoint, and has won for himself a place in the esteem of the people of his section, which is most honorable testimony to his worth.

Bernard Suttler.

Isaac Trask

Isaac Buckingham English.

THE late Captain Isaac Buckingham English, during his life one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of Macon, was born in Smyrna, Delaware, on May 2, 1836, and died at his home in Macon on January 22, 1908.

His family name of English is one of the most ancient that we have. It was derived from a tribe of Angli who lived on the Welsh border in the early days of Great Britain, and English came to be a tribal name. In the dispersion of tribes, many members of this tribe took other names, while a few adhered to the original name.

Captain English was descended in one line from Thomas Buckingham, who was one of the founders of the town of Milford, Connecticut, to which colony he came from England in 1639. The Connecticut family has long been prominent in that State, and has furnished it with at least one Governor. The Delaware family, settled in that State at a later period, was descended from the original Connecticut family. The English family also goes back to the Colonial period in Delaware.

Mrs. English has a Bible containing the Buckingham family record, going back to 1703.

Captain English was educated in Smyrna, Delaware, in the common schools. His early training was along mercantile lines. In 1860, a young man of twenty-four, he settled in Macon. During the first year of his residence he became so attached to the State of his adoption that on the outbreak of the war, notwithstanding the fact that his native State adhered to the Federal side, he enlisted in the Confederate Army as a member of the Macon Volunteers, which came to be known as Company B of the Second Georgia Battalion, Wright's Brigade. He served through the entire four years of the war as a private. A splendid soldier, he earned time and again, and was tendered several times, promotion, which he always re-

fused. At the Battle of Fredericksburg, one of his comrades, James H. Campbell, was wounded, and he carried him off the field to a place of safety. This cemented a friendship which continued through life, and which for some years of Captain English's later career resulted in a business partnership. At the battle of Deep Bottom, on August 17, 1864, Captain English was desperately wounded in the hip, from the effects of which he never fully recovered, and which gave him pain for the balance of his life. In connection with that, Captain Ripley, commanding the company during that fight, wrote on June 27, 1906, the following letter to Captain English:

"Personally it affords a great deal of pleasure to reply to your letter of the 26th instant, and as at the time officially commanding officer of "Company B" Second Georgia Battalion (Wright's Brigade), to certify that you were desperately wounded at the battle of Fuzzle's Mill (or Deep Bottom) on August 17, 1864; that your gallant conduct on that occasion was observed by your comrades, and on our return to camp our company, using the privilege granted by the Secretary of War, by unanimous consent had your name placed on the "Roll of Honor." At the time I officially notified you of this fact, and regret the original has been lost. If I remember correctly, you were the only man that the Macon Volunteers ever so honored, it being very difficult to decide among so many brave and gallant men any one conspicuously above his comrades, and our company considered it an honor not lightly conferred."

His qualities as a soldier may be judged from the fact that he was the only member of the company that his comrades were ever willing to place upon the Roll of Honor. Another fact, worthy of note, is that when he was wounded, he was greeted by General Lee personally, who wished him a safe recovery.

He returned to Macon at the close of the war, and became a clerk for the old dry goods firm of J. B. Ross and Company. In 1873 he engaged in business with his old war comrade, James H. Campbell, under the firm name of Campbell and English. In 1877 he became a member of the cotton firm of English, Huguenin and Company, Colonel E. D. Huguenin, one of the most prominent men of that day, being his partner.

In 1886 Colonel Huguenin was forced to retire by reason of bad health, and the firm of I. B. English and Company was then formed, consisting of Mr. English, J. M. Johnston and August Warnke. Later R. W. Johnston purchased the interest of August Warnke, and the firm became English, Johnston and Company. Captain English established the first cotton compress in Macon, and the second in the State, which was conducted very successfully, and later merged in the Atlantic Compress Company.

Macon never had a more loyal citizen than Captain English. In the Chamber of Commerce, and in every other organization calculated to build up the welfare of the community, he was a leader. Though in politics he was always a staunch Democrat and a man of great public spirit, he was never a seeker after office. Home so filled his life that he went into public and club life but little. At great expense, he planned and built a beautiful, tasteful home in Vineville—Oak Haven Avenue being named for his place. The most prominent trait in his character was a rigid integrity. In speaking of this, Colonel Huguenin, his business partner for many years, said on the day after his death, that he was the straightest man in his transactions he had ever known.

Captain English did not neglect the higher things of life. He was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and a lover of good reading, especially of poetry, and occasionally wrote for his own pleasure verses, which, however, he never published.

In 1875 he was married to Miss Mary H. Munnerlyn, daughter of Colonel Charles J. Munnerly, of Decatur county, one of the most patriotic men who ever served Georgia, and a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. Colonel English was survived by his wife and the four children of this marriage: Mrs. Thomas Hartley Hall, I. B. English, Junior, Mrs. Walter Hammond Beeks, and Miss Mary M. English.

Captain English was a fine example of a large number of men who came from farther north and, making their homes in the South, in the few years preceding the war, became so thoroughly identified with the country of their adoption and so devoted to its people, that they gave to it most loyal and

hearty service, and many of them died on the battlefields in defense of its rights. The little State of which he was a native had in our Revolutionary struggle made a record for patriotism second to none, and "Kirkwood's Delawares" were distinguished on all the great battlefields of the Revolution—so much so that the soubriquet of "the blue hen's chickens" attached to the Delaware soldiers, there being a tradition that the chickens of a blue hen were great fighters. In his adopted State he lived up to the very best traditions of his patriotic ancestors.

A. B. Caldwell.

Henry Thomas Daniel.

THE good old English family of Daniel has furnished to our country at least seven strong men, every one of whom was either born in Virginia or descended from the Virginia family. For a name so widely spread, it is singular to note how every branch in the country can trace its origin back to Virginia.

Of this stock comes Henry Thomas Daniel, of Palmetto, one of the most successful business men of his section, whose people first came from Virginia in 1840, and settled in Heard county. Mr. Daniel was born at Corinth, Georgia, January 25, 1868, son of Edmund S. and Eliza G. (Ware) Daniel.

Such education as he obtained was from the "old field schools"—and he is one of the strong products of those old schools and the farm, which have contributed such an immense host of strong men to our country. At the age of twenty-one, on April 14, 1889, Henry T. Daniel was married to Ida Leola Carmichael, daughter of Wesley W. Carmichael; and in that spring he, with his young wife, started in on rented land, without a dollar of capital, as a farmer. The story can not be told much better than in his own words. He says, "went hungry and in rags for nine years." At the end of nine years, he had accumulated three thousand dollars. Feeling himself equal to larger things, he engaged in mercantile business in Palmetto,

Yours Truly
H. F. Daniel

and in three months was burned out. After the insurance adjuster was through, he found himself on the first day of February, 1899, with a net capital of fifteen hundred dollars. Refusing to acknowledge himself beaten, he made a new start. In the intervening twelve years he has probably worked out as large a measure of success in a business way as any other man similarly situated, with an equal capital, has ever done. Again he tells the story in his own way. He attributes his success to the fact that, coupled with a share of energy and determination, he was so bound down by poverty that he was forced to begin at the very bottom, and thereby secured an acquaintance with every phase of life from the humblest up. This gave him a thoroughly good equipment, and Mr. Daniel believes that no man can ever be fully grown unless he is forced to rely upon his own individuality from the start. He believes that his own strength is due to the fact that he had to fight the world for every inch of ground he gained. Naturally he is strongly impressed with the advantages of self-development, a matter which is possible for every ambitious man.

His hard struggle, from the lowest rung of the ladder well up towards the top, has not hardened him. He is a Christian man, a communicant of the Baptist Church. A believer in fraternal principles, he is affiliated with the Masonic Order. He has not been active in a political way; but a thoroughly good citizen, exercises the franchise intelligently and supports the Democratic party.

His own career proves that he is a capable man. He is something more than the average capable business man, because he goes to bedrock in thinking. He has never let go his hold on the land, and has continued his farming along with his mercantile pursuits—and he has learned some things which he puts into words. He says that "Georgia must teach the world that it has the greatest soil on earth." And he believes that in a few years people will see Georgia produce fifty times as much wealth as any one has ever heretofore thought possible. As an illustration of this may be cited his own experience with a farm which he bought ten years ago for $2,400 and which yielded last year a net profit of $5,000.

In his family relations, as well as in his business, Mr. Daniel has been fortunate. The six children born to him have all been spared and are now living, as follows: Florence Lucile, Tom W., Alton Howard, Lizzie Ware, Thelma, and Sarah Daniel.

Mr. Daniel is now the owner of a mercantile business conducted in his own name in Palmetto; senior member of the firm of Daniel and Jackson; interested in the Palmetto and Tyrone Banking Company, and the Palmetto and Tyrone Real Estate and Insurance Company. He has earned for himself a competence; and while doing so, has established himself in the confidence and the esteem of the community in which his active life has been spent. BERNARD SUTTLER.

Pryor Walker Fitts.

DOCTOR PRYOR W. FITTS, of Greenville, was born in Fayette county, Georgia, on October 28, 1859, son of Newton M. and Rebecca (Patterson) Fitts. Newton M. Fitts was a farmer.

Doctor P. W. Fitts' life is an illustration of what a man with a fixed purpose, backed by industry and determination, can accomplish. His grandfather, Walker Fitts, was born in Virginia, and was of Scotch descent. Walker Fitts moved to Georgia and married Anna Christian, whose ancestors were German. Both the Fitts and the Christian families had been identified with the country since the early Colonial period. The Fitts family would be classed as English by descent, but as a matter of fact the family was originally Norman, and the name was *Fitz,* a name which is found only among the Norman stock. In process of time, by an evolution common among all names, the present spelling came about. The first settlement of his grandparents in Georgia appears to have been in Elbert county. From that county they moved to Pike, where they lived the remainder of their lives and reared a large

family. Doctor Fitts' maternal grandfather was Francis Patterson, a Georgian born, of Scotch descent. He married Mary Reeves, also a native Georgian, of English descent. Both these families had been settled in Georgia prior to the Revolution. Francis Patterson married his wife in Spalding county, and later they moved to Fayette county, where the remainder of their lives were spent, and where they reared their family of five children.

Newton M. Fitts, father of Doctor Fitts, was born in Pike county. His mother, Rebecca Patterson, was born in Fayette county. After their marriage they lived in Fayette county until after their four children were born, Doctor Fitts being the youngest. In 1860 they moved to Carroll county, where his father died in 1862, and his mother in 1866. Doctor Fitts, then a little boy of seven, was sent to Fayette county to live with his grandparents, where he received snatches of education in the country schools, putting in a good share of his time at work on the farm. At seventeen he was taken by his brother, W. P. Fitts, to La Grange, and given a couple of years' schooling in the La Grange High School.

At nineteen, Doctor Fitts entered mercantile pursuits as clerk in a dry goods store, and followed this work for about two years. He did not like the work, and in 1880 became a school teacher at Mt. Zion Camp Ground, in Spalding county. While teaching school he decided to read medicine. He did not have the money to secure the necessary college education, and his brother, W. P. Fitts, lent him the money to take his first course at the Atlanta Medical College, during the fall and winter of 1880-81. At the end of the second course, he graduated from that school, in 1883, with honor, winning a prize offered by Doctor Love, the Professor of Physiology, for standing the best examination in that branch. His brother added to the sums already advanced for the purchase of a horse, saddle, medicines and surgical instruments, making his total indebtedness about one thousand dollars; and he practiced for a few months at Creswell, in Spalding county. Then acting upon the advice of two friends, Doctor F. M. Ridley, of La Grange, and his old preceptor, the Reverend W. E. Dozier,

now of Carrollton, and his brother, W. P. Fitts, reinforced by some of the citizens of Mountville, Troup county, he moved to that village. After three years' practice, in which he had succeeded sufficiently to pay a good part of his indebtedness to his brother, he felt the need of better equipment for his profession. So he again borrowed from the generous elder brother, and took a postgraduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. By 1889 he had paid off all his indebtedness to his brother, and took a second postgraduate course at the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital and later attended the Polyclinic, in New York.

It will be seen from this record that Doctor Fitts possessed that quality of determination that would never let up until he had everything that the schools could give him. He practiced medicine successfully at Mountville till 1902, when, there being a favorable opening at Greenville, owing to the fact that Doctor E. B. Terrell, one of his best friends, was about to retire from practice, he moved to that town; and coming with an established reputation, backed by the influence of his friend, stepped at once into a good practice, which has steadily grown until he is recognized as one of the strong professional men of that section. He also established a drug business under the name of the Greenville Drug Company.

Doctor Fitts has been very largely a man of one work, having devoted himself assiduously to his profession. He frankly acknowledges that he has given but little attention to politics, though he classes himself as a Democrat. Such time as he has been able to devote to the public, he has given to local matters, and is now secretary and treasurer of the Board of School Trustees for the Greenville District Schools. When working for others, he says that he has tried to give them full value for their money, and he has always made it a point to meet all of his liabilities with promptness. This is a pretty good working code. · Religiously he is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. His reading has been chiefly along the lines of professional literature, and he is an occasional contributor to the medical journals. He is secretary and treasurer of the Meriwether County Medical Society, a member of the Medical

Yours Truly
W. J. Stubbs

Association of Georgia, and the American Medical Association. Doctor Fitts believes that honest industry is necessary not only for success in life, but is essential to our happiness; and he believes that we could do nothing more effective for the building up of the best interests of the State than the support of the Christian churches, the establishment of better schools, encouragement of agricultural interests, and the filling of our public offices by clean and honest men.

In 1890 he married Miss Loutie Elder, the daughter of David P. and Nancy Elder. They have five children: Mamie, Loutie, Lloyd David, Ralph Lamar, and Pryor Walker Fitts, Junior.

Dr. W. W. Fitts, of Carrollton, Georgia, a Nestor in the medical profession, who has given long and faithful service to his fellowmen and whose fine Christian character has endeared him to his neighbors, is an uncle of Dr. P. W. Fitts.

A. B. CALDWELL.

Sidney Johnston Stubbs.

THE Stubbs family is one of the old families of England. The name is a peculiar one, and it is probable it sprang from a French stock, as the prefix *de* is connected with the name Stubbs. The family was found in the North of England nearly seven hundred years ago. They were substantial yeomen, although seven families were distinguished enough to have a place in the Book of Heraldry. The careful researches of the accomplished historian of the family, Doctor Stubbs of Louisiana, have not been successful so far as tracing the Virginia Stubbs to the English progenitors. In the English family in these seven hundred years, there have been many prominent persons. One of them was a famous Puritan who lost a hand because of his anti-prelatical writings. Another was a famous artist. Another a witty Bishop, and still another the famous author of the Constitutional History of England.

During the days of George Fox, one of the Stubbses became a Quaker preacher; came to Pennsylvania, and afterwards was in North Carolina. Fifty years before him, the ancestor of Sidney J. Stubbs came to Virginia and settled in Gloucester county, where many of the family still reside. They were a prolific family and both branches were found in North Carolina and South Carolina, and a little later in Georgia. The Quaker Stubbses settled in what is now McDuffie county, and afterwards emigrated to Ohio and have been noted in the West for their business sagacity. One of them at this time (1910) is Governor of Kansas, and one of them a leading man in the Pacific Railroad system.

The family from which Mr. Sidney Stubbs descends was first in Virginia; then in North Carolina; and before, or just after the Revolution, had removed to Georgia. Here, as before they came to Georgia, they were connected with the family of Seaborn Jones by marriage, and the father of Sidney Stubbs was named Seaborn Jones Stubbs. He was a well to do planter in the best part of Wilkinson county, where he lived in great comfort and independence. He married, but after his first wife had two children she died. Then he married the mother of Sidney J. Stubbs. She was Miss Elizabeth Ivy, a most excellent young woman, who was the mother of Mrs. Clifford Wheeler, Ferney Bartow, Sidney Johnson, Robert Lee, and Ivy Claudia Stubbs. Seaborn J. Stubbs had a large plantation and a number of slaves, and was in every respect a prosperous planter. The war came on. He was exempt from military service, but was an enthusiastic Confederate and did much for the cause, but shortly after the end of the war he died. His young wife had a large family, an encumbered estate, and a houseful of small children. But she had a brave heart and was a woman of great good sense and great energy, and succeeded in saving the plantation and recovering in a large degree from the devastations of Sherman's Army.

When the younger sons grew up toward manhood, Ferney B., the oldest, left home to begin life's battle alone, leaving his brother Sidney in charge of the plantation, and en-

tered into business in lumber making in Dodge county; and when the brother next to Sidney was able to manage affairs, Sidney followed his brother Bartow. From being employees they became mill owners, and became by dint of energy and capacity men of very considerable estates. When the demand for mill property and pine forests reached its high tide, the brothers sold out their interests and negotiated other investments. Before these were made, a large deposit of Mr. Stubbs was lost by the failure of the bank in which it was placed. Without any complaint of his heavy loss, he went to work energetically to retrieve it. A few years before he left lumber making he had wedded a charming woman, a Miss Mary Clements. He built a handsome home for her in Vineville and, possessed of ample means, was living in great comfort when the crash of the bank came. She bore the loss as calmly as he did, but a severe illness carried her off, leaving him with two children: Sidney and Francis. Years before, when he was a boy in Wilkinson, he had a fair neighbor, a Miss Willie Miller. The young folks went to school together, but while they prized each other highly, each in after time married and had families of their own. Several years after his home was broken up by the death of his first wife, Sidney Stubbs found his old schoolmate a widow, and they were wed.

Mr. Stubbs is a plain, unpretending business man of great energy and good judgment; a member of the Methodist Church, a kind neighbor, and in all respects a most worthy citizen. He at present (1910) is in business in Douglas, Georgia, and his family are living at his handsome home in Vineville. He is ready at all times to assist in every good work, and his example is worthy of imitation. He has fought his way to fortune and position against great odds, but has always been a cheerful, brave, reliable man who has won success.

GEORGE G. SMITH.

William LaFayette Fain.

WILLIAM L. FAIN, of Atlanta, senior partner of the firm of W. L. and W. M. Fain, which operates the largest grain elevator and warehouse in the city and is a leading firm in the grain trade, comes from an ancient French family. He was born in Murphy, North Carolina, December 28, 1846, son of Mercer and Caroline Cinthia (McLelland) Fain. His father was a farmer, merchant and trader, who refugeed from North Carolina in 1864 and settled in White county, Georgia. The Fain family history is of sufficient interest to be given in some detail. The original name in France was Fains or Veynes. One branch of the family migrated to England eight hundred years ago, during the time of King John. In the year 1207 we find Thomas de Vein the holder of lands in Gloucestershire. The English changed the name into Fane, and the family rose to knightly honors finally in the time of Charles I. The knight of that day was created Earl of Westmoreland. The Fanes have prospered in England, and Anthony Mildmay Julian Fane, present head of the English family, is the thirteenth Earl of Westmoreland.

The American family of which William L. Fain is a member is descended from Nicholas Fain, born in France in 1730. He moved to Ireland; married Elizabeth Taylor, an English lady, in 1752; migrated from Ireland to America in 1753; located temporarily in Pennsylvania, and later settled in Dandridge, Tennessee. The children of Nicholas Fain were Samuel, John, David, William, Thomas, Ebenezer, Reuben, and Elizabeth. One of these sons, Ebenezer Fain, was born August 27, 1762, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and died December 29, 1842, in Habersham county, Georgia. While his people were resident in Washington county, Virginia, and when he was but fourteen years of age, Ebenezer Fain enlisted in the Patriot armies for a three months' term, serving under Captain James Montgomery and Colonel William Christian. While serving this short enlistment, the boy was stationed at Black Fort

and Montgomery Station, and was engaged in two battles with Indians, in one of which sixteen were killed. June, 1780, found found him serving under Captain William Trimble as a Light Horseman in Colonel Charles Robertson's command. They were joined at Gilberttown by other troops and marched to the Pacolet River in South Carolina, where they engaged in a successful combat with the British. While acting as sentry at night, during the encampment of the command at Buffalo Creek on Broad River, young Fain shot John Foulin, a spy, on whom was found an express note from Lord Cornwallis to the Tory Captain Moore, urging him to defend his fort until some troops could reach him. The Americans took advantage of this information, captured Moore and his fort, together with one hundred men, and then dispersed at Musgrove Mills the party sent to reinforce Captain Moore. At Wofford's Iron Works the Americans were attacked suddenly at night, and after a severe struggle were driven back; but rallying, they renewed the fight and defeated the enemy, taking Major Dunlap, the commander, prisoner. Young Fain was afterwards transferred to Captain Cunningham's company, attached to Colonel Elijah Clarke's Georgia Regiment, at Augusta, Georgia. Discharged from the service at the expiration of his term, he immediately reënlisted in September, 1780, as a mounted horseman, and took part in the memorable pursuit of Colonel Ferguson, who was overtaken at King's Mountain, South Carolina, October 7, 1780; defeated; killed, and his entire command captured. In this struggle, Fain was wounded in one leg. From November, 1780, he rendered valiant service as horseman under Captain Gibson and Colonel Sevier in their expeditions against the Indians, who were badly defeated and their towns destroyed.

He retired from the service April, 1781, and in June, 1781, married in Jonesboro, Tennessee, Mary Black. Of this marriage there were the following children: David, born August 5, 1782, who lived in Gilmer county, Georgia; Margaret, born August 6, 1786, who lived in Pendleton, South Carolina, and Gilmer county, Georgia; Mercer, born February 28, 1789, who lived in Pendleton, South Carolina, and Texas; Elizabeth,

born July 7, 1791, who lived at Pendleton, South Carolina, and Habersham county, Georgia; Mary Ann, born January 6, 1794, who lived in Buncombe county, North Carolina, and Gilmer county, Georgia; Sally, born May 30, 1796, who lived in Buncombe and Macon counties, North Carolina; John, born December 14, 1797, who lived in Buncombe county, North Carolina, and Gilmer county, Georgia, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch; Rebecca, born December 10, 1799, who lived in Buncombe county, North Carolina, and Lumpkin county, Georgia; and Polly Ann, born April 11, 1804, who lived in Mississippi. Elizabeth, referred to in this record, married Jehu Trammel, father of the late L. N. Trammel, who lived and died in the Nacoochee Valley, Georgia. It will be seen that Ebenezer Fain had a most excellent Revolutionary War record, of which his descendants have a just right to be proud. Another notable member of the Fain family was William Clayton Fain, of Fannin county, lawyer, an uncle of the subject of this sketch. William Clayton Fain was a member of the Secession Convention of Georgia, and after the long and hard struggle which resulted in the passage of the ordinance, he was one of that small number who refused to compromise their convictions by signing it.

Going back to France, there looms up in the Fain family a most notable man in the person of Baron Agathon Jean Frederick Fain, born in Paris 1778, and died in 1837. After service under the Directory, Baron Fain was in 1806 appointed Secretary of the Imperial Archives, and in 1813 became secretary to the Emperor Napoleon, whom he accompanied in all his tours until 1815, when he drew up the document in which Napoleon definitely abdicated the throne of France. In 1830 he became First Secretary of the Cabinet under Louis Phillipe and was several times entrusted with the administration of the Civil List. He also served as a Deputy of Montargis until 1834. Baron Fain was quite an author and published certain memoirs of the later years of Napeoleon, such as "Le Manuscrit de 1814" and other works in 1812, 1813, 1814, 1827 and 1828,—all of which were readable, interesting, and have definite historical value by reason of his position in the inner cir-

cles of the government. William L. Fain comes, therefore, of good ancestry, of which he may justly be proud; for, as Edmund Burke once said: "He who has no pride in his ancestry is not likely to do anything of which his descendants may be proud."

At the close of the war Mr. Fain's family returned to North Carolina. He was then a boy of eighteen. In 1862 he had joined a company of Home Guards. In 1864 he had served in the Georgia State Troops as a courier to Colonel Andrew J. Young, to whose command he was attached, but was not regularly enlisted as a soldier. His family returned to North Carolina and he remained in Georgia, working hard on a farm for several years in order to get the money with which to educate himself, and finally borrowed enough to complete his education, which he did in Emory College, and from which he was graduated in 1870. Leaving college he began work in an office in a clerical capacity. His health failed and he had to seek outdoor employment, so he became a traveling salesman for a wholesale dry goods house. In 1878 he engaged in the carpet business and finally, in 1881, entered the milling and grain trade, which has since been his vocation. Mr. Fain is a prudent, conservative, industrious, honorable merchant. He has prospered in his business affairs by the slow processes of industry and economy, combined with a fixed purpose, and now ranks high in commercial circles in the city in which his business life has been spent.

He is affiliated with the Atlanta Grain Dealers' Association, the National Hay Association, and the Grain Dealers' National Association. In financial circles he is a director in one of our prominent banks. Outside of these business associations he holds membership in the Atlanta Lecture Association, in the Masonic fraternity, and the Methodist Church. In the church he is an active member, having been appointed a steward as far back as 1885, and has given twenty-five years of faithful service to the cause of religion. In 1909 he was elected president of the Atlanta Grain Dealers' Association.

On December 15, 1870, Mr. Fain was married to Miss Fran-

ces Louise Gower, daughter of Ebenezer Norton and Frances Hill (Garrison) Gower. Eleven children have been born to them, of whom the following are living: Mercer, Henry Gower, Helen Frances, Carrie McLelland, Florence, Louise, Lucy, and Dorothy Fain.

In political matters Mr. Fain classifies himself as a Democrat. For the young man entering upon the duties of life he has no other recommendation than the code which has operated successfully in his own case—that is: Industry, economy, high principles, and a fixed purpose.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

John Fletcher Hanson.

THE late Major J. F. Hanson was born in Monroe county, Georgia, November 25, 1840, and died in Atlanta, Georgia, on December 15, 1910. Major Hanson's seventy years were full indeed of the strenuous life. He literally had to work out his destiny with his own hands and brain, without any factitious advantages of inherited wealth, or even of finished education. His father, the Reverend James B. Hanson, was a Methodist minister, and it requires no great historical knowledge for one to understand that the Methodist minister of 1840 was not liable to be in affluent circumstances. Incidentally it may be mentioned that many of the best among them would only get two hundred or three hundred dollars a year. His mother's maiden name was Parmelia C. Freeman. The Georgia Hansons probably came from Maryland, where the Hansons were established in the very earliest settlement of that colony, and where the family name is held in high esteem.

Major Hanson's education was obtained in the old field schools—those remarkable educational institutions at which the schoolmaster of today would smile, and yet which turned out men of a quality never surpassed in the history of any country. He was not quite twenty-one when the storm of war broke upon the country. Like Ben Hill, Alexander H. Stephens and Her-

J. P. Hanson

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schel V. Johnson, the young man was not an advocate of secession, but when his State went out he enlisted in the first battalion that went from Georgia to the battlefields of Virginia. He served gallantly and well, and came out of the war a veteran soldier of high standing, but, like the wise man that he was, thoroughly satisfied with war and its accompaniments—he wanted no more of it.

He took up the work of peace in a most courageous spirit, as a merchant in the little town of Barnesville. From Barnesville he moved to Macon. A born leader of men, with a wonderful grasp upon opportunities that were presented, within ten years after the war he had acquired a standing and a leadership which enabled him to establish in Macon the Bibb Manufacturing Company. It is worth while to stop a moment and note the growth of this enterprise. Its capital was thirty-five thousand dollars, and it had twelve hundred and eighty spindles when it began business in 1876. His connection with the Bibb Manufacturing Company continued until 1908, a period of thirty-two years. When he sold his interests in 1908 the capital stock of the company was one million, eight hundred thousand dollars; it had a surplus of over one million dollars and was operating seven mills in Georgia. To him, more than any other man, was due this remarkable growth, and though men are accustomed to think of Major Hanson as a railroad man, really his greatest and most constructive work was done in the manufacturing field, for the Bibb Manufacturing Company was one of the pioneer cotton factories of the South.

In the meantime he had become interested in railroads. In 1895 Major Hanson became a director in the Central of Georgia road upon its reorganization, and in 1900 was made chairman of the board of directors. In 1903 he was made president of the company and held that position up to his death. He became a director of the Ocean Steamship Company, of Savannah, in 1895, and held the directorship until 1903, when he was made president. During his incumbency the Ocean Steamship Company built seven new ships and made extensive improvements on its terminals in Savannah and New York. When the Geor-

gia, Southern and Florida Railroad was bought by the Southern Railway and reorganized, Major Hanson became a member of the executive committee of the new board of directors. He was also a director in the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company; Western Railway of Alabama; Georgia, Southern and Florida Railway Company, and the Wrightsville and Tennille Railroad Company. He had been interested in the railroads in a financial way only a few years when it became evident that he had peculiar qualifications for railroad management, and so eight years after his first connection with the Central of Georgia Railway Company he became its president, and the road was thoroughly and efficiently organized and made one of the best railroad organizations of the country.

In connection with his railroad work Major Hanson had a pet project, which was the building of the million dollar shops for the Central at Macon. He took the greatest pride and the keenest interest in this plan; took it up with Mr. Harriman, put it under way, and often said that he wanted to live to see the work completed.

But manufacturing and railroads were not the only interests to which he turned his attention. For a number of years he controlled *The Macon Telegraph,* a most ably edited paper, and through its columns contributed largely to the informing and molding of the public mind of his section, especially upon matters pertaining to the development of our manufacturing interests and in advocacy of technical training of our young men. Curiously enough, he became a stalwart Republican in his political convictions, and for many years was, if not the leading man of his party in the State, certainly one of the two leading men. The probabilities appear to be that he was drawn into the Republican party by his belief in a protective tariff, and his large manufacturing interests may have had something to do with his belief in a protective tariff.

As an acute judge of human nature, Major Hanson had few superiors. But, notwithstanding this clear insight, he never lost faith in his fellowmen, and to the day of his death always loved and trusted the people.

Major Hanson was an honest man. One might not always agree with him as to his conclusions, either upon public or business measures, but his personal integrity was never for a moment in question. For thirty-five years a leader, with every sort of opportunity to make money and a most capable business man, he left at his death an estate of about a half million dollars, which, while a good property, is but a small part of what he might have accumulated had moneymaking been his sole ideal. His ideal appears to have been efficiency—whatever he undertook he wanted to do well; whatever he undertook he wanted to thoroughly organize—he wanted to leave it better than he found it, and the moneymaking was merely an incident.

Some little time prior to his death, when questioned as to his public officeholding, he proudly made the statement that he had never held but one office, that he was "appointed a delegate to the first Spanish-American Conference by President Harrison." (He might have added that there were no fees attached and he had to pay his own traveling expenses.)

A thoughtful man, always considerable of a student, his reading was confined mainly to current periodicals and to books on economic questions, and along economic lines he was exceedingly well informed. He had strong and clearcut ideas upon most all questions. He believed that industry, sobriety, economy, and integrity would bring a measure of success to any man who would practice these virtues—and he thought it especially important as a corollary, that "each man should attend strictly to his own business."

The statement is made above that he was a Republican. This must be modified in a way. In the last years of his life he made this statement which is here presented in his own words: "There are no political parties at present that represent the original principles of either of the two great parties, the Republican and Democrat, and for this reason I can not say that I am identified with any political party. I was formerly a Republican, but the Republican party does not stand now for what it did when I joined it."

Never a member of any church his religious preferences always inclined to the Methodist Church, of which his father

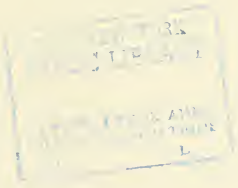
had been an honored minister. He was affiliated with many clubs throughout the country: The Union League Club, the Midday Club, the Lawyers' Club, all of New York City; the Capital City Club, the Piedmont Driving Club, the Mechanical and Manufacturers' Club, the Brookhaven Country Club, all of Atlanta; the Cherokee Club, the Macon Log Cabin Club, of Macon; the Oglethorpe Club, of Savannah; the Country Club, of Birmingham, Alabama, and the Muscogee Club, of Columbus, Georgia, were all proud to claim him as a member.

A hint of the character of the man can be learned from his own statement of his war record, given here in his own words, in answer to a request for it: "Served in Second Georgia Battalion and Fifty-third Georgia Regiment in the War between the States, 1861-1865."

Major Hanson was married in 1865 to Miss Cora Alice Lee, a daughter of W. A. Lee. Of his marriage three children were born. Of these two are now living: Mrs. Annie Hanson Garrett and Mrs. Frances Hanson White.

As an evidence of the general esteem in which he was held, after his death his family received over five thousand personal letters, to say nothing of telegrams and newspaper references to his death. These letters came from all classes of people, illustrating the fact that he had never gotten out of touch or sympathy with his fellows, and that his personal friendships ran from the very highest down to the humblest.

With Major Hanson's death one of the strong men of Georgia passed away—a man who in the last forty years had been a most valuable citizen in the upbuilding of the State. No better conclusion can be made to this brief sketch than to quote his own words in answer to a question as to what the citizens of our country should give their immediate attention in order to promote its prosperity. He said: "I think that, all things considered, Georgia is probably the best State in the South. We want self-reliance among our people rather than reliance upon outsiders. We should look for everything in our friends, neighbors and fellow-citizens that is good. We should cultivate a spirit of justice to all interests rather than the unfortunate habit at



present of looking only for the bad and exaggerating it. This would make our people happier than they are, and by practicing what I have already indicated the State would develop rapidly. We are now very prosperous; our people are sound financially, and the State is rich with unlimited prospects if the attention of our people is directed to its proper development."

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Thomas Dilworth Stewart.

THOMAS D. STEWART, vice-president of the McCord-Stewart Company, of Atlanta, Georgia, one of the largest wholesale grocery concerns in the South, is not only one of the substantial and progressive business men of the State, but has also given the State valuable public service. He bears a historic name, the records of which are interesting. Probably all Stewarts in the world belong to that great clan which gave kings of the Stewart name to Scotland and England for four hundred years, and even down to the present is represented upon the throne of England by a monarch who is a Stewart through the female line. The history of this clan is one of the most interesting in the world. It was not founded by a Scotchman, but by a Norman whose name was Walter. Walter was the son of Alan, Lord of Oswestry, in Shropshire. Evidently Walter was of an adventurous disposition, because he migrated to Scotland and obtained from David I, in the twelfth century, the charter of the town and lands of Renfrew. He also secured the office of Lord High Steward. A little later Malcolm IV, by a special charter, made the office of High Steward hereditary in the family, and thus we get Walter the Steward. The title, or office, soon became a family name, and in 1314 Walter the Steward led, in conjunction with the famous Douglas, one wing of Bruce's army at Bannockburn, and for his gallant service was knighted on the field by Bruce. A year later he married Marjory, the only daughter of Bruce, and from this union came the

Royal Stewarts. The Scotch pronounced the name as if the *d* was a *t,* and after a time the family name became officially known as Stewart. Besides the two spellings already given we find frequently used Steuart and Stuart, all these being mere variations of the same name. The Gaellic version of the name takes the premium—Stiubhard. The real founder of the family was Walter, son of Alan, as being the originator, but the main founder, by virtue of his direct descendants, appears to have been Alexander who was killed at the Battle of Largs in 1263, as nearly all the leading Stewart families trace from some one of the sons of Alexander. The Royal Stewarts were recognized as the head of the clan up to 1807, when with the death of Cardinal York the male line of the Royal Stewarts came to an end, and since that time the Stewart clan has had no recognized head. A vast number of peerages have come out of the Stewart clan, and in every country where the English flag has been carried the Stewarts have won fame and honor. At the present moment they hold one earldom, several baronetcies, and several knighthoods in Great Britain, besides a great number of public positions. The clan became divided in course of time into five main branches, each with its dependent septs or families, and there are altogether of these dependent septs or families forty-one different families, not bearing the name of Stewart, but entitled to wear the clan tartan where they can prove descent. Among these appear such familiar names as Boyd, Garrow, Monteith, Maclay, Gray, Livingston, McGlashan, Fullerton, Keith, and others.

Thomas Dilworth Stewart was born in Conyers, Georgia, April 2, 1856, son of John L. and Julia Ann (Hollingsworth) Stewart. His immediate family had come to America by way of Ireland, and belonged to that sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, which in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Tennessee has done such effective work. Mr. Stewart's family first settled in South Carolina, moving to Georgia about 1830. His mother's people were among the leading Southern families, and they settled in DeKalb county, while his father's people were settled in Morgan.

Mr. Stewart was educated in the common schools of his native county. In youth he entered a mercantile concern at Conyers

as a clerk. In 1875, then only nineteen, he was admitted as junior partner in the firm for which he had clerked. After being a merchant ten years at Conyers, in 1885, he moved to McDonough, Georgia, where he immediately took a leading part in the building up of that section. He bought large tracts of land, selling it off in smaller farms on long time, thereby enabling many farmers to own their homes, and became organizer of the first bank in Henry county, known as the Bank of Henry County, of which he was made president, which position he retained until 1900, when he moved to Atlanta.

His business ventures have been successful—but Mr. Stewart is something more than merely a merchant. A good merchant he is, also a good citizen, and has always taken an active part in public affairs, faithfully supporting the Democratic party. While living at McDonough he served in the Town Council, then two terms as Mayor, and several years as chairman of the County Board of Education. In 1896 he was sent to the State Senate from the Thirty-fourth District, composed of Gwinnett, DeKalb, and Henry counties. One of his colleagues in the Senate was his uncle, Doctor Joseph A. Stewart, who represented the Twenty-seventh District, composed of Newton, Walton, Clark, Oconee, and Rockdale counties. As a legislator Mr. Stewart was conscientious, painstaking, prudent and courageous. He was chairman of the Committee on Banks, and was also on the Finance Committe, and was one of the five commissioners appointed by the Governor, under legislative resolution, to investigate and report the best system for the regulation of the business of banking in the State of Georgia.

Retiring in disposition and not a seeker after notoriety, he has enough of the sturdy Scotch blood in his makeup to stand for what he believes to be right. During his ten years or more of residence in Atlanta he has ranked as one of its strong and progressive men. The company of which he is an officer has built up a gigantic business by rigid adherence to the strictest integrity and enterprising methods.

As an illustration of their methods, some years ago they changed from a credit system to a cash system. Their competitors hooted at the idea—they said they could not live. But their

business under the new system is larger than it was under the old. With farsighted judgment they had recognized the changed conditions in Georgia and saw that the time had come to sell for cash with closer profits.

Mr. Stewart is a man of strong convictions. He is steadily industrious, carries the strictest integrity into every transaction, is punctual in all his engagement, exercises charity both in word and deed, and believes in the doctrines that Christ taught.

To the young man entering life, he lays down as the basis of the only success which is worth while: Be truthful, be brave to do right, love God, and be honest in all things. He has lived up to his creed—no man could do more.

Outside of his business interests in Atlanta he has large farming interests in DeKalb and Henry counties. He believes in intelligent agriculture as the key with which to unlock the treasurehouse of soil production in Georgia.

He was married on October 15, 1879, to Miss Ida Kiser, daughter of M. P. and Sarah (White) Kiser, of Atlanta. They have one daughter living, Miss Nellie Kiser Stewart, but lost their baby daughter, little Mary Cliff Stewart, at about the age of seven years. Mrs. Stewart comes of a family which has been prominent in mercantile circles of Atlanta for more than a generation past.

Mr. Stewart is one of five brothers, every one of whom was a man far above the average. His brothers, J. A. B. and J. A. Junior, of Covington, and J. B. L. Stewart, of Conyers, have passed away. Another brother, Jeff D. Stewart, of Louisville, Kentucky, is now president of the Union National Bank of that city.

The old Stewart clan has passed, but the descendants of the old clan preserve to this day the virile qualities which enabled their ancestors to write their deeds upon many of the most picturesque pages of history.

Bernard Suttler.

Charles Murphey Candler.

GEORGIA has not today within its confines a more valuable citizen than Charles Murphey Candler, familiarly known from one end of the State to the other as Murphey Candler.

Mr. Candler was born in Decatur, Georgia, on March 17, 1858, son of Honorable Milton A. Candler, Senior, and Eliza C. (Murphey) Candler. He is a great-great-grandson of Colonel William Candler, the Revolutionary soldier, who was the progenitor of this famous Georgia family, and a sketch of whom appears in Volume II of this work. His father, Milton A. Candler, for thirty years senior member of the leading law firm of Candler and Thomson, and for an equal period one of the prominent figures in Georgia life, having served in the Confederate Army and in many public capacities (a sketch of his life appearing in this work), was himself a most notable man. His maternal grandfather, the Honorable Charles Murphey, served in Congress from the Atlanta district during the administration of President Pierce.

After attending preparatory schools, Murphey Candler entered the University of Georgia and was graduated in 1877. In his sophomore, junior and senior years he was champion debater and speaker for his classes in those years.

He adopted the law as a profession, and was admitted to the Bar in Atlanta in 1879. Mr. Candler is recognized as a man of the first order of ability and a strong lawyer; but his best work outside of public life has been done as a cotton goods manufacturer, he being at the head of a factory near Decatur, which is a most successful concern.

In 1882 he married Miss Mary Scott, a daughter of Colonel George W. Scott, of Decatur, a leading manufacturing capitalist and founder of Agnes Scott College. There are five children of this marriage: Laura E., George Scott, Rebekah, Milton A. and Charles Murphey Candler, Junior.

Mr. Candler is now filling with distinguished ability the

position of chairman of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State, serving under the law of which he was himself the author in 1907. His public career began as far back as 1886, when he was a young man of twenty-eight. He was sent to the General Assembly as a Representative of DeKalb county, and served four years. In his second year of service he was the joint author of the present public school law of the State. After an interval of thirteen years he came back to the General Assembly in 1902, and in that year was the author of the present franchise tax law of Georgia—a law which has brought millions of dollars into the coffers of the State without working any hardship upon any one. His service since 1902 has been practically continuous, until he resigned to accept the appointment as a member of the Railroad Commission. In 1902, 1903, 1904 he was in the Lower House; in 1905-1906 he was in the Senate. In 1907-1908 he was again in the Lower House. He was reëlected for the term of 1909-1910, which he was serving when appointed Railroad Commissioner. In 1906 he was a joint author of the present child labor law of Georgia. In 1907 he formulated and secured the passage of the present Railroad Commission law. In 1907-1908 he was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the Lower House. In 1908 he was chairman of the House Committee on Convict Lease Investigation, and had much to do with the abolition of the extremely malodorous convict lease system. During these years of public service Mr. Candler has steadily grown in the confidence and esteem of the people, and was very urgently pressed to become a candidate for Governor in the current year (1910), but declined to enter the contest. He has made a special study of the tax system of the State, and regards a reform of our tax system as the great need of the State at the present moment. In three different Legislatures he has introduced general tax reform bills providing for a modern system, advocating State and county assessment and equalizing boards, and a separation of sources of taxation between State, counties and municipalities. It is perhaps within the bounds of truth to say, that upon methods of taxation he is the best informed man in public life today in our State.

He and his law partner, the Honorable Hooper Alexander, have for the past eight years been leaders in the General Assembly of the State in every movement looking to public improvement; and though they have not accomplished all that they have desired, or all that was needed, they have left an indelible stamp upon the history of the State, and a record of good things done, which will be fruitful of good results to the State long after they have passed away.

Mr. Candler is an elder in the Presbyterian Church and superintendent of the Sunday School, thus stepping into the shoes of his father in these capacities. He is also a trustee of Agnes Scott College, now one of the great educational institutions of the South. He is a modest man, unassuming, in no sense a self-seeker, whose judgments are deliberately formed after much investigation and thought, and when formed absolutely unalterable. No man in the State can present a question of public interest more clearly, more forcibly, nor more effectively. His integrity is absolutely beyond question; and in all the heart-burnings caused by factional strife, however much some men may disagree with him, no man ever attacks his motives or impeaches his character. His life has been an open book before the people of Georgia for more than twenty years, and no man can place his finger upon any act which did not have at the bottom a sincere desire to improve conditions in his native State, which he loves so well, and has served so faithfully.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Daniel Benjamin Sanford.

JUDGE DANIEL B. SANFORD, of Milledgeville, is one of the veteran lawyers and most popular citizens of Middle Georgia. He was born in Greensboro, Georgia, on April 11, 1839, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Totty) Sanford. His father was a native of Virginia, who came from Loudoun county in that State to Greensboro, Georgia, about 1800, and was by occupation a merchant. His mother's people

were of South Carolina origin. There have been two distinct branches of the Sanford family in America, one originally settled in Massachusetts in the early Colonial period, and the other established in Virginia about 1630. Both branches of the family have furnished eminent men in the various walks of life, and many useful citizens to the country. The old English form of this name is *Sandford.* It is said to date back to Saxon times, and is therefore very ancient. That the position of the family in England is honorable, is proven by the possession of coat armor. It is worthy of mention here that Jeremiah Sanford, the grandfather of Judge Sanford, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a personal friend of General Washington. In his old age he came to Georgia in 1810, and passed his closing years on the old Sanford homestead, near Greensboro, where his son Daniel made his home.

Judge Sanford was educated in the Greensboro schools, and in 1859 was appointed a Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court, which held its sessions at Milledgeville, then the Capital of the State.

On the outbreak of the war he resigned his office, returned to Greene county, and assisted in the organization of the Greene Rifles, which was mustered into the Confederate service as Company A of the Phillips Legion. Their first service was with the Army of Northern Virginia. Later they participated in the fierce campaign which resulted in the Battle of Chickamauga. Judge Sanford had joined as a private, but by successive promotions finally became the Captain of his company. He was severely wounded in the battle of Sailors' Creek, captured and retained in prison for a considerable period. His record as a soldier was of the best.

Returning from the war in October, 1865, he was made enrolling clerk of the first State Convention held in Georgia after the war. He remained in Milledgeville, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1866. He has been, therefore, in the active practice now forty-four years, and is the dean of the profession in Milledgeville. In 1873 he was elected Judge of the Court of Ordinary, in Baldwin county, and by successive reelections held the office for eighteen years. In addition to this

he served Baldwin county as a County Commissioner for ten years. He is now, and has been for thirty years, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Georgia Military College. In 1900 the Milledgeville Banking Company, the oldest bank in that city, dating from 1884, elected him as its president, and he has since served in that capacity.

Politically he is a lifelong Democrat of the strictest sect. His religious preferences incline to the Baptist Church. He does not hold membership in any social or fraternal orders, but frankly admits that in the days of Reconstruction he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan. He has long been a prominent figure in the United Confederate Veterans.

On January 8, 1868, Judge Sanford married Miss Elizabeth C. Stetson, a daughter of Daniel B. Stetson, of Milledgeville, a member of the prominent Massachusetts family of that name, who had come from Boston to Milledgeville in 1840. Of this marriage there are two children—B. S. Sanford, who is a partner with his father in the practice of law, and Miss Lizzie Sanford.

Judge Sanford believes that the interests of the State require that some attention be paid to the judiciary. There is a widespread feeling that the present system is not altogether satisfactory, and many intelligent men are of the opinion that if the question is approached in an impartial spirit, improvement can be made.

Judge Sanford can look back upon a long life of useful service with much satisfaction, and it is pleasant to know that the people of the community in which his life has been spent appreciate that service and hold him in high esteem.

A. B. Caldwell.

Henry Clay Sheffield.

THE late Judge Henry Clay Sheffield, able lawyer and strong judge, was born on November 23, 1844, in what was then Early county, Georgia, near the present little city of Arlington, which, in his later life, became his home, and where he died on November 29, 1907.

His parents were William G. and Catharine (Singleton) Sheffield. They belonged to that class of sturdy, sober, God-fearing people who, in the first half of the last century, did such splendid work in laying the foundation for the Georgia of today. His father was a man of fine integrity, with an abiding love of justice—a small farmer, never the possessor of much money, he inculcated sound principles into the minds of his children.

At the age of eighteen, Judge Sheffield entered the Confederate Army, was captured in 1863, and remained a prisoner in Camp Douglass until the end of the war.

His early educational training had been exceedingly brief. After the war he succeeded in getting six months more of schooling, and with that he had to be content. Possessed of fine natural capacity and much ambition, he became a constant student, and in his later life was not only one of the best informed men in South Georgia, but had a notable vocabulary and an English diction that was unsurpassed by any of his contemporaries. In 1867 he was admitted to the Bar, and began practice at Colquitt. While waiting, as a young lawyer, for practice, he put in his leisure hours at farm labor. His fidelity to such business as was entrusted to him speedily brought him clients, and in a few years the young lawyer had a practice which justified his marriage, on May 20, 1874, to Miss Ida Holder, an accomplished young woman, whose parents owned an excellent river plantation between Colquitt and Bainbridge. His marriage proved an ideal one, and his wife a true helpmate in his future career.

In 1877 the people of Miller county sent him to the Lower

Yours truly
H. C. Sheffield

LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

House of the General Assembly, where he served for three years. In 1894 he was elected State Senator from the Ninth District. His practice had, in the meantime, so grown that, in 1880, he moved from Colquitt to Arlington, where he might better handle the widely-extended business which had come to him from many Southwest Georgia families. A capable civil lawyer, it was said of him that in defending a criminal case, where the charge rested upon circumstantial evidence, that he had not his equal in the State. His political affiliation was always with the Democratic party, and in 1892 he was one of the delegates from Georgia to the Convention at St. Louis which nominated Grover Cleveland. In 1893 he was appointed Solicitor-General of the Pataula Circuit, and rendered splendid service in that capacity, so much so that when Judge James M. Griggs was elected to Congress, in 1896, Governor Atkinson appointed Judge Sheffield to fill out the unexpired term. His record upon the Bench was an enviable one—it was marked by rugged honesty and discriminating justice; he never allowed himself to be swayed, for a moment, by social, political or financial conditions; the humblest man could depend upon an absolutely fair hearing from the upright Judge. Like the famous Judge Lumpkin, Judge Sheffield did not care much for the technicalities of the law—the equity of the case always appealed to him. Naturally of a merciful temperament, in so far as duty would permit, he made it a practice to temper justice with mercy. As his terms expired he was reëlected term after term without opposition, until the failure of his health compelled him to retire, in the last year of his life, from active work.

For years he was an influential and conscientious member of the Methodist Church.

Of his marriage seven children were born, all of whom are living, as follows: W. D., Ela (now Mrs. J. R. Walker), Burney (now Mrs. W. A. Covington), Claud (now Mrs. Bostwick), Harry C., Lamar C., and Cull P. Sheffield. His eldest son, W. D. Sheffield, is a capable lawyer of Bainbridge, Georgia.

W. J. Northen.

James Mathews Griggs.

JAMES MATHEWS GRIGGS, son of Augustus Griggs and Elizabeth Mathews, grandson of Wesley Griggs and Martha Brown, of Putnam county, Georgia, and Reverend James Mathews and Kittura Pope, of Lumpkin, Stewart county, Georgia, was born March 29, 1861, in Troup county, Georgia. He acquired the rudiments of his education in the common schools of this State. In the year 1879 he entered the Peabody Normal College at Nashville, Tennessee, where he graduated with honors in 1881. After graduating he spent three years in teaching. He was at one time Superintendent of the Public Schools at Palatka, Florida. Subsequently he taught at Canton and Alapaha, Georgia. His thorough preparation for the work, his kindness, his deep interest in those entrusted to his charge, made of him a successful educator. Had he chosen the vocation of a teacher he would have attained a high place among the educators of this State. But early in life he made choice of another profession. When twenty-two years of age he was called to the Bar. He was not a graduate of a law school; but while engaged in teaching he had, in addition to discharging the arduous duties of an instructor, pursued his legal studies, and when, after passing his examination for admission to the bar, he entered upon the active practice, he soon demonstrated that, though he had not enjoyed the advantages of a legal education in the ordinary meaning of that expression, few of the younger members of the Bar were so well equipped to discharge the duties which the lawyer owes to his client as this self-taught young practitioner. He located at Jackson, Georgia, and there first opened a law office. After he had been in Jackson but a short time an offer came to him from South Georgia, and he went to Dawson. There his home was during the remainder of his life. Soon after locating in Dawson he formed a partnership with Honorable James Guerry, who was then the Solicitor-General of the Pataula Circuit. This partnership continued until the latter was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of the circuit.

Sincerely Yours,
Jas. M. Griggs

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Success in his chosen profession came to him from the very first. Kindly and genial by nature, the circle of his friends was ever rapidly widening. Loyal and steadfast in his character, he bound the members of that circle to him "with hooks of steel." In a very brief space of time, without having to undergo the years of apprenticeship which so many young professional men are compelled to pass through, he had built up a gratifying clientage. His success and distinction at the Bar was assured from the beginning of his career. But he was not destined to remain long in private life; he was soon called to public station. In 1888 he was elected Solicitor-General of the Pataula Circuit. This position gave opportunity for the display of his marked ability as an advocate. His reputation as a strong, vigorous, fearless prosecuting officer was soon established. He never permitted himself to become possessed of the desire to convict the accused in every case where he was called upon to prosecute, in the discharge of his official duties. He had too much of the milk of human kindness in his make up to allow him to become an agent for the accomplishment of private or public vengeance. He always tempered justice with mercy. But given a case where the facts clearly indicated the guilt of the accused under indictment, he was strong and convincing in his argument before the jury. Always fair in dealing with the evidence adduced for and against the defendant in a criminal case, he summed up and arrayed the facts in a masterful manner and presented the law applicable to the evidence in a clear and luminous way that was ever helpful to the jury and to the court. In the trial of a criminal case where, under the evidence, the defendant was shown to be guilty, and the defendant's counsel, realizing that the facts and the truth of the case were against his client, was compelled to rely upon specious argument, sophistry and eloquence, Solicitor-General Griggs demonstrated his possession of those high qualities as an advocate and as counsel for the State which won for him the admiration of his professional brethren and the confidence of the people generally in his judicial circuit. In such a case apprehension that justice might be thwarted because of a misapprehension of the law on the part of the jury, or of a sur-

render on their part of conviction to sympathy created by the eloquent appeals of counsel, the young Solicitor-General would tear down the structure of specious argument, and by sound reasoning and a convincing statement of the law, expose the fallacies of the defense, and, with an eloquence which he could always be expected to display when thoroughly aroused, would awaken in the breast of each juror trying the case such a sense of duty to the law, and of his responsibility under the oath taken when he was empaneled to try the cause, that a just and righteous verdict would promptly follow the submission of the case to the jury.

Having, during his first term of office, discharged its duties with marked ability and fidelity, he was reëlected in 1892. In 1893 he resigned the office of Solicitor-General of the Pataula Circuit and was appointed Judge of the Superior Courts of that circuit. In no other official position can a lawyer's ability as such be more thoroughly tested than in the one to which Judge Griggs was now elevated by appointment. He was barely eligible under the constitutional provisions as to the age of the incumbent of the honorable and responsible position of Circuit Judge. And yet he did not merely make a satisfactory record in that position. His administration of that office was distinguished by the display of ability of the highest order, Quick to perceive the pith and the bearing of cases and other authorities read to him in the argument of counsel, and to grasp every legal proposition submitted for his consideration, readily seizing the details of the case on trial and comprehending the significance of each, almost instantaneously discerning the salient and material points in any cause tried before him, holding in an unfailing memory the evidence as developed on the witness stand, he was prepared, when argument of counsel was concluded, to instruct the jury in a clear and enlightening way as to the law proper for their consideration in the particular case. His charges to the jury were marked by great precision and clearness. Clearly apprehending the principle of law which he desired to make a part of his instructions to the jury, he was able to state it clearly to them. But not only in the characteristic above referred to did he excel as a trial judge. In all

other respects, in his bearing and conduct, he made an impression which, day after day, established him more firmly in the confidence and admiration of the people generally and of the members of his profession. Not only did the lawyers and laymen of the Pataula Circuit have an opportunity to observe and note his qualifications for the office which he adorned, but the people of many circuits in the different sections of the State saw him preside on the circuit and can attest the justice of the tribute paid him as a judicial officer. Ever ready to aid and accommodate his brethren of the Bench, few members of the judiciary were so frequently called upon to preside in courts beyond the limits of their own circuits. At one time or another he presided in one or more of the Superior Courts of a majority of the circuits of the State. Any everywhere he was welcomed with cordiality, and rarely did he fail to leave behind him, upon departing for his home, warm friends and open admirers.

After having completed the unexpired term of his predecessor as Judge, so conspicuous was his fitness for the position, he was twice elected without opposition. As engrossing as were the responsibilities, cares and duties of that position, he had never ceased to find an ever present interest in the larger problems which concern and affect our national life. A close student of the history of our country and its institutions, he turned his attention to national affairs. He was delegate to the National Convention of the Democratic party in 1892, and in 1896 he became a candidate for the Congressional nomination in the Second District. Successful in that contest, he became a member of the Fifty-fifth Congress. He was successively elected to the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth and Sixty-first Congresses. His thorough training as a lawyer was of incalculable advantage to him in his Congressional career. The handling of questions of moment was no longer to him an experiment. He leapt into the arena of forensic strife fully armed, and soon attained a conspicuous position in the front rank of the party's representatives in the House of Representatives. His political principles were the outgrowth of years of study of the Constitution and American institutions. He understood and knew the rights of the people.

He knew his own rights as a representative of the people. And knowing those rights, he always dared maintain them. He was not daunted by the fact that his party was in the minority. He knew how often the majority was wrong and the minority right. From the date of his first speech in Congress to the close of his career he was regarded as a strong and forcible debater. Accustomed to thoroughly master the subject to which he addressed himself, ready with the facts bearing upon the question in hand, cogent in his reasoning, strong in his power of analysis, enabling him to lay bare the weakness of an adversary, convincing in the statement of his own side of the question, rich in illustration which tends to render an argument readily comprehensible, ever prepared to reinforce argument with a story directly in point, pouring forth an unfailing stream of humor, natural to him and unforced, he took his place among those leaders of his party who maintained and championed its principles and the measures which it favored upon the floor of the National House of Representatives. Few men had the courage of his convictions in a higher degree than Judge Griggs. He was uncompromising in his maintenance of the right as he understood it. But he never permitted himself to become bitter in his feeling nor offensive in his language towards those who differed with him and were of a different faith. Few Representatives on the Democratic side of the House had more warm friends on the other side. His open, generous nature, his untiring delight in the society of his fellows, his rare gift as an entertaining conversationalist, his inexhaustible store of anecdotes, drawn largely from his varied experiences, in teaching, in practicing law, on the hustings and on the Bench, rendered him an exceptionally attractive personality.

Judge Griggs did not consider his duty to his constituents and to the country as discharged by his advocacy of right and his opposition to wrong measures on the floor of the House. He was diligent and conscientious in his attendance upon committees. He was a member during his term of service of various important House committees. He served as a member of the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, and while a member of that committee gave earnest attention and support to measures

which have proven to be of incalculable value and advantage to his State and to the country. He was an earnest advocate of the extension and perfection of the rural free delivery system, and many other beneficent legislative measures. At the close of his service he was the ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee. At every point in the course of his Congressional career we find proof of the high esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow Representatives.

In 1904 he was made chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. As the head of that committee he had the duty imposed upon him of supervising the conduct of the campaign waged by his party in the momentous struggle to gain control of the House of Representatives. He was fitted for the important and honorable position by his large acquaintance with the public men and the leaders of his party in every section of the United States. They had confidence in his capacity as an organizer and master of the innumerable details which had to be considered and weighed at every step in the campaign. His position as chairman of the committee just referred to made him a national figure, upon whose wisdom, diligence and generalship matters of vast concern depended. So capable did he show himself to be in meeting the requirements of his trying position, that he was again chosen in 1906 as the head of the committee. He was a born leader of men. No one can say to what eminence in public life, but for his early taking off, he might have attained. He died before he had reached the age of fifty years. Half of his life he had devoted to the service of his State and his country. Twenty-five years of active, intelligent, earnest patriotic service he had seen, ere he was removed. Notwithstanding this, in private life he was a busy, practical, successful man. He achieved much, and he could have achieved much more if he could have been spared to round out his career.

Judge Griggs' father died when he was a mere child. But he was blessed with the love and care of a devoted Christian mother. She stimulated the boy's ambition and inspired him with zeal in the pursuit of knowledge and a thorough education. She was repaid for all of the care and patience involved

in the right training of her son. He responded to every effort put forth in his behalf to quicken his intellectual growth and to advance the development of his character. And in all the after years he still more richly repaid the loving mother for her unfailing and constant devotion during the years of his childhood and boyhood, by years of unremitting considerateness and filial devotion and tenderness.

Another woman was to shed her beneficent influence upon the life and career of this able and distinguished Georgian. In 1886 Judge Griggs was married to Miss Theodosia Stewart, the daughter of Honorable D. R. Stewart, of Randolph county, Georgia. This accomplished lady was ever a congenial and helpful companion of her husband; not only adorning the home, but sharing with her husband his cares and his triumphs and taking a keen and intelligent interest in all that pertained to his public career. Scores of Judge Griggs' friends and associates who enjoyed the hospitality of his home in Dawson, and in Washington during the sessions of Congress, will dwell with pleasure upon the charms and delights of that domestic circle. In matters of grave concern affecting his public career and his private business affairs, she was his confidant and his adviser and his most trusted friend. This devoted companion and their children were left to mourn him, when he was suddenly called from the scene of his earthly activity and wide usefulness. He died in the enjoyment of the confidence and admiration of his fellow citizens and blessed by all the sweet influences that radiate from the hearts and countenances of loved and loving ones. And upon his tomb it is truthfully inscribed:

> "Nor died he when his ebbing fame went less,
> But when fresh laurels courted him to live."

MARCUS BECK.

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Yours Truly
J. M. Sewell

Joseph Meriwether Terrell.

"THE measure of a State's richness is not official splendor, nor its vast domain, but the greatness and the goodness of the people who owe and pay it allegiance. Georgia may justly be proud of her worthy citizens, *and to be reckoned as one of them is a priceless heritage.*" With these words concluding his notable inaugural address to the General Assembly, in 1905, Governor Joseph Meriwether Terrell pronounced the ideal and revealed the motive characteristic of his distinguished life and service in Georgia.

The State of Georgia, as befits her position in the galaxy of Southern States, has boasted to an extraordinary degree of a line of remarkable public men who have had vital relations not only to her own progress, but to the South and to the Nation. Following the period of tragic political upheaval and intense social strain which called forth her prestige in Southern affairs, Georgia has been fortunate in the quality of the men on whom fell the task of reorganizing and confirming her political and social fabric. The heroic spirit demanded by the war and the Reconstruction era was in them transmuted into a spirit not less heroic but steadier and distinctly constructive. They addressed themselves to a situation involving conditions which might easily have perpetuated the temper of irresolution and discouragement with such intelligence and patriotism as to save Georgia from any long drawn out history of social and political reaction. The student of history, in measuring the movement of recovery in the South, must give significance to Georgia's peculiar good fortune in this respect.

In this later group of public men, whose leadership extends to the present, one of the outstanding figures is that of Joseph Meriwether Terrell. He was born in Meriwether county, Georgia, June 6, 1861. The strains of ancestry which met in him were English and Scotch, a combination characteristic of Middle Georgia. On his paternal side, coming from Virginia, the Terrells brought him the marked English traits of poise, reflection, and practical capacity for responsibility. On his maternal

side the Hamiltons brought him the flavor of old Scotland and the characteristics of seriousness, constancy and a strong religious intelligence. It was a good day when that paternal great-grandfather Terrell and his maternal great-grandmother Hamilton came together. The significance of such marriages, as determining factors in the evolution of a powerful people, is impossible of overstatement. Nor is it contrary to the arbitrary genius of great nature that one out of a large and influential family should have been named Joseph to receive the deposit of marked distinction in his tribe. This lad of Meriwether, who was afterwards to become for ten years the Attorney-General of Georgia, her Governor, and her representative in the United States Senate, came to his own in the orthodox process of preparation in the schools at Greenville, on the farm, and by the experience of the young country lawyer. He began the practice of his profession in 1882 and was successful from the beginning. He was in the proper school for the training necessary to create the sincere public servant. The lure of commercialism did not touch his spirit. Beyond a modest income from his practice his real interest lay in a consciousness of his relation as a citizen, a neighbor and a friend concerned with community rather than mere personal interest. Most happily married, at the age of twenty-five, to Jessie Lee, the daughter of Thomas Spivey, of a well known Georgia family, the young lawyer of Greenville was well faced towards his world. Those who knew him intimately at that time have remarked upon one characteristic feature of his career—an unvarying fidelity to his natural self. The clean eyed, clean tongued, unselfish nature of the young man was constantly, without lapse, developed consistently in the character of the successful and much honored leader of his fellow citizens. Public honors, the applause of the multitude, the distinction of a whole State's favor, made no spoil of his chaste and upright character. His private life has been identical with his public life, his private character with his public character. No breath of suspicion, no suggestion of moral taint, no

> "Rumor idly tattled by an enemy
> Of inference loose"

has ever touched him.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

The career of Joseph M. Terrell as a public man falls naturally into two closely related periods, the service of his county and the representative service of his State. In 1884 he was elected to the State Legislature from Meriwether county and was the youngest Member of the House. He was reëlected in 1886, and in 1890 to the State Senate. His last campaign was one of the most hotly contested ever known in Georgia, requiring not only the defeat of his opponent in the convention but also in the election which followed. Though one of the youngest Members of the Legislature his talents and leadership were immediately recognized. Serving on important committees, and the author of laws of large general bearing on the government and progress of the State, his career assumed at once a Statewide influence. In 1892 he was elected Attorney-General of Georgia over two of the most prominent lawyers of the State by a two-thirds vote in the convention. Attorney-General Terrell continued for ten years to be Georgia's lawyer before the high courts of the Nation. His record in this capacity carries the honor of having tried more cases before the United States Supreme Court than any Attorney-General the State ever had, and still more remarkable, the records yield the distinction that he never lost a single case before this court in Georgia's interest. So general was the public approval of his service in this office that the second period of his public career, as Governor and United States Senator, was a matter of general prophecy. In 1902 he offered himself for the Governorship and was generously promoted to this high honor in a spirited campaign in which he was opposed by two other candidates, one a distinguished lawyer, the other a distinguished editor. His second term as Governor was given to him without the suggestion of opposition. The period of his administration in Georgia is regarded as one of the most happy, prosperous, and constructive eras in Georgia history. When, in 1910, on the death of Senator A. S. Clay, he was appointed United States Senator by Governor Joseph M. Brown, the State accepted his appointment as the endorsement and fulfillment

of his remarkable administration of the government of Georgia, which had ended in 1907 with the approval of all classes of her citizens ringing in his ears.

CONSTRUCTIVE STATESMANSHIP.

As the chief executive of Georgia, covering five years of actual administration, Governor Terrell devoted himself distinctly to the constructive, political, industrial, and educational phases of progress. His influence as Governor was the influence of an unselfish personality, a spirit calculated always for the promotion of social harmony and coöperation. The people of Georgia responded to that spirit. His administration has been characterized, as James Monroe's was in National affairs, as "the era of good will" in Georgia. From the Capitol went out a hearty encouragement to all her people in the pursuits of peace. Domestic and community life felt the quieting touch of the Governor's disposition. Agriculture pursued her furrows unannoyed. The business world moved unagitated in the grooves of prosperity. Labor and capital knew no conflict. It was during the period of Governor Terrell's administration that Georgia began to catch step with the Carolinas in manufacture. The prophecy was freely made that her rate of industrial progress would rapidly place her, because of her preëminence as a cotton producing State and her advantage in transportation outlet, at the forefront of all the Southern States in cotton manufacture. During Governor Terrell's administration the relations of the races in Georgia steadily improved. An examination of the records would show less of mobs, fewer lynchings, and a general tendency toward the enthronement of law and order in the hearts and habits of the people. There was activity, but it was conservative and constructive.

In his first message to the Legislature Governor Terrell broke the ground for a distinguished statesmanship in education. The ambition that lay closest to his heart was proclaimed in that message. He turned the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that in the past the State "has encouraged railroads and manufacturing enterprises by means of State aid,

donations, subscriptions, endorsements of bonds, and even more by exemption from taxation. But it has done little for that industry in which four-fifths of our people are exclusively engaged and in which all the rest are vitally interested." The culmination of that message was the recommendation for the establishment of a system of agricultural schools. The proposition, though manifestly a most patriotic and practical one, was not carried through without opposition. But for the Governor's personal consecration to it and the steady pressure of influence, which rolled through him from the great mass of farmers into the halls of legislation, the movement would have failed. The Legislature of 1902, to which the Governor submitted his first earnest appeal, discussed the measure, but took no action favorable to the establishment of the schools. Governor Terrell returned to the attack before a new Legislature of 1905, renewing his former recommendation, and outlining the practical resources from which these schools could be supported. Thereupon the General Assembly, on August 18, 1906, passed the act establishing an agricultural and industrial school for each of the Congressional Districts of the State, and the great scheme was successfully launched. To the succeeding Legislature of 1907 the Governor reported the appointment of boards of trustees in each district, the location of all the schools, and the enthusiastic interest aroused among the people of the agricultural sections. That message, however, modestly refrained from suggesting the consecrated personal attention the Governor had given towards securing the best locations and the largest donations for the foundation of the schools, by which, as a result, the State of Georgia received in cash contributions $830,000 and 3,115 acres of land located in valuable properties adjoining flourishing towns. These eleven schools reported to the Legislature in 1910 fifteen hundred students and sixty teachers. Calculating the development of Georgia in agriculture and industry, the immense contributions of Governor Terrell's statesmanship in behalf of the farmer boys and girls of the State must be regarded as immense and increasingly so as this development progresses.

PERSONALLY.

Only a few prominent features of a great career may be included within the space of this sketch. While Republics are said to be ungateful, the public man who is sincerely grateful to the people, whose confidence has been bestowed upon him, and who has been more concerned about the public welfare than about his personal aggrandizement, may confidently rely upon their love and affection. Senator Joseph M. Terrell, known by and large throughout Georgia, has gained one laurel which no man can take away. The people know him as one of them—approachable, consistent and clean minded. His career has fostered among the young men of the State a reverence of speech and the habit of unostentatious but genuine personal morality. As a devoted member of the Baptist Church he joined in his youth, and as a messenger to his Association, and a delegate to the Georgia Baptist Convention, he has evinced an interest in the religious development of the people which entitles him to the just designation of a Christian statesman. He has been long an honored, useful member of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.

To his friends and lifelong associates he appears as a fountain of unfailing kindness and good cheer. They all love him. This is the best thing that can be said about a man—that men love him.

JOHN E. WHITE.

Consolidated Index

	Vol.	Page
Abbott, Joel	II	12
Adams, David	II	15
Adamson, William Charles	IV	128
Akerman, Amos Tappan	III	21
Akin, John Wesley	IV	171
Akin, Warren	III	41
Alexander, Edward Porter	III	61
Alford, Columbus Augustus	V	203
Alford, Drewry Cade	V	88
Alford, Julius C	II	48
Allen, Lisbon Cyrus	V	51
Allen, Young J	IV	246
Allgood, Andrew Perry	III	105
Allgood, DeForest	VI	10
Anderson, Charles David	III	108
Anderson, Clifford	III	191
Anderson, Clifford Le Conte	VI	36
Anderson, George T	III	195
Anderson, James Harkins	III	223
Anderson, Robert Houston	III	267
Andrew, Benjamin	I	1
Andrew, James Osgood	II	17
Anthony, Milton	II	51
Appling, Daniel	II	53
Ashmore, Otis	IV	21
Atkinson, Nathan Lane	III	224
Atkinson, William Yates	IV	377
Atwater, James R	V	222
Austell, Alfred	III	357
Avery, Isaac Wheeler	III	255
Bacon, Augustus Octavius	IV	8
Bailey, David Jackson	III	111
Baker, John	I	4
Baldwin, Abraham	I	7
Ballard, Levi	VI	41
Ballenger, Edgar Garrison	VI	57
Banks, Richard	II	81
Barnett, William	II	83
Barrett, Charles Simon	IV	298
Barrett, Thomas Samuel	II	91
Barrow, David C., Jr	V	1
Bartlett, A. LaFayette	V	326
Bartlett, Charles LaFayette	IV	371
Bartow, Francis Stebbins	III	115
Bass, William Capers	III	30
Battle, James Jackson	III	129
Battle, Lawrence	III	119
Bell, Hiram Parks	III	226
Bell, Horatio Webb	V	273
Bell, Joseph Brown	VI	71
Beman, Carlisle Pollock	IV	95
Benning, Henry Lewis	III	259
Berrien, John	I	12
Berrien, John MacPherson	II	140
Berry, William Byrd	III	253
Betts, John Samuel	VI	125
Bibb, William Wyatt	II	145
Black, Edward J	II	148
Black, George Robison	III	322
Blackshear, David	II	168
Blandford, Mark H	III	296
Bleckley, Logan Edwin	IV	80
Boggs, William R	III	371
Bogle, Joseph	V	314
Boone, Tolar Harrold	VI	104
Bowen, Oliver	I	15
Bowen, Robert Vincent	V	290
Boykin, Samuel	V	338
Boynton, James Stoddard	III	366
Brand, Charles Hillyer	V	178
Branham, Joel	IV	167
Branson, Eugene Cunningham	IV	257
Brantley, William Gordon	IV	75
Braswell, Benjamin	III	373
Bridges, Edward Caleb	V	130
Bridges, Samuel Russell	VI	133
Brigham, William Randall	V	211
Brittain, Marion Luther	IV	193
Broadwell, John B	VI	141
Brooks, Richard Pleasanton	V	46
Brown, James Pope	IV	53
Brown, Joseph Emerson	III	76
Brown, Loring	VI	160
Browne, William M	III	389
Brownson, Nathan	I	19
Bryan, Goode	III	391
Bryan, Jonathan	I	23
Bryan, Joseph	II	442
Bullard, William McDowell	VI	188
Bulloch, Archibald	I	32
Bulloch, William Bellinger	II	172
Burden, Richard Ferdillius	VI	184
Busbee, Thomas Philip	VI	212
Butler, David Edward	III	414
Butts, Samuel	II	174
Cabaniss, Elbridge Guerry	III	64
Calhoun, James M	III	375
Calhoun, William Lowndes	III	165
Campbell, Duncan G	II	223
Campbell, William Edward	VI	223
Candler, Allen Daniel	IV	29
Candler, Asa Griggs	IV	322
Candler, Charles Murphey	VI	387
Candler, John Slaughter	V	10
Candler, Warren Aiken	IV	59
Candler, William	II	232
Capers, Francis Withers	III	166
Carey, George	II	443
Carithers, James Yancey	VI	230
Carmichael, Drewry Arthur	VI	23
Carnes, Thomas P	I	37
Carswell, Reuben W	III	417
Carter, Jasper Noah	VI	241
Carter, John	V	343
Cary, Charles Simmons	VI	253
Caverly, Charles Edward	VI	270
Chandler, Henry Hoyt	VI	147
Chappell, Absalom Harris	II	285
Chappell, Joseph Harris	IV	121
Charlton, Robert Milledge	II	295
Charlton, Thomas Usher Pulaski	II	298
Church, Alonzo	II	300
Clark, Mallie Adkin	V	113
Clark, Richard H	III	418
Clark, Zachariah Harrison	VI	292
Clarke, Elijah	I	40
Clarke, John	II	163
Clarke, John Thomas	III	438
Clay, Alexander Stephens	IV	39
Clay, Joseph	I	48
Clayton, Augustine Smith	II	309
Clements, Judson C	IV	14
Clinch, Duncan Lamont	II	312
Cobb, Andrew Jackson	V	5
Cobb, Howell	II	443
Cobb, Howell	III	566
Cobb, Thomas Reade Rootes	III	155
Cobb, Thomas Willis	II	322
Coffee, John	II	178
Coleman, Walter Scott	VI	84
Colquitt, Alfred Holt	III	67
Colquitt, Walter Terry	II	193
Cone, Francis Hiram	III	163
Cone Family, The	II	196
Connally, Elijah Lewis	V	261
Conoley, William Breckenridge	V	358
Cook, Philip	III	298
Cook, Zadock	II	444
Cooledge, Frederick Jerome	VI	328
Cooper, George Washington	IV	238

	Vol.	Page
Cooper, Hunter Pope	V	174
Cooper, Mark Anthony	II	207
Corput, Felix Van Den	VI	334
Couch, Matthew Henderson	VI	342
Council, Lee George	V	92
Couper, James Hamilton	II	215
Cox, Albert Hill	V	348
Crawford, George Walker	II	229
Crawford, Joel	II	279
Crawford, Martin Jenkins	III	301
Crawford, Nathaniel Macon	II	332
Crawford, William Harris	II	1
Crews, Charles Constantine	III	441
Crews, James Stanley	V	332
Cumming, Alfred	III	454
Cuthbert, Alfred	II	235
Cuthbert, John A	II	243
Dabney, Austin	II	232
Dagg, John Leadly	III	411
Daley, Alexander Ferdinand	V	29
Daniel, Henry Thomas	VI	366
Daniel, John Berning	VI	72
Dart, Francis Willis	V	39
Davies, Myrick	I	53
Davis, Daniel Henderson	V	298
Davis, Doctor Jefferson	IV	388
Davis, Wade Hampton	V	294
Dawson, William Crosby	II	248
Denmark, Elisha Peck Smith	IV	332
Dent, William B	II	444
Derry, Joseph Tyrone	V	354
Dessau, Washington	IV	113
De Vaughn, James Elijah	VI	164
Dewar, Harry	VI	356
Dickey, James Edward	IV	71
Doles, George Pierce	III	308
Donalson, John Ernest	VI	308
Dooly, John	I	54
Dooly, John Mitchell	II	324
Dorsey, Rufus Thomas	VI	105
Dougherty, Charles	II	330
Doughty, William Henry	IV	383
Doughty, William Henry, Jr	V	242
Dozier, George Wesley	VI	60
Drake, Roswell Hill	VI	191
Drewry, Nicholas Butt	V	273
DuBose, Dudley McIver	III	498
Duncan, George Washington	VI	300
Dunson, Otis A	VI	313
Dunwody, William Elliott	VI	345
Durham, Lindsay	II	345
Early, Peter	II	353
Echols, Robert M	II	21
Elbert, Samuel	I	58
Elliott, John	II	352
Elliott, Stephen	II	349
Ellis, Henry	I	63
Emanuel, David	I	69
English, Isaac Buckingham	VI	363
Ennis, William Martin	VI	203
Erskine, John	II	169
Erwin, William Stanhope	V	341
Etheridge, Frank Scarborough	VI	214
Evans, Andrew Willis	VI	259
Evans, Beverly Daniel	IV	146
Evans, Clement Anselm	III	442
Evans, John West	VI	224
Evans, Lawton Bryan	V	182
Evans, Robert Edward Lee	VI	327
Everett, Robert William	VI	275
Ewen, William	I	73
Fain, William LaFayette	VI	374
Felder, Thomas Brailsford	V	236
Felker, Joseph Harben	VI	285
Felton, Augustus Cicero, Jr	VI	194
Felton, Jule	VI	318
Felton, William Hamilton	VI	348
Felton, William Harrell	IV	103
Few, Benjamin	I	75
Few, Ignatius Alphonso	II	362
Few, William, Jr	I	81
Fish, Claude Delbert	V	158
Fish, William Hansell	VI	1
Fitts, Pryor Walker	VI	368
Fleming, William Henry	IV	401
Floyd, John	I	91
Flynt, John James	VI	110
Forsyth, John	II	289
Forsyth, Robert	I	97
Fort, Allen	IV	141
Fort, Tomlinson	II	372
Foster, Alber G	II	432
Foster, Nathaniel Greene	II	431
Foster, Sheppard Walter	VI	353
Foster, Thomas Flournoy	II	23
Frederick, Jacob Walter	V	199
Freeman, Alvin Dean	IV	63
Fuller, William Allen	III	230
Gaines, Francis Henry	IV	208
Galphin, George	I	98
Gamble, Roger Lawson	II	25
Gantt, James Thomas	VI	79
Gardner, William Montgomery	III	171
Gartrell, Lucius J	III	500
Gentry, William Thomas	VI	129
Gibbons, William	I	102
Gilmer, George Rockingham	II	26
Girardey, Victor J. B	III	520
Glascock, Thomas (1)	I	105
Glascock, Thomas (2)	II	120
Glascock, William	I	108
Glen, John	I	110
Glenn, Gustavus Richard	V	16
Gordon, John Brown	III	508
Gordon, William Washington	II	30
Gould, James Gardner	II	89
Gould, William Tracy	II	85
Goulding, Francis Robert	II	93
Grace, Walter Jasper	VI	167
Grady, Henry Woodfin	III	464
Grant, Lemuel P	III	34
Grantland, Seaton	II	100
Graves, John Temple	IV	304
Gray, James Richard	IV	25
Greene, Nathanael	I	112
Greer, Robert Lee	V	258
Grieve, Miller	II	104
Griggs, James Mathews	VI	394
Guinn, Robert Jefferson	V	127
Gunn, James	I	120
Gwinnett, Button	I	124
Habersham, James	I	129
Habersham, John	I	133
Habersham, Joseph	I	138
Habersham, Richard W	II	106
Hall, Bolling	II	445
Hall, Hewlett Alexander	VI	38
Hall, James Hamilton	VI	25
Hall, John Iredell	IV	252
Hall, Lyman	I	142
Hamby, Walter B	VI	62
Hamilton, Alfred Shorter	IV	412
Hamilton, David Blount	V	361
Hammond, Nathaniel J	III	37
Hammond, Samuel	I	147
Hand, Joseph Herschel	VI	244
Hand, Judson Larrabee	IV	242
Handley, George	I	154
Hanson, John Fletcher	VI	378
Haralson, Hugh Anderson	II	34
Hardaway, Robert Henry	V	168
Hardee, William Joseph	III	133
Hardeman, Isaac	IV	293
Hardman, Lamartine Griffin	IV	163
Harman, Henry Elliot	VI	81
Harris, Charles	II	32
Harris, Francis H	II	107
Harris, Moses Wiley	VI	261
Harris, Nathaniel Edwin	IV	315
Harris, William Madison	V	152
Harris, Young L. G	III	503

	Vol.	Page
Harrison, George Paul, Jr.	III	142
Harrison, George Paul, Sr.	III	141
Hart, John Collier	IV	153
Hart, Nancy	II	111
Hartridge, Julian	III	445
Hastings, Harry George	VI	232
Hawkins, Benjamin	II	122
Hawkins, Eugene Alston	VI	113
Hawkins, Samuel Hugh	III	401
Hawkins, Willis Alston	III	173
Haynes, Charles	II	445
Head, William Henry	V	48
Heard, Stephen	I	156
Hemphill, William Arnold	III	522
Henderson, Arthur James	V	149
Henderson, Robert Johnson	III	232
Hendricks, William Hartridge	V	283
High, Joseph Madison	V	23
Hiles, Thompson	VI	12
Hill, Benjamin Harvey	III	332
Hill, Hiram Warner	V	318
Hill, Joshua	III	71
Hill, Walter Barnard	IV	271
Hillhouse, Charles Wesley	V	253
Hillhouse, John Henry	VI	34
Hillyer, Junius	II	357
Holcombe, Henry	I	163
Holden, Horace Moore	VI	155
Holden, John Franklin	VI	153
Holt, Hines	III	94
Hood, Benjamin Mifflin	VI	54
Hooper, Frank Arthur	VI	123
Houstoun, John	I	167
Houstoun, William	I	173
Howell, Clark	IV	233
Howell, Evan Park	III	517
Howley, Richard	I	175
Hughes, Dudley Mays	V	42
Hull, Hope	II	336
Hunnicutt, George Frederick	VI	69
Hunt, Rolfe	V	84
Ingram, Porter	III	178
Inman, Walker Patterson	IV	230
Irwin, David	III	505
Irwin, Jared	I	180
Iverson, Alfred	III	435
Iverson, Alfred, Sr.	II	339
Jack, James	II	446
Jackson, Charles Haddon Spurgeon	IV	351
Jackson, Henry Rootes	III	421
Jackson, Jabez	II	446
Jackson, James	I	184
Jackson, James	III	449
Jackson, John King	III	180
Jackson, Joseph Benjamin	VI	137
Jackson, Joseph W.	II	341
James, Thomas Jefferson	V	335
Janes, Thomas P.	III	182
Jasper, William	I	192
Jenkins, Charles Jones	III	281
Johnson, Henry Herbert	IV	204
Johnson, Herschel Vespasian	II	396
Johnston, Richard Malcolm	III	469
Jones, Charles Colcock, Jr.	III	457
Jones, David Rumph	III	538
Jones, George	II	342
Jones, George Salley	VI	180
Jones, James	II	360
Jones, John	II	128
Jones, Noble	I	195
Jones, Noble Wymberly	I	208
Jones, Samuel Porter	V	373
Jones, Seaborn	II	236
Jordan, George Gunby	IV	45
Julian, George Washington	V	74
Kell, John McIntosh	III	530
Kenan, Augustus Holmes	III	555
Kincaid, William Joseph	IV	355
King, John Pendleton	III	424
King, Thomas Butler	II	365
Kirby, Joseph Tolleson	VI	196
Knight, Lucian Lamar	VI	182
Kriegshaber, Victor Hugo	V	103
Lamar, Henry G.	II	442
Lamar, Joseph Rucker	IV	360
Landrum, William Warren	IV	338
Langworthy, Edward	I	219
Lanier, Frank	V	346
Lanier, Sidney	III	234
Lawson, Thomas Goodwin	IV	117
Lawton, Alexander Robert	III	185
Leigh, Samuel Ernest	VI	226
Lester, George Nelson	III	493
Lester, Rufus Ezekiel	III	519
Lewis, David W.	III	528
Lewis, Thomas Sumner	V	264
Lindsey, John William	V	133
Lipscomb, Thomas Walker	V	352
Little, John Dozier	VI	236
Livingston, Leonidas Felix	VI	168
Lochrane, Osborne Augustus	III	203
Long, Crawford W.	II	131
Long, Nicholas	II	446
Longstreet, Augustus Baldwin	II	264
Longstreet, James	III	396
Love, Peter E.	II	447
Lumpkin, John Henry	II	308
Lumpkin, Joseph Henry (1)	II	302
Lumpkin, Joseph Henry (2)	V	369
Lumpkin, Wilson	II	315
MacIntyre, Archibald Thompson	III	547
McAfee, John Colbert	VI	312
McAuliffe, John Claiborne	VI	306
McCall, Hugh	I	235
McCall, John Goldwire	V	116
McCarty, William Augustin	VI	278
McCay, Henry Kent	III	432
McClure, Charles Wylie	VI	295
McDaniel, Charles A.	III	545
McDaniel, Henry Dickerson	IV	393
McDonald, Charles James	II	64
McDonald, John Archibald	VI	315
McDonald, Mark George	VI	322
McDonald, Perry Greene	VI	207
McGee, Francis Henry	VI	14
McIntosh, Henry Martyn	VI	331
McIntosh, James Simmons	II	69
McIntosh, John	I	241
McIntosh, Lachlan	I	246
McIntosh, Thomas Murdoch	IV	415
McIntosh, William	II	73
McLaws, LaFayette	III	238
McMaster, David Edwin	VI	337
McMullan, Andrew Judson	V	72
McRee, William Spain	VI	43
McWhir, William	I	257
Maddox, John W.	IV	137
Mallary, Edgar Young	VI	249
Marsh, Edwin William	III	542
Marshall, Daniel	I	221
Martin, Charles Wiley	V	160
Martin, John	I	224
Massengale, St. Elmo	V	306
Mathews, Henry Asbury	VI	88
Matthews, George	I	226
Maynard, Thomas Asbury	VI	139
Mead, Cowles	II	448
Meadows, Saffold Jesse	V	208
Means, Alexander	II	108
Meigs, Josiah	II	37
Mell, Patrick Hues	III	473
Mercer, George Anderson	IV	108
Mercer, Hugh Weedon	III	379
Mercer, Jesse	II	40
Meriwether, David	II	56
Meriwether, James	II	448
Meriwether, James A.	II	63
Milledge, John	I	262
Millen, John	II	130
Miller, Alexander Lawton	IV	174
Miller, Andrew Jackson	II	137

	Vol.	Page
Miller, Frank Harvey	IV	33
Miller, George Henderson	IV	185
Miller, Homer Virgil Milton	III	548
Milner, Thomas W.	VI	264
Milton, John	II	181
Mitchell, David Brydie	II	183
Montgomery, William Watts	III	559
Moody, John Theophilus	VI	198
Moore, Richard Welborn	VI	268
Moses, Raphael Jacob	III	561
Moss, James Alexander	V	101
Munnerlyn, Charles James	III	385
Murray, Thomas W.	II	187
Myrick, James Dowdell	VI	157
Neel, William Jesse	V	34
Newman, William Truslow	IV	216
Newton, Daniel Carr	VI	339
Nicholson, David Bascom	VI	172
Nisbet, Eugenius Aristides	III	241
Northen, William Jonathan	IV	285
Norwood, Thomas Manson	IV	89
Oglesby, James Wood	IV	341
Oglesby, Zenas Wise, Sr.	IV	345
Oglethorpe, James	I	270
Oliver, Rodolphus Silas	VI	320
Owen, Allen F.	II	448
Owens, George W.	II	449
Page, Joseph Morgan	V	201
Park, Orville Augustus	VI	350
Park, Robert Emory	IV	197
Park, Walter Gordon	VI	209
Parker, Henry	I	277
Patterson, Frederick Davis	VI	229
Pattillo, William F.	VI	6
Paxon, Frederick John	V	136
Peete, Dr. Cola H.	IV	343
Pendleton, Charles Rittenhouse	IV	131
Pendleton, John Thomas	VI	16
Pennington, Rufus	VI	39
Perry, James Archibald	VI	64
Peters, Richard	III	495
Philips, John Lewis	V	302
Phillips, Pelham David	V	287
Phillips, William R.	III	248
Phinizy, Ferdinand	III	271
Pierce, George Foster	III	274
Pierce, Lovick	II	76
Pierce, William	I	280
Pollock, Pinckney Daniel	IV	95
Porter, Charles Robert	V	227
Pottle, James Robert	VI	290
Pound, Jere M.	VI	94
Powell, Theophilus Orgain	III	381
Pratt, Nathaniel Alpheus	V	106
Price, William Pierce	IV	124
Pridgen, Albert	V	216
Prince, Oliver Hillhouse	II	79
Pringle, William Albert	V	68
Quarterman, William Henry	V	62
Rabun, William	II	384
Rainey, Hiram Nixon	V	94
Ray, John	II	190
Reaves, Herman Julian	V	311
Redding, Joseph Henry	V	155
Reid, Robert Raymond	II	160
Reid, Samuel Brown	V	65
Remshart, John Waldhauer	III	206
Reynolds, John	I	283
Ridley, Frank Morris	V	119
Roberts, William Thomas	VI	145
Robinson, Luke	VI	216
Roddenbery, Seaborn Anderson	VI	8
Russell, Eugene Burton	VI	86
St. John, Isaac Monroe	III	250
Sage, Ira Yale	V	194
Sallette, Robert	I	288
Sanders, Billington McCarter	II	202
Sanders, Christopher Columbus	IV	408
Sanford, Daniel Benjamin	VI	389
Sanford, Shelton Palmer	II	204
Schley, William	II	370
Screven, James	I	291
Screven, James Proctor	II	228
Semmes, Paul J.	III	251
Sessions, Moultrie McKinney	V	233
Sheffield, Henry Clay	VI	392
Sherwood, Adiel	II	246
Shorter, Alfred	II	381
Showalter, Anthony Johnson	IV	188
Simmons, James Ballenger	V	271
Simmons, James Henry	VI	173
Simmons, Thomas Jackson	V	163
Simmons, Thomas Jefferson	IV	279
Simms, James P.	III	383
Slack, Henry Richmond	V	19
Smelt, Dennis	II	449
Smith, Albertus Walton	VI	19
Smith, Charles Henry (Bill Arp)	III	393
Smith, George Gilman	V	81
Smith, Hardy Hamilton	V	322
Smith, Hoke	IV	1
Smith, James Milton	III	478
Smith, James Monroe	VI	49
Smith, John Edward	V	300
Smith, Joseph Daniel	VI	97
Smith, Rufus Wright	V	77
Smith, William Duncan	III	515
Sorrel, G. Moxley	III	526
Spalding, Thomas	II	253
Spencer, Samuel	IV	367
Steed, Walter Eugene	VI	282
Stephens, Alexander Hamilton	III	212
Stephens, Linton	III	43
Stephens, Luther Parks	VI	120
Stephens, William	I	300
Stetson, Eugene William	VI	298
Stevens, Walter Crawford	VI	324
Stewart, Andrew Perry	VI	201
Stewart, Daniel	I	302
Stewart, Joseph Spencer	VI	217
Stewart, Thomas Dilworth	VI	383
Stiles, William Henry	II	256
Stirk, Samuel	I	305
Stocks, Thomas	II	259
Stovall, Marcellus A.	III	47
Strickland, Robert Fleming	VI	361
Stubbs, Sidney Johnston	VI	371
Swift, Isaac Glasgow	VI	272
Talbot, Matthew	II	273
Taliaferro, Benjamin	II	276
Talmadge, Samuel Kennedy	II	278
Tait, Charles	II	262
Tate, Sam	VI	303
Tattnall, Josiah	I	305
Taylor, Augustus P.	VI	90
Telfair, Edward	I	310
Telfair, Thomas	II	449
Terrell, Joseph Meriwether	VI	401
Terrell, William	II	377
Thomas, Bryan Morell	III	27
Thomas, Edward Lloyd	III	97
Thomas, Jett	II	378
Thompson, David Alexander	V	235
Thompson, William Tappan	III	16
Thompson, Wylie	II	450
Thornton, Albert Edwards	V	189
Tift, Henry Harding	V	364
Tift, Nelson	III	145
Tipton, James Harrison	VI	31
Tomo-chi-chi	I	314
Toole, Warren Harris	V	140
Toombs, Robert	III	1
Towns, George Washington	II	399
Trammell, Leander Newton	III	143
Traylor, John Humphrey	IV	327
Traynham, William LaFayette	VI	118
Treutlen, John Adam	I	319
Trippe, Robert Pleasant	III	197
Troup, Charles Michael	II	433

	Vol.	Page
Tucker, Henry Holcombe	III	534
Turnell, Stephen Absalom	VI	247
Turner, Henry Gray	IV	157
Turner, Leonard Christopher	VI	239
Tutt, William Henry	III	50
Twiggs, David Emanuel	II	409
Twiggs, Hansford Dade Duncan	VI	256
Twiggs, John	I	323
Tye, John Lewis	VI	266
Underwood, John William Henderson	III	102
Upson, Stephen	II	405
Van Hoose, Azor Warner	VI	101
Vereen, William Coachman	IV	150
Waddell, Moses	II	389
Wade, Peyton L	V	123
Wadley, William Morrill	III	100
Wainman, Thomas Cornelius	V	26
Waldhauer, Jacob Casper	II	412
Walker, Billington Sanders	IV	181
Walker, Freeman	II	403
Walker, John David	IV	212
Walker, William Henry Talbot	III	200
Wallace, William Pearce	V	268
Walton, George	I	326
Walton, John	I	334
Ward, John Elliot	II	421
Ware, Nicholas	II	425
Warner, Hiram	III	483
Warren, Lott	II	450
Warren, Sidney Johnson	V	225
Watkins, Edgar	VI	149
Watson, Thomas Edward	IV	221
Way, Joseph Bacon	V	166
Wayne, Anthony	I	336
Wayne, James Moore	II	426
Wayne, Henry Constantine	III	202
Wells, George	I	341
Wereat, John	I	342
Wesley, Charles	I	345
Wesley, John	I	347
West, Edwin Posey	IV	335
West, William James	V	144
West, William Stanley	V	185
Westmoreland, Willis F	III	210
Wheatley, William Harris Crawford	V	329
White, George	II	416
White, John	I	352
Whitefield, George	I	355
Wilcox, Mark	II	429
Wilde, Richard Henry	II	151
Wilkinson, James Marion	VI	67
Wilkinson, John Robert	VI	46
Williamson, Micajah	II	157
Williford, Quincy Lamar	VI	32
Willingham, Edward George	V	55
Willingham, Edward Joseph	VI	115
Willingham, Wright	V	59
Willis, Edward	III	221
Willis, Francis	I	357
Wilson, Claudius Charles	III	269
Wilson, James Washington	V	98
Wimberly, Olin John	VI	176
Winship, George	IV	67
Wisdom, Walter Willie	VI	220
Wofford, William T	III	293
Wood, Joseph	I	359
Woofter, Thomas Jackson	V	218
Wright, Ambrose Ransom	III	312
Wright, Augustus Romaldus	III	326
Wright, Boykin	IV	261
Wright, Gilbert Jefferson	III	351
Wright, James	I	361
Wright, William Ambrose	IV	178
Young, Pierce Manning Butler	III	355
Young, William H	III	52
Yow, Samuel Benjamin	V	147
Zubly, John Joachim	I	366

APPENDIX.

Found in Volume I.	Page
Parishes	376
Counties	376
Congressional Districts	385
State Senatorial Districts	386
Judicial Districts	388
Congressmen from Georgia	390